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HISTORY

OF THE CITY OF

MINNEAPOLIS

MINNESOTA

ISAAC ATWATER,
EDITOR.

NEW YORK:
MUNSELL & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS,
1893.

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PREFACE.

The early history of every city has a peculiar interest, not only to its founders, but hardly less to those who come later. Even incidents, considered at the time of their occurence unimportant, later assnme a value unsuspected to those connected with them. This fact is true in the life of individuals, and it is more emphasized in the life of a city. Cities which have failed to preserve authentic records of their early beginnings, have never ceased to regret it, and this feeling becomes intensified with each passing year.

The aim of this history is to embody in a permanent form, the leading incidents in the history of Minneapolis from its earliest settlement to the present. Partial and detatched sketches of this history have at various times been published, but no work of the magnitude and scope of this, has heretofore been issued. It is hoped that it may be found so complete, as to satisfy all the reasonable reqiremets of a history of the city to the date of its issue.

The main facts and incidents narrated herein, have been mostly obtained from living witnesses of and participants in the same. It is rarely that this can be said of a city containing more than two hundred thousand inhabitants. The growth of the city has been so abnormal, and unprecedented, that a considerable number of its first settlers are still living. Some part has been gleaned from memoranda left by writers not now living, but who were witnesses of the events narrated. Great pains have been taken to verify the accuracy of all facts and incidents herein mentioned. It would be perhaps too much to hope that the work will be found to be entirely free from any errors. but it is most confidently believed, that if any such there are, they will be found few and unimportant.

The early history of the country before Minneapolis had a beginning, and while it was inhabited by the Indians, has not been dwelt upon at length, because the same has been treated of quite fully in works devoted to that subject, and especially because the aim and limits of this history preclude the introduction of such matter, however important in itself. An interesting article however, will be found on the geology of the country surrounding the falls, contributed by Prof. Winchell, (now State Geologist), which has not yet appeared in print, and will well repay perusal. Hence this volume will not include much material usually inserted in Histories of this kind, as the record of matters pertaining strictly to the growth and development of the city, will give a size larger than convenient, and than was originally contemplated.

The work was first undertaken nearly four years since, and many of the articles were prepared some two years since. Owing to unforeseen and perhaps unavoidable delays in the publication, some of the statistics may not correspond with the facts at the date of the publication of this volume. Candid readers will make due allowance for any discrepancies which may occur in this regard. So rapid has been the growth of the city in many directions and lines of busines, that were all the material for the history prepared six months only, previous to publication, some chapters might require to be almost entirely rewritten, to give a complete statement of matters treated of to the latest date. Defects of this kind should rather be charged to the abnormal growth of the city, than the fault of the historian.

The writer desires to state that he accepted the responsibility of editor of this work with great reluctance, on account of the absorbing nature of his duties and labors in connection with his private business. The over persuasion of too partial friends, and mainly that he might be of some service in so important a work as preparing the His-

tory of Minneapolis, finally overcame his objections to taking charge of the work. To what extent his hopes may be realized, must be left to the decision of the indulgent public. It is confidently believed that at least a large amount of material contained in this volume will be found of permanent value—a value constantly increasing with the lapse of years.

The Editor is under great obligation to several gentlemen who have assisted in the preparation of this volume and have allowed their names to be used in connection with the articles furnished by them. Those names will be a sufficient guarantee of the correctness and importance of the material written by them. It may seem invidious to mention individual names, but it is only simple justice to James T. Wyman to call attention to the exhaustive article on manufactories furnished by him, and involving a large amount of research and labor. To R. J. Baldwin is also due a large amount of credit, not only for a number of articles appearing under his own name, but also many interesting biographical sketches which add much value to the work. And in this connection it may be stated, that the editor can only claim credit (if any such is due) for those biographical sketches appearing under the head of Bench and Bar, and some four or five others, written by special request of personal friends.

T. B. Walker, Herbert Putnam, S. C. Gale, Geo. M. Bleecker, H. J. Altnow, Chas. F. Haney, John H. Stevens, Chas. W. Johnson, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, E. S. Corser, Prof. S. Oftedal, Prof. W. W. Folwell, Mrs. I. Atwater and several others whose names the writer regrets that he cannot now recall. have freely and generously rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume, and to whom the editor desires to express his most sincere thanks.

While the writer hereof is in no manner interested in the success of this history pecuniarly, yet having spent much time and labor on its preparation, he naturally feels a deep interest that it should be made as acceptable as possible to the citizens of Minneapolis. He therefore desires to express, both on his own account and in behalf of the publishers, their obligation to the ladies and gentlemen who have aided this enterprise by allowing their portraits to appear in this work. It is unnecessary to state how largely these portraits add to the interest of this volume. Indeed, it is manifest that considering the large expense involved in the publication of such a history, it would be impossible to undertake it without such aid.

The editor also takes occasion on behalf of himself and the patrons of this history, to express their acknowledgment to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Munsell & Co. for the public spirit and energy they have shown in pushing to completion a work of so much importance and interest to the citizens of Minneapolis. The publication of such a work requires a large outlay of capital, the returns for which must be to some extent problematical, and in any event delayed longer than in ordinary business enterprises, About the time, or soon after this work was undertaken, an unusual business depression was experienced throughout the country, in which of course, to some extent, Minneapolis shared. Desirable as such a history might be for the city, yet this caused the possession of the work to be regarded by many rather as a luxury than a necessity. Consequently, the list of subscribers was not as large as the publishers had reason to expect considering the large cost of issuing a work of this kind.

Nevertheless, the Messrs. Munsell & Co. entered upon the prosecution of the enterprise and have notwithstanding all obstacles, carried it through to a successful completion. They have spared no pains and expense to make the work fully equal to their pledges, and satisfactory to their patrons in all respects—engravings, paper, type and binding—irrespective of pecuniary profit to themselves. Indeed, the firm is so widely and favorably known in the publication of this class of histories that it could not afford at whatever loss to fall short of their engagement in this undertaking. Whatever may be the result in a financial aspect, they desire to express their acknowledgments to the many public spirited citizens who have taken an interest in promoting the success of the enterprise, and sincerely hope the result may meet the public approval

ISAAC ATWATER.

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to Franklin Avenue. — Rev. Robert Strong, Rev. R. A. Condit, Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D. — Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D., pastors. — Eldership. — Members. — New church at Nicollet and Seventh Street built 1880-3. — Sunday school. — Missions. — Riverside chapel. — Kindergarten. — Long pastorate of Dr. Sample. — *Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church.* — Organized 1873. — Pastors. — House of Worship bought of First Presbyterian church. — *Fifth Presbyterian Church.* — Organized December 1879. — Church edifice built 1883. — Burned and rebuilt. — Pastors. — Elders. — Good Will chapel and Sunday school. — Christian Endeavor Society. — Ladies' Missionary Society. — *Bethlehem Presbyterian Church.* — Preaching in 1883. — Sunday school and Missionary society. — Church organized in 1884. — Old Westminister church removed and fitted up. — Sunday school. — Pastors. — *Oliver Presbyterian Church.* — Outgrowth of Mission Sunday school on Bloomington Avenue. — Organized 1887. — Remarkable growth. — Providence mission and Chapel. — Permanent church built in 1889. Gift of Mrs. Sarah E. Oliver. — Description of church. — *Highland Park Presbyterian Church.* — Organized under auspices of Presbyterian Alliance in 1884. — Church dedicated September, 1886. — Located at Emerson Avenue and Twenty-First Avenue North. — Pastors. — Membership. — *Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church.* — Thirty-Second Street and Stewart Avenue South. — Church erected in 1886. — A gift of Hon. C. E. Vanderburg. — Church organized in 1887. — Building removed to present location 1890. — Membership. — *House of Faith Presbyterian Church.* — Organized 1887. — Location Broadway and Jefferson Streets Northeast. — Pastors. — Membership. — Elders. — *Shiloh Presbyterian Church.* — Child of Andrew church. — Organized 1884. — *First Swedish Presbyterian Church.* — Nineteenth Avenue South and Third Street. — Dedicated Sept. 6, 1891. — *Welsh Presbyterian Church.* — Franklin Avenue and Seventeenth Avenue South. — Church built in 1882. — Hope Mission. — A mission of Westminester church. — Church organized in 1884, as a branch of Westminester.

Congregational Churches, ... 187-194

First Congregational Church. — Organized in 1851. — Rev. Charles Seccombe as a Home Missionary. — Installed 1851. — Retired 1866. — Pastors. — Dedication of church in 1854. — New church at Fifth Street and Third Avenue Southeast. — Dedicated in 1874. — Enlarged. — Redicated. — Burned. — Worship in skating rink. — New church built at Fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Southeast. — Dedicated 1888. — Cost $76,000. Sunday school. — Branch schools. — Mother of two Congregational churches. — Officers of church and society. — *Plymouth Congregational Church.* — Organized April 28, 1857. — Rev. Norman McLeod, pastor. — Rev. H. C. Atwater. — Rev. H. M. Nichols. — His tragic death. — Succeeding pastors. — First house of worship. — Burned in retaliation of faithfulness of pastor denouncing intemperance. — New church. — Enlarged. — New site and church erected. — Influence of church. — Membership. — Officers. — Sunday school. — Missions. — Contributations. — *Park Avenue, First called Second Congregational Church.* — Outgrowth of Mission of Plymouth Church. — Organized 1867 as Vine Street church. — Pastors. — Removal to Eight Street and Thirteenth Avenue south. — Built again at Park and Franklin Avenues. — Description of building. — Officers and Trustees. — Sunday school. — *Pilgram Congregational Church.* — Originated from Sunday school, at Second Street and Twentieth Avenue North. — Organized 1873. — Pastors. — Membership. — Sunday schools and Missions. — Kindergarten. — New church at Lyndale and Fourteenth Avenue North. — *Vine Congregational Church.* — Grew out of Sunday school. — Established by Second Congregational church. — At Lake Street and Minnehaha Avenue. — Organized 1882. — Rev. S. V. S. Fisher, pastor. — Membership. *Como Avenue Congregational Church.* — Organized 1882. — Located in Elwell's Addition. — Pastors. — Church dedicated January 9, 1887. — Sunday school. — *Union Congregational Church.* — Missionary work begun in 1871 by Rev. H. A. Stimson. — Sunday school by members of Plymouth church. — Chapel built. — Named Clark chapel. — Pastors. — Sunday school. — Church built on Excelsior Avenue, west of Calhoun. — Parsonage. — Branch Sunday school. — *Open Door Congregational*

Church. — Located in Northeast Minneapolis — Organized in 1884. — Mission of First church. — Pastors. — Sunday school. — *Lyndale Congregational Church.* — Movement of population along the Motor line. — Church organized in 1884. — Portable chapel. — Sunday school organized. — Chapel built — Dedicated 1885. — Main Edifice built. — Description of building. — Sunday school. — Society of Christian Endeavor. — Deacons. — Pastors. — *Silver Lake Congregational Church.* — Organized 1886. — Society incorporated and Sunday school started two years earlier. — Pastors. — Sunday school. — *Fifth Avenue Congregational Church.* — Grew out of prayer meeting held in private houses. — Sunday school started in tent in 1885. — Portable chapel. — Church organized in 1886. — Pastors. — Deacons. — Sunday school. — Chapel dedicated in 1887. — *Mizpah Congregational Church.* — Located in West Minneapolis. — Organized 1888. — Outgrowth of Sunday school sustained by Union church. — Church building dedicated 1889. — Rev. James McPherson, pastor. — *Bethany Congregrational Church.* — Grew out of Sunday school opened in 1889. — Church organized April 1, 1889. — Chapel built. — Rev. Samuel J. Rogers, pastor. — *Lowry Hill Congregational Church.* — Organized Oct. 3d, 1889. — Members mostly from Plymouth church. — Chapel built. — At juuction of Lyndale and Hennepin Avenues. — Rev. Harlan P. Beach, pastor. — *Oak Park Congregational Church.* — Organized Feb'y 6, 1891. — Rev. N. D. Fanning, pastor-elect, died of apoplexy just after preaching. — Chapel built at Sixth and Humboldt Avennes North. — *First Scandinavian Church.* — Organized December, 1890. — Rev. L. C. Johnson, pastor. — Chapel at Seventeenth Avenue South. — Dedicated.

Protestant Episcopal Churches, ... **194-200**

Holy Trinity Church. — Founded under auspices of the Associate Mission. — Members of Mission. — First service July 7th, 1850. — First Episcopal visitation. — Parish organized 1882. — Ministers and Rectors. — Corner stone of first church building laid Oct. 30, 1850. — Located Second Street and Second Avenue Southeast. — Consecreated 1878. — Rectory built in 1880. — Font. — Alter. — Bell. — Mission. — Sunday school. — *Gethsemane Protestant Episcopal Church.* — Began in 1856. — Dr. David Knickerbacker. — Bishop Kemper. — Bishop Knickerbacker. — Brotherhood of Gethsemane. — Corner stone of first church laid August 5, 1856. — Free sittings. — Building enlarged. — New stone church built at Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street South. — Rectory. — Parish school. — St. Barnabas Hospital. — A free church. — Rectors. — *St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.* — Organized 1868. — Chapel built at Fourth Street and Hennepin Avenue. — Rev. E. S. Thomas, rector. — Suceeding reetors. — Communicants. — Church built on Sixth Street. — Organ. — Recory. — Industrial school. — St. Andrew's Brotherhood. — Ladies' Aid Society. — Contributions. — Support. — *All Saint's Protestant Episcopal Church.* — Portland Avenue mission established by Church of Gethsemane in 1871. — Mission chapel removed to Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue South. — Parish organized in 1875. — First Vestry. — Rectors. — Parsonage. — Location changed to Clinton Avenue. — New church built in 1887. — Englarged. — Wardens. — *St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.* — Child of St. Mark's. — Organized 1880. — Rectors. — Building erected 1881 on Hennepin Avenue. — Mission services. — Families in perish and communicants. — *Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.* — Organized 1883. — Church Edifice built same year. — Sittings free. — Location Sixteenth Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street. — Sunday school. — *St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal.* — A mission of Gethsemane begon in 1857. — Church organized 1874. — Location North Sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue. — Rev. W. Wilkinson, rector. — Sunday school. — *St. Lukes Protestant Episcopal Church.* — Building erected on West Thirty-Second Street and Pleasant Avenue, in 1887. — Sunday. School — Communicants. — *City Missions Protestant Episcopal* including Ascension, Holy Innocents, St. Johns, St. Matthews and Minnehaha Chapel dedicated 1889.

Baptist Churches, ... **200-210**

Olivet Baptist Church. — Organized July 13, 1880, as First Baptist Church of St. Anthony. — Orginal members. — Ministers. — Membership. — Deacons. — Sunday

school. — Removals. — *First Baptist Church.* — Organized in small residence on Portland Avenue in 1853. — Constituent members. — Worshipped from house to house. — In Fletcher's Hall. — Sunday School organized 1859. — Church built at Nicollet and Third streets in 1858. — New Church built at Hennepin and Fifth Street. — Enlarged. — Dismissal of members to four other churches. — Deacons. — *Baptist Union.* — New Church at Tenth Street and Harmon Place. — Cost $135,000. — Dedicated 1887. — Meeting of all the Baptist Churches on the West Side. — *Central Baptist Church.* — Organized as Marshall Street Baptist Church, 1869. — Name changed to Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. — Renewed 1883, when removed to Fourth Avenue and Grant Street. — First Pastor, Deacons and Trustees. — Pastors. — Membership Sunday School. — *Fourth Baptist Church.* — Outgrowth of Mission Sunday School. — Started in 1874. — Jewett Chapel erected. — Church organized 1881. — Edifice built at Dupont and Eighteenth Avenue North. — Membership. — Pastors. — Deacons. — Sunday School. — *Memorial Mission.* — Young Peoples' Association. — *Immanuel Baptist Church.* — Organized 1883. — First Deacons. — Pastors. — Sunday School. — *Calvary Baptist Church.* — Organized 1883. — Pastors. — Deacons. — Sunday School. Chapels. — New Edifice built 1889. — *Grace Baptist Church.* — Organized 1885. — Located Thirteenth Avenue and Madison Street Northeast. — *Tabernacle Baptist Church.* — Organized 1889. — Outgrowth of Tabernacle Mission. — Located Eighth Street and Twenty-third Avenue South. — *First Swedish Baptist Church.* — Organized 1871. — First meetings in blacksmith's shop. — Afterwards in hall. — Lot bought by Rev. Amory Gale, at Twelfth Avenue and Sixth Street South. — Building erected. — Pastors. — Church enlarged. — Burned. — Bought Church of Second Congregational Society. — Missions. — Sunday School. — *Elim Swedish Baptist Church.* Organized 1888. — Grew out of a mission Sunday School. — Chapel on Jackson street and Twentieth Avenue Northeast. — *First Norwegian and Danish Baptist Church.* — Edifice dedicated 1891 at Thirteenth Avenue and Seventh Street South. — *First German Baptist Church.* — Organized 1855. — Chapel Twentieth Avenue North. — Sunday School. — Trustees. — *Bethesda* (colored) *Baptist Church.* — Organized 1889. — Chapel built at Eighth Street South, below Eleventh Avenue. — Dedicated 1892. — Addresses. — Rev. J. W. Dunjee, Pastor. — *City Temple Baptist Church.* — Located Seventeenth Avenue South and Sixth Street. — Grown out of missionary enterprise conducted by Rev. O. A. Weenolsen. — *Baptist City Missions.* — Co-operation of Baptist Churches. — Tabernacle, Emerson Avenue, Bethel, Chicago Avenue, Dane, Norwegian and Bethany Missions. — *Free Baptist Church.* — Planted in 1854 in St. Anthony. — Removed to West Side and Church built on Washington Avenue North. — Removed in 1871 to Seventh Street and First Avenue South. — Property sold in 1891 and Church built at Nicollet and Fifteenth Street. — Pastors. — Paper pnblished. — *Stevens Avenue Free Baptist Church.* — Organized 1885. — Building erected. — Pastors.

Catholic Churches. 210-219

The Catholic annals of Minnesota run back to the visit of Father Hennepin, in 1680. — Mission at St. Anthony in 1830. — Missionary Galtier. — Father Ravoux purchased land for the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, and commenced a frame building for a Church in 1839. — Father Ledan first resident Pastor, 1857. — Father Fayolle Pastor in 1855. — Commenced erection of the present Church. — Father John McDermott Pastor from 1860 to 1866. — Completed Church and built parochial school. — Rev. F. Tissot. — Built parsonage. — Father James McGolrick. — Holy Rosary Church. — Under charge of Dominican Fathers. — Founded in 1878. — Father Thomas L. Powers. — Purchased two and a half lots on Fifth street and Nineteenth Avenue and moved an old Church building to them. — In July, 1878, a new frame Church built. — Other priests. — Foundation of Convent laid in 1879. — School opened. — Rev. James Dominic Hoban. — Rev. J. A. M. Daly. — Assistance in missionary labor. — Very Rev. P. A. Dinahan. — Purchased present site of Church and convent at Eighteenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street South. — Headquarters of Dominican order in the Northwest. — Church the best building of the kind in the

West, and largest in the Twin Cities. — Description of Church. — Cost $204,000. — Dedicated Dec. 9, 1888. — Rev. J. P. Turner. — Rev. R. M. Bloomer. — Holy Name Society. — Altar Society. — Young Ladies's Sodality. — Sunday Schools. — Surpliced Choir. — Rosary procession. — Salaried choir and quartette. — School and hall. — Church of the Immaculate Conception. — At Third Street and Third Avenue North. — Building erected in 1869. — Large edifice built in 1872. — Father James McGolrick Pastor for twenty-five years. — Catholic Association Hall. — Rev. J. C. Byrne. — *St. Boniface* (German) *Church.* — Second Street and Seventh Avenue Northeast. — Erected in 1889. — Parish School. — Parsonage. — Under charge of the Benedictines. *St. Stephen's Parish.* — Organized 1885. — Corner stone of new Church laid August 18, 1889 — Located at Clinton Avenue and East Twenty-second Street. — *Notre Dame de Sourdes* (French) *Church.* — Located on Prince Street. — Church bought of First Universalist Society. — Occupied in 1877. — Pastors. — Convent and Parish school. — *Church of St. Elizabeth.* — Parish organized in 1883. — Previously Society of St. Vincent. — Located at Seventeenth Avenue and Eight Street South. — Church built at Fifteenth Avenue South and Eighth Street. — Parochial School. — Societies. — *St. Joseph's German Catholic Church.* — Fourth Street North. — Church building completed September, 1889. — Hall. — Parsonage. — Parish established 1875 by the Order of St. Benedict. — *Church of the Holy Cross* (Polish). — Building erected in 1884. — Located at Four and One-half Street and Seventeenth Avenue Northeast. — *St. Clotilde* (French) *Church.* — Edifice built 1887 at Lyndale and Eleventh Avenue North. — *St. Lawrence Church.* — Located at Seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue South. — — Rev. James 'O'Reilly Pastor. — *Greek Catholic Church.* — Church building erected in 1888. Fifth Street and Seventeenth Avenue Northeast. — *Church of the Ascension.* — Organized 1890. — Has a temporary building at Eighteenth and Bryant Avenue North. — Rev. Father Christie, Pastor.

Friends, ... **219**

First meeting held June 1st, 1854. — Regular Sunday services commenced April 22d, 1855. — Meeting House built 1860, at Hennepin Avenue and Eighth Street. — Sunday School. — Membership. — Ministers. — Lake Street Meeting formed 1886. — Mission established in 1883. — Sunday School. — Chapel built. — Ministers. — Elders.

Universalist Churches, ... **219-229**

First Universalist Church established was that of St. Anthony. — Organized in 1855. — Met in Central Hall — Rev. Seth Barnes, first Pastor. — Other Ministers — In 1859 Society built a stone Church on Prince Street. — Society disbanded in 1869. — *All Souls Church.* — First named Second Universalist Church. — Organized 1884. — Church edifice built in 1885, on Eighth Avenue Southeast. — Ministers. — Auxiliary societies. — *Church of the Redeemer.* — Dr. J. H. Tuttle, Pastor for twenty-five years. — First organization at Cataract House, October 24, 1859. — Dr. Adolphus Skinner, Preacher. — Re-organization. — Church organized. — Rev. J. W. Keyes, Pastor. — Dr. Tuttle called from Chicago. — First Church building erected at Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South, in 1855. — New Church at Eighth Street and Second Avenue South dedicated July 10, 1876. — Description of Church. — Growth and prosperity. — Church burned. — Hospitality of neighboring churches. — Church rebuilt. — Supporters. — Trustees. — Choir. — Sunday School. — Weekly Prayer Meeting. — Auxiliary societies. — Associate Pastors. — Dr. Tuttle resigns and becomes Pastor *Emeritus.* — Dr. M. D. Shutter, Pastor. — *Third Universalist Society.* — Grew out of Sunday School opened in Chestnut Hall. — Organized May, 1865. — Chapel built at Blaisdell Avenue and Twenty-Seventh Street. — Sunday School. — *Fifth Universalist Society.* — Organized June 16, 1889. — Services held in Somer's Hall, Twentieth Avenue North. — *Fourth Universalist Church* (Swedish). — Organized in 1886. — Rev. August Dalgren, Pastor. — Services held in Labor Temple.

Lutheran Churches, ... **229-232**

German Lutheran Trinity Church. — Located Fourth Street and Ninth Avenue South. — Organized in 1856. — House of Worship built in 1868. — Enlarged 1885. — Pastors. — Mission. — Parochial Schools. — *Norwegian and Danish Lutheran Trinity*

Church.—Location, Tenth Avenue and Fourth Street South.—Organized 1866.—Pastors.—First house of worship.—Chapel built in 1870.—Enlarged.—Sunday School.—Mission Schools.—*Lutheran Deaconess' Institute and Hospital.*—Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association.—Tabitha Relief Society.—Young Ladies' Society.—*St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Location, Main Street Northeast.—Building erected 1869.—Sunday School.—Parochial School.—Parsonage.—*Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Curch.*—Organized 1874.—Regular services commenced 1877.—Rev. A. J. Eustace, Pastor.—Sanctuary dedicated June 14, 1891.—Located at Twentieth Avenue North and Lyndale.—Parochial Schools.—*Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church.*—Located at Eleventh Avenue and Seventh Street South.—Rev. Charles J. Petri, Pastor.—Missions.—*Danish Evangelical (St. Peter's) Lutheran Church.*—Church built in 1887.—Located at Twentieth Avenue and Ninth Street North.—Branch service at Minnehaha.—*Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Fourth Street, above Fifth Avenue North.—Rev. Ingvold Eisteinsen, Pastor.—*Immanuel* (German) *Lutheran Church.*—Built in 1886.—Located Lake Street and Twenty-First Avenue South.—*Immanuel Evangelical* (Norwegian) *Lutheran Church.*—Located on Monroe Street Northeast.—Church built 1850.—*Church of Our Savior.*—Built 1870.—Located Seventh Street and Fourteenth Avenue South.—Rev. Ole P. Vangsnes, Pastor.—South Minneapolis Mission.—*Immanuel* (Swedish) *Lutheran Church.*—Organized 1884.—Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue Southeast.—*St. John's.*—Rev. A. Thiele, Pastor.—Church built 1888.—Located Third Street and Sixteenth Avenue North.—*Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—At Franklin and Twenty-Sixth Avenue South.—*St. Olaf's.*—Church built in 1886.—Bryant and Fourteenth Avenue North.—*St. Paul's Church.*—Located Fourth Street and Fifteenth Avenue South.—Erected 1882.—*St. Peter's Church.*—Organized 1887.—Tenth Street North.—*Swedish Evangelical, St. Paul's.*—Organized 1887.—East Twenty-Fifth Street and Bloomington Avenue.—*Zion.*—Building erected 1887.—Sixth Street and Twenty-Fourth Avenue North.—*St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Organized 1883.—Rev. G. H. Trobert, Pastor.—Sunday School.—House of worship at Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street South.—Bought in 1883.—Remodeled.—Parsonage.—*Bohemian Lutheran Congregation.*—Organized in 1888.—*St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran Church.*—Church dedicated July 7, 1889, at Fifteenth Avenue and Madison Street Northeast.—*Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Organized 1890.—Garfield Avenue and Twenty-Eighth Street.

Swedenborgian, ... 232

Minneapolis Society of the New Jerusalem.—Temporary organization formed in 1867.—Society organized September, 1868.—Building for worship erected 1870.—Located at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.—First Pastor, Rev. Elwood C. Mitchell.—Resigned in 1880.—No Pastor for six years.—Services conducted by lay readers.—Present Pastor, Rev. J. S. David.—Regular services.—Sunday School.

Unitarian, ... 252

First Unitarian Society.—Organized 1881.—Pastor, Rev. Henry W. Simmons.—Trustees.—Sunday School.—Ladies' Charitable Society.—Unity Club.—Church at Eighth Street and Mary Place.—Dedicated June 5, 1887.—*Nazareth Unitarian Church* (Norwegian).—Organized 1882.—Building erected in 1886.—Located Ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue South.—Blown down.—Rebuilt.—Rev. Kristofer Jansen, Pastor.—Sunday School.

Swedish Mission, ... 236-237

First Church erected in 1878.—Tabernacle at Eighth Avenue and Seventh Street South built in 1885.—Cost of $50,000.—Parsonage.—Seats 2,800.—Seats free.—Rev. L. A. Skogsberg, Pastor.—Rev. W. Boqvist, assistant.—Membership 500.—Sunday School.—Mission house.—Riverside.—East Side Mission house.—Built in 1884.—Church organized in 1889.—Sunday School.

Disciples, ... 237

Scandinavian Church of Christ.—Located Seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue

South. — Building erected in 1886. — *Church of Christ.* — Organized 1887. — Portland Avenue and East Grant Street.

Evangelical Association, ... 227

Highland Park (German) *Church.* — Building Fremont and Twenty-fifth Avenues North. — Erected in 1871. — Located Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue North.

Adventists, ... 238

Messiah. — Second Avenue and East Fourteenth Street. — Erected 1884. — Rev. J. Hobbs, Pastor. — *Scandinavian Seventh Day.* — Built in 1888. — Sabbath School Services held on Saturday. — *Seventh Day.* — Building erected in 1886. — East Lake Street and Fourth Avenue South. — Elder A. D. Olson, Pastor, and Elder H. Grant, Associate. — Sabbath School. — Services held on Saturday.

Hebrew, ... 228

Jewish Synagogue. — Located at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue South. — Organized in 1878. Pastors. — Rev. Samuel Marks, present Pastor. — *Adoth Yeshurin.* — Congregation organized 1885. Services in hall, in center of block. Rev. Nathan Gambrier, Pastor and Teacher. — Owns cemetery at Lake Harriet.

People's Meeting, ... 238-239

Outgrowth of meetings held at Bijou Theater in 1890. — Committee of management Services held at Harmonia hall, Century hall, and finally Lyceum theater leased. — Non-sectarian. — Rev. S. W. Sample, Preacher. — Expectations for the future.

CHAPTER XII.

Charitable Institutions, ... 240-269

Young Men's Christian Association. — Organized in 1866. — Purpose and work. — Membership. — Temporary quarters. — New building. — Branch. — Senior Department. — Ladies' auxiliary. — Railroad department. — *Women's Christian Association.* — Founded in 1866. — Special objects. — Woman's Boarding Home opened 1884. — New building 1878. — Branch. — Jones Harrison Home for Aged Woman. — Relief work. — *St Barnabas Hospital.* — Founded March 1, 1871. — Building dedicated 1874. Incorporated 1883. — Under auspices of Protestant Episcopal Church. — Charitable work. — *Sisterhood of Bethany.* — Organized 1875. — Object. — House rented in 1876. — Removals. — Present house gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Brown. — Located on Bryant Avenue. — Results accomplished. — *Northwestern Hospital for Women.* — Located on Chicago Avenue. — Organized 1882. — Purpose. — Training school for nurses. — Young Ladies' auxiliary. — Building erected 1887. — Hebrew Relief Society. — Organized 1882 for relief of poor. — *Sisters of Peace.* — A Hebrew charitable Association. — *Sir Moses Montifiore Relief Association.* — A Hebrew relief association. — Results accomplished. — Officers. — *Woman's Industrial Exchange.* — Established 1885. — Incorporated 1886. — Purpose. — Work. — *Associated Charities.* — Organized 1884. — Incorporated 1889. — Officers in 1891. — General purposes. — Bureau of information. — Emergency fund. — Visitation. — *Home for Children and Aged Women.* — Located on Stevens Avenue. — Incorporated in 1881 as Children's Home Society. — Humble beginnings. — Building completed in 1886. — Gift of Mrs. Harvey W. Brown. — *Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum.* — Opened 1886. — Bequest of Gov. C. C. Washburn of $375,000. — Provisions of will. — Trustees appointed. — Extracts from dedicatory address of Dr. Tuttle. — Site at Nicollet and Forty-ninth Street. — *St Mary's Hospital.* — Opened in 1886. — Under Roman Catholic auspices. — Site on Sixth Street, facing Riverside Park. — Managed by Sisters. — *Maternity Hospital.* — Located Fourth Avenue South. — Building. — Opened 1886. — Officers and directors. — Objects. — Projected by Martha G. Ripley. — Liberality of L. F. Menage. — Incorporated. — Scope and work. — Results. — *Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Institute.* — Twenty-fourth Street and Fifteenth Avenue South. — School and hospital. — *St. Vincent de Paul Society.* — A charitable Association among the Catholics. — *Catholic Orphan Asylum.* — Located on Chicago Avenue. — Home

for orphans and half orphans under fifteen years of age. — *House of the Good Shepherd.* — A non-sectarian institution conducted by Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Established in 1888, at Bloomington Avenue and Twenty-second Street. — *Humane Society.* — Devoted to protection of children and animals. — *Newsboys' Home.* — Organized in 1886. — Home at Sixth Street North. — *Free Dispensary of Minnesota Hospital College.* — Ninth Avenue South and Sixth Street. — *Homeopathic Hospital.* Twenty-Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South. — Directors, thirty ladies. — *Women's Christian Temperance Union.* — Located at 14 Fourth Street South. — Maintain restaurant and coffee house. — Profits devoted to missionary work. — *Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.* — Free reading room. — Lunch Room. — *Women's Relief Corps G. A. R.* — Devoted to charitable work. — *Eighth Ward Relief Association.* — Organized 1887 as a stock company. — Owns building. — Relieves all poverty in its ward. — City poor department. — Its work. — *City Hospital.* — At corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighth Street. — *Sheltering Arms.* — On Emerson Avenue. — Provides a home for destitute children. — Under direction of ladies in the Episcopal Church. — *Tabitha Relief Society.* — Connected with Norwegian Trinity Lutheran Church. — Under direction of Ladies.

CHAPTER XIII.

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use of cars. — An average daily of 1080 cars. — Table of commodities transported in 1891. — Comparison with shipments of 1861. — Edmund Rice. — The most efficient and indefatigable promoter of the railroad system of Minnesota. — Becomes president of the Minnesota & Pacific Company. — Grades sixty-two and one-half miles of roadbed, and introduces the first locomotive. — Winters & Drake complete first ten miles from St. Paul to St. Anthony. — Reorganized by Messrs. Litchfield — Road passed to a receiver. — Reorganized by James J. Hill and the late Norman Kittson. Service of Manitoba line to Minneapolis. — Project for substituting a single trunk line of railroad for the system, provided in the land grant act. — Supported in the Legislature of 1862 by contractors and capitalists. — Opposed by Minneapolis delegation. — Scheme defeated. — Grant of the railroad lines to citizens in trust. — Difficult questions of law. — Acts framed by the late F. R. E. Cornell and John M. Berry. — Minneapolis & Cedar Valley line, reorganized as Minneapolis, Faribault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company. — D. C. Shepard surveys a new line across Minnesota River. — Negotiations with Messrs. Selah Chamberlain, Alexander Mitchell and Russell Sage. — Minnesota Central Railway formed. — First rail connections with the East made. — Citizens of Minneapolis present the company with five blocks of ground and water power to operate their shops. — Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad — Distinctively a Minneapolis enterprise. — First object to make connection with Lake Superior. — Next to reach the wheat growing districts of the South and West. It was auxiliary to the milling and lumbering business of Minneapolis. — Company organized May 27th, 1879. — Officers and directors. — Road completed and merged into the Rock Island system. — Governor Israel Washburn addresses the Minneapolis Board of Trade in 1873 on a railroad connection with the East by way of Sault Ste Marie. — In 1883 W. D. Washburn, with other enterprising citizens, organized the Minneapolis, Sault St. Marie & Atlantic Railway Company to carry out the project. — Officers and directors of the company. — Road completed to Turtle Lake in 1885, to Rhinelander in 1886, and to the Sault St. Marie in 1887. — Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad Company carries the line eastward into Dakota. — The companies consolidate under the name of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company. — Soon to extend the line to a connection with the Canadian Pacific system at Regina. — The crowning work in the railroad development of Minneapolis. — *Street Railway.* — Judge B. B. Meeker secured a charter for a railroad connecting Minneapolis & St. Paul, before the war. — The air line and hour line too chimerical. — Minneapolis Street railway Company incorporated in 1873. — Incorporators. — Track laid from Hennepin Avenue to Cedar. — Enterprise collapsed. — Col. W. S. King revives the enterprise in 1875. — Thomas Lowry joins the company. Contract let. — Line from railroad depot on Fourth Street North, across Suspension Bridge to Thirteenth Avenue Southeast. — September 2d, 1875, first car drawn by one horse, passed over the line. — Extended same year down Washington Avenue to Nineteenth Avenue South. — Next year extended down Riverside Avenue. — Also out Hennepin to Twelfth Street, and to Portland Avenue. — Col. W. S. King the controlling spirit of the enterprise until 1877. — Then Thomas Lowry obtained a controlling interest. — Seeks capital at the East. — Year by year extensions were made. — Lines in advance of actual development of business. — A leading factor in building up outlying districts. — An enterprising company. — Adopts all new improvements. — Obstacles. — In 1889 electricity introduced on Fourth Avenue line. — A success. — Marvelous transformation of the system to an electrical one. — Accomplished in-fifteen months without serious interference with travel. — Power house built. — Among the largest engines in the world. — Motor line built by Col. William McCrory, in 1879, to the lakes. — Line sold in 1885. — In 1888 the Minneapolis Street Railway Company acquires the line. — Electricity adopted, and becomes a part of the electrical system. — Efforts to organize an opposition line. — City Council refused to sanction a rival line. — Two cable lines resolved upon and power houses built. — Thompson-Houston Company demonstrates practicability of electricity as propelling power, and the cable project dropped. — Every line in the city

tranformed to use electricity, including interurban line to St. Paul. — Thomas Lowry managed the finances, and C. G. Goodrich the mechanical department. Length of lines. — Number of motors. — Number of cars. — Electrical power generated. — Monthly pay roll. — Increase in receipts. The most complete and best managed street railway system in the world.

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First newspaper. — Established by Elmer Tyler. — Isaac Atwater, editor. — First number of *St. Anthony Express* issued in May, 1851. — Published in a log house on Main Street. — Paucity of news and items. — Subscriptions paid in truck. — Editor becomes sole proprietor. — Continued until 1859. — Loss of $3,000. — Politics "Silver Grey" Whig. — Became Democratic. — Later edited by George D. Bowman. — Charles H. Slocum and D. S. B. Johnson. — J. G. Cressy, "devil." — Col. John H. Stevens frequent contributor. — Sample items. — Inducements to wheat growing. — Marriage notices. — Dr. Neil's toast. — *Northwestern Democrat.* — Appeared July 13, 1853. — Published by Prescott & Jones. Democratic in politics. — Purchased in 1859 by W. A. Hotchkiss and removed to West Side. Discontinued after several years' publication. — *St. Anthony Republican.* — Established in 1855. — Publishers, Ames & Painer. — Rev. C. G. Ames, editor. — Republican in politics. — Radical in views. — Merged into *State News* in 1888. — Established by Croffut and Paine. — Editedby W. A. Croffut. — A wide awake, spicy and original paper. — *Daily Falls Evening News.* — Appeared in 1856. — published by Croffut and Clark. — Col. J. H. Stevens and F. Belfoy issued *Cataract and Agriculturalist* in August, 1857. — Sold to R. N. Conwell and since changed to *North Star.* — Sold again to C. M. Loudon and continued as the Independent. — *Daily Star.* — Issued by Mr. Conwell. — *The Weekly State News.* Published for two years and succumbed. — *The Gazette.* Published by W. F. Russell for a year. — In 1858 C. H. Pettit and John G. Williams started the *Minneapolis Journal.* Swallowed up in 1859 by the *State Atlas.* Horace E. Purdy established the *Minneapolis Plaindealer* in 1858. — Removed to La Crosse. — In 1859 the *Minnesota Beacon* and the *Rural Minnesotian* started. — Of short duration. — A pre-

carious business.—Fascination.—State Atlas established by Wm. S. King.—Venture requiring pluck and courage.—Overcomes obstacles by force of character, energy and courage.—Swallows competitors.—A slashing paper.—A power for good in morals, religion and education.—Bought out by founders of *Tribune* in 1867. *Minneapolis Independent* issued in 1865. *Minneapolis Chronicle*, weekly and daily, established in 1866.—Survived a year.—The *Minneapolis Daily Tribune* established in 1867.—The leading political paper since that time.—Many changes in management.—First stockholders.—John T. Gilman, first editor.—George K. Shaw, editor. Divisions in Republican party.—Lack of capital. Hugh W. Greene purchases paper.—His energy and ability placed the paper on a paying basis.—Opposition.—Sold in 1884 to a new company, represented by Clifford Thompson and L. W. Powell.—Major John H. Howell and John P. Rea, editors.—Combination to own newspaper press franchises of Minneapolis and St. Paul.—Issue of *Dual City Pioneer Press and Tribune*. *Evening Mail* published by Johnson and Smith suppressed.—*Evening Tribune* started, with David Blakely as editor.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press* Minneapolis department managed by Thomas S. King—Gen. A. B. Nettleton came to Minneapolis in 1879.—Newspaper situation.—Buys interest in the *Tribune*.—Blakeley and Nettleton buy the press franchise and start the *Morning Tribune* in May, 1880.—Nettleton buys out Blakely in 1881.—Sole editor and proprietor until 1885.—Sells to Alden J. Blethen, who sells a half interest to Messrs. Haskell and Son.—In 1883-4 Tribune building at First Avenue South and Fourth Street built.—Paper steadily advanced in influence and power.—Continued to prosper under new management.—Tribune building burned in 1889.—New Tribune building.—Col. Blethen sells out.—Messrs. Pierce and Murphy purchasers for $450,000.—*Evening Papers.*—*Evening Journal.*—Started in 1878.—Its three proprietors.—A walking match.—E. J. C. Atterbury.—Establishment burned.—Sold to Geo. K. Shaw and the Nimocks brothers.—Transferred to company.—J. S. McLain managing editor.—David Blakely editorial writer and H. W. Hawley city editor.—Sales of interests.—Lucian Swift, Jr., business manager.—Phenomenal success.—Circulation 35,000.—Building.—Special correspondents.—Special wires.—Purchased for $100,000.—Present value over $500,000.—*The Minneapolis Times.*—The leading democratic paper in the northwest.—Established in 1889.—Officers.—Joint owners with *Tribune* of press franchise.—*Evening Times.*—Other newspapers established since 1867. *Saturday Evening Spectator.*—The ablest weekly newspaper.—Established in 1879 by C. H. Dubois.—Retires in 1890.—Present proprietors.—Pre-eminent in the local field.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman.*—Established 1876.—Col. Platt B. Walker.—Sold in 1887 to a corporation.—J. Newton Nind editor.—*FurnitureNews.*—A monthly trade paper.—*Northwestern Miller.*—First of its class in the United States.—Started at La Crosse, Wis., 1873.—Removed to Minneapolis.—C. M. Palmer and C. W. Edgar.—*Northwestern Architect and Building Budget.*—An architectural magazine.—Large circulation.—History.—No city of its size in the United States publishes so many newspapers as Minneapolis.—*Scandinavian Newspapers.* *Nordisk Folkeblad.*—*The Minnesota* established in 1870.—Merged in the *Budstikken.*—Started in 1873.—*The Folkebladet.*—Established as a monthly.—Now published weekly.—A religious Lutheran paper.—*The Faedrelandet and Emigranten.*—Norwegian weekly.—*The Uge Bladet.*—A Danish Norwegian weekly. *The Normanna.* A Norwegian weekly.—*The Minnesota Stats Tidning.*—A Swedish weekly.—*The Svenska Folkets Tidning.*—A Swedish weekly.—*The Minnesota Veckablad.*—Organ of the Swedish Mission Church.—*The Svenska Amerikanska Posten.*—Swedish weekly.—*The Skordemannen.*—Swedish.—Devoted to agriculture.—*The Skandinavisk Farmen Journal.* Danish-Norwegian.—Devoted to agriculture.—*The North.*—A weekly newspaper in the English language devoted to the inculcation of American principles among the Scandivian citizens.—Started by Col. Hans Matteson, and several other prominent Scandivian Americans. Luth Jaeger editor since 1889. *Echo de l'Ouest.* The

organ of French Canadians.—Founded in 1883.—By Z. Demeules.—In the French language.—*Freie Presse Herold.*—Weekly paper in German language.—Founded in 1869.—Lambert Naegle manager and owner of the *Freie Presse.*—Consolidated with *Minneapolis Herold.* Officers of publishing company.—Prominent editorial writers.—*The Ensign.*—A weekly religious paper.—Organ of the Baptist denomination.—Corporation.—Lemuel Moss, D. D., editor.—*The Housekeeper.*—A family paper of fifteen years' standing.—*The Farm Stock and Home.*—A semi-monthly agricultural paper.—Established in 1884 by Horatio R. Owen.—Col. J. H. Stevens agricultural and S. M. Owen writing editors.—Col. John H. Stevens as newspaper writer and editor.—Unsurpassed in collection of local items and historical sketches.

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lawyers practicing in Hennepin county.—Accessions to the bar in 1854-5 and 6.—Increase after admission of the state.—Character of litigation in territorial times.—Decisions by tossing a chip.—Some decisions in the supreme court case of Bassett vs. Bickford.—Pat Strother's plea.—His trial and acquittal.—First court held by Judge Bradley B. Meeker in July, 1849.—No records of the term.—No trials.—Tradition relates that "suitable refreshments" were furnished by the sheriff.—Sketch of Judge Meeker.—Site of Minneapolis in County of La Pointe.—Hennepin County organized March 6, 1852.—Annexed to Ramsey County for judicial purposes.—First District Court held in Hennepin County April 4, 1853.—Judge Meeker presiding.—Held in Anson Northrup's parlor.—Lawyers present.—Sweet W. Case clerk.—Dr. A. E. Ames, foreman of Grand Jury.—Only business two or three indictments.—Business increases to require six judges in constant employment.—Judge Chatfield.—Hon. Ellowel O. Hamlin elected judge in 1857.—Succeeded by Hon. Charles E. Vanderburgh in 1859.—Court of Common Pleas established in 1872.—Hon. Austin H. Young appointed judge.—Court abolished, and Judge Young elected Judge of District Court. Clerks of District Court.—Of attorneys before 1856, J. B. Gilfillan the only one now in practice.—Character of the bar.—Promotions to other positions.—Lawyers and firms now at the bar.—List not complete.—Success of competent and attentive lawyers.—*Minneapolis Bar Association.*—Incorporated in 1883.—Officers.—Library.—Destroyed by fire.—Re-erected, and again burned.—Opened again on the seventh floor of Temple Court.—Contains 7,000 volumes, valued at $30,000.—Present officers.—*City Justices.*—Act of 1872.—Municipal Court established by act of 1874.—Special Judge.—Judges.—Clerks.—*Probate Court.*—Joel B. Bassett, first judge.—Other judges.—Clerks.—Reminiscences of early practice.—R. R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau, Justices of Territorial Courts.—Term held by Judge Flandrau in 1857.—Attorneys present.—James Hall first District Judge.—Succeeded by E. O. Hamlin.—Examination of Stewart Harvey.—W. A. Cheever arraigned for contempt.—Beebe defeats McNair.—Election of Judge Vanderburgh.—Rides the circuit on horseback.—Reduction of Judicial District.—Court of Common Pleas.—Merged with District Court.—Additional judges.—Now six Judges. 1400 cases on calendar.—Important questions in litigation.—Enlargement of Court House.

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HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

Within half a century after the discovery of America the flag of Spain was planted on the banks of the Mississippi River, and a little more than that period after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth rock the cross and the arms of France were engraved on an oak tree growing by the brink of the Falls of St. Anthony.

The honor of the first named achievement is ascribed to Ferdinand de Soto, who, commissioned by Charles V., debarked at a landing on the coast of Florida, and, pushing his way through oozing swamps and tangled forests in pursuit of gold and glory, arrived on the 15th of April, 1541, on the bank of the great river, not far from the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude.

To Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, belongs the honor of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony. Having joined an expedition under Robert Cavalier de la Salle, who was commissioned by the French king to explore the Mississippi, and trade in furs, Hennepin was dispatched at Lake Peoria to explore the Upper Mississippi, and, accompanied by Du Gay and Michael d'Accault as oarsmen, ascended the river to a point now called Pig's Eye, whence abandoning the river, he followed the Indian trail to the Mille Lac region, and on his return in the latter part of July, or the first part of August, 1680, pitched his camp on the site of the present city of Minneapolis, and, first of Europeans, looked upon the "curling waters" and christened them St. Anthony, after the chosen patron saint of the expedition.

The only words of Hennepin descriptive of the appearance of the Falls occur in an account of the sacrifice by one of his Indians of a rich-dressed beaver robe to the Spirit of the Falls, which is, he says, "admirable and frightftl."

La Salle, however, in a letter to Paris, gives the following description, based no doubt on the relations of Hennepin and his associates in the expedition:

> It is thirty or forty feet high, and the river is narrower here than elsewhere. There is a small island in the midst of the chute, and the two banks

of the river are not bordered by high hills, which gradually diminish up to this point, but the country on each side is covered with light timber, such as oaks and other hard woods scattered wide apart.

It is to be regretted that Hennepin made no sketch of the Falls which he had discovered and named. It would be interesting to look upon the Falls in its primeval condition. Many years ago Monsieur A. L. Loemans, an artist who had taken up his residence at the Falls of St. Anthony, and who had familiarized himself with the traditions of the Indian villages around Mille Lacs, which he named Lake Buade, and with an interpreter, the following year discovered the St. Croix River and joined Hennepin, who was accompanying a hunting party of Indians on the Mississippi.

Twenty years earlier, two French Canadians known as Sieurs Grosellier and Radisson, traversing the country in pursuit of furs, had penetrated the northeasterly limits of Minnesota, and passed the winter of 1659-60 among the Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs region.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS AT THE TIME OF DISCOVERY.

discoverer and early explorers, painted an elegant picture of the Falls, partly real and partly ideal, which now adorns the residence of Col. W. S. King. An engraving of this painting is here given, representing as near as is now possible to obtain the original appearance of the Falls.

A year before the visit of Hennepin, Du Luth, entering Minnesota from Lake Superior, had passed the winter among

After the discovery of the Falls and the visit of Du Luth there is no record of its having been visited by any European for eighty-six years. It is not improbable that in the meantime some voyageurs or coureurs des bois, in pursuit of peltries, may have passed the spot, but if so, they have left no record.

A curious memorial of some unknown adventurer was found by Martin McLeod, near Lake Benton, Carver county,

some thirty miles west of the Falls of St. Anthony. While conducting a party of explorers through the big woods in the spring of 1855, an ancient building of huge oak logs was found in the dense forest. It was two stories high, without doors or windows, the only entrance being at the top. In the neighborhood of the strange structure was found, embedded in a maple tree, a pistol of French fabrication, the tree showing by its concentric circles an age of one hundred and fifty years.

In 1766, Capt. Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, conceived the project of exploring the Northwest. Arriving at Mackinaw he proceeded to Green Bay, and thence to the Mississippi in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien. Here embarking in a canoe with a Canadian voyageur and a Mohawk Indian, he ascended the river, and on the 17th of November arrived at the Falls, which he thus describes:

> In the middle of the Falls stands a small island about forty feet broad and somewhat longer, on which grew a few cragged hemlock and spruce trees; and about half way between this island and the eastern shore is a rock lying at the very edge of the Falls in an oblique position, that appeared to be about five or six feet broad and thirty or forty long. At a little distance below the Falls stands a small island of about an acre and a half, on which grew quite a number of trees.

He adds to this description a picture of the surrounding scenery:

> The country around there is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which in the summer are covered with the finest verdure, and interspersed with little groves that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the Falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view, I believe, cannot be found throughout the universe.

What traveler of the olden time, standing on the heights that overlook this panorama eastward of the city of Minneapolis, has not felt his heart throb as he viewed this glowing scene! All has now changed. The oaks have disappeared, streets and squares of a great city have replaced the graceful undulations, and the Falls, protected by artificial structure and its waters turned on to the wheels of industry, have ceased to be an attractive feature.

Carver published a volume descriptive of his travels and adventures in 1778, in London, in which appears the first engraved sketch of St. Anthony Falls, which is here presented.

Carver had on the 1st of May, 1767, secured a deed from Hawnopawjatin and Otohtongoomlisheaw, representing themselves as chiefs of the Naudowessies, of the whole of a certain tract of land bounded as follows, viz: From the Falls of St. Anthony running on the east bank of the Mississippi River nearly southeast as far as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days' travel, accounting twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the Falls of St. Anthony on a direct straight line. Early in the present century persons claiming to represent the heirs of Carver and his wife asserted claims to the grant, which became the subject of investigation by Congress. The Sioux disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged chiefs who signed the deed, and it had been obtained in violation of a proclamation from the British authorities, which forbade all private persons to purchase land from the Indians. The claim was therefore rejected.

After an interval of thirty-nine years, during which the sovereignty of the region now composing the State of Minnesota, passed to the United States, the Falls of St. Anthony was again visited by Zebulon M. Pike, a lieutenant of the United States army, under orders from

The Falls of St. Anthony on the River Mississippi
near 2000 miles from its entrance into the Gulf of Mexico
Published as the Act directs by J. Carver, 1 Feby 1778.

the military authority of the government to expel the traders who were violating the laws, and make alliances with the native tribes. Arriving at the head of the rapids on the 26th of September, 1805, he was engaged until the 30th in the arduous work of transferring his boats with their cargoes around the Falls. Wearied with this labor, and with the eye of an engineer, he only notes:

In the meantime I took a survey of the Falls, portage, etc. If it be possible to pass the Falls at high water, of which I am doubtful, it must be on the east side, about thirty yards from shore, as there are three ledges of rock, one below the other. The pitch off of either is not more than five feet, but of this I can say more on my return.

Twelve years later Maj. Stephen H. Long, of the engineer corps of the United States army ascended the Mississippi River from Prairie du Chien to the Falls of St. Anthony, accompanied by a gentleman from Connecticut, two grandsons of the explorer, Carver, a half-breed interpreter, and seven soldiers; the party embarked in a six-oared boat and a bark canoe, and arrived at the Falls on the evening of July 16, 1817, encamping on the east shore, just below the cataract. His graphic description of the region and of the Falls, as recorded in his journal, is as follows:

The place where we encamped last night needs no embellishment to render it romantic in the highest degree. The banks on both sides of the river are one hundred feet high, decorated with trees and shrubbery of various kinds. The post oak, hickory, walnut, linden, sugar tree, white birch, and the American box; also various evergreens, such as the pine, cedar, juniper, etc., added their embellishments to the lovely scene. Amongst the shrubbery were the prickly ash, palm and cherry tree, the gooseberry, the black and red raspberry, the choke berry, grape vine, etc. There are also various kinds of herbage and flowers, among which are the wild parsley, rue, spikenard, etc., red and white roses, morning glory, and various other handsome flowers. A few rods before us was a beautiful cascade of fine spring water, pouring down from a projecting precipice about one hundred feet high. On our left was the Mississippi hurrying through its channel with great velocity, and about three-quarters of a mile above us, in plain view, was the majestic cataract of the Falls of St. Anthony. The murmuring of the cascade, the roaring of the river, and the thunder of the cataract, all contributed to render the scene the most interesting and magnificent of any I ever before witnessed.

The perpendicular fall of the cataract was stated by Mr. Pike, in his journal, at sixteen and one-half feet, which proved to be true by actual measurement. To this height, however, four or five feet may be added for the rapid descent which immediately succeeds to the perpendicular fall within a few yards below. Immediately at the cataract the view is divided into two parts by an island, which extends considerably above and below the cataract, and is about 500 yards long. The channel on the right side of the island is about three times the width of that on the left. The quantity of water passing through there, is not, however, in the same proportion, as about one-third of the whole passes through the left channel. In the broadest channel, just below the cataract, is a small island also, about fifty yards in length and thirty in breadth. Both of these islands contain the same kind of rocky foundation as the banks of the river, and are nearly as high. Besides these there are, immediately at the foot of the cataract, two islands of very inconsiderable size, situated in the right channel also. The rapids commence several hundred yards above the cataract and continue about eight miles below. The fall of the water beginning at the head of the rapids and extending two hundred and sixty rods down the river is, according to Pike, fifty-eight feet. On the east, or rather north, side of the river at the Falls, are high grounds at the distance of half a mile from the river, considerably more elevated than the bluffs and of a hilly aspect.

Major Long adds to his narrative the following legend of the Falls:

Our Indian companion, "the Shooter from the Pine Tree," related a story while he was with us, the catastrophe of which his mother witnessed with her own eyes. A young Indian of the Sioux nation had espoused a wife, Au pe-ta-su-pa-win by name, with whom he had lived happily for a few years. To crown the felicity of the happy couple, they had been blessed with two lovely children, on whom they doted with the utmost affection. During this time the young man by dint of activity and perseverance signalized himself in an eminent

degree as a hunter, having met with unrivalled success in the chase. This circumstance contributed to raise him high in the estimation of his fellow savages, and draw a crowd of admirers about him, which operated as a spur to his ambition. At length some of his newly acquired friends, desirous of forming a connection that must operate greatly to their advantage, suggested the propriety of his taking another wife, as it would be impossible for one woman to manage his household affairs and wait upon all the guests his rising importance would call to visit him; that his consequence to the nation was everywhere known and acknowledged, and that in all probability he would soon be called upon to preside as their chief.

His vanity was fired at the thought; he yielded an easy compliance with their solicitations, and accepted a wife they had already selected for him. After his second marriage it became an object with him to take his new wife home, and reconcile his first wife to the match, which he was desirous of accomplishing in the most delicate manner that circumstances would admit. For this purpose he returned to his first wife, who was yet ignorant of what had taken place, and by dissimulation attempted to beguile her into an approbation of the step he had taken. * * * * * * *

She listened to his narrative with the utmost anxiety and concern, and endeavored to reclaim him from his purpose, refuting all the reasons and pretenses his duplicity had urged in favor of it by unanswerable arguments, the suggestion of unaffected love and conjugal affection.

He left her, however, to meditate upon the subject, in hopes that she would at length give over her objections and consent to his wishes. She in the meantime redoubled her industry, and treated him invariably with more marked tenderness than she had done before, resolved to try every means in her power to dissuade him from the execution of his purpose. She still, however, found him bent upon it. She pleaded all the endearments of their former life, the regard he had for the happiness of herself and the offspring of their mutual love, to prevail on him to relinquish the idea of taking another wife; she warned him of the fatal consequences that would result to their family upon his taking such a step, till at length he was induced to communicate the event of his marriage. He then told her that a compliance on her part would be necessary; that if she could not receive his new wife as a friend and companion, she must admit her as a necessary incumbrance; at all events they must live together. She was determined, however, not to remain the passive dupe of his hypocrisy. She took her two children, left his home, and went to reside with her parents. Soon after her return to her father's family she joined them and others of her friends in an expedition up the Mississippi River, to spend the winter in hunting. In the spring as they were returning laden with peltries, she and her children occupied a canoe by themselves. Arriving at the Falls of St. Anthony she lingered by the way until the rest had all landed a little above the chute. She then painted herself and children, paddled her canoe immediately into the suck of the rapids, and commenced singing her death song, in which she recounted the happy scenes she had passed through when she enjoyed the undivided affection of her husband, and the wretchedness in which she was involved by his inconsistancy. Her friends, alarmed at the situation, ran to the shore and begged her to paddle out of the current, while her parents, in the agonies of despair, rending their clothes and tearing out their hair, besought her to come to their arms, but all to no purpose; her wretchedness was complete, and must terminate only with her existence. She continued her course until she was borne headlong down the roaring cataract and instantly dashed to pieces on the rocks below. No trace either of herself and children, or of the boat were ever found afterwards. Her brothers, to be avenged at the untimely fate of their sister, embraced the first opportunity and killed her husband, whom they considered the cause of her death, a custom sanctioned by the usages of the Indians from time immemorial.

"Yet the death-song, they say, is heard,
Above the gloomy winter's roar,
When trees are by the night wind stirred,
And darkness broods o'er wave and shore."

Col. Josiah Snelling, in his "Tales of the Northwest" relates the legend of Weenokhenchok Wandeeteekah, which is similar in its subject and catastrophe.

From the position occupied by the Falls at the time of their first description, in 1680, they have receded over 1,000 feet, occasioned by the undermining of the sand rock which underlies the limestone forming the bed of the river at this point, allowing the latter to break into fragments and fall into the chasm below. From data obtained by careful examination of the geological facts, it is considered that the Falls were once lo-

cated at or below the site of Fort Snelling, and that the recession has continued since the close of the latest glacial epoch. The period of this recession has been computed by Prof. Winchell, of the State Geological Survey, to have been about 7,800 years. The same eminent authority has found satisfactory evidence that the ancient channel of the Mississippi River diverged from its present course near the mouth of Bassett's Creek, and passing by way of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, joined the channel of the Minnesota River above Fort Snelling. It was filled up by the moraine of the glacial period, when the waters extended from the bluffs west of Lake Calhoun to those east of the Mississippi, and overflowing below Fort Snelling, commenced the erosion of the present channel of the river at that point.

Following the visit of Major Long, two years later, the arrival of the expedition to construct a military post introduces the era of settlement, which will be resumed in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND WARS.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

In pre-historic times the Mound Builders occupied the whole valley of the Mississippi. Their structures of earth, often of great magnitude, and wrought into fantastic forms, now reduced almost to the level of the surrounding country, overgrown with ancient trees, remaining upon the banks of rivers and lakes, alone attest the presence and wide diffusion of this ancient people. Who they were, when they lived, whence they came are problems to be studied, and perhaps in due time solved by the antiquary.

The aborigines inhabiting the portion of the country surrounding Minneapolis, at the advent of the white race, belonged to the Ihonktonwan or Yankton branch of the Dahkotah nation. The nation, composed of several distinct divisions, ranged from the remotest north between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as far south as Arkansas. They occupied the country easterly of the Mississippi as far as the Mille Lacs region. Dahkotah, the name by which they denominate their nation, signifies "league."

Along the shores of Lake Superior the early voyageurs came in contact with the Ojibways, who called their western neighbors Nadowaysioux, or, according to the etymology of Hennepin, Nadoesioux, signifying enemies. By abbreviation the traders were wont to speak of them as Sioux, whence the name has come into popular use, as designating this ancient and numerous people.

The Sioux and Ojibways were traditional enemies, and lost no opportunity to wreak vengeance upon one another. Wherever they met blood flowed, and the braves of either nation wore no prouder trophies than the scalp locks of the other.

A single battle between the hostile braves, which took place in 1839, near the site of the present city of Minneapolis, an illustration of the conflicts which were continually occurring, is thus described by Dr. Neill, who took the account from Rev. G. H. Pond, a witness of the occurrence described:

> There was a Sioux village on the west shore of Lake Calhoun, which, from its lodges, was estimated to contain about 500 souls.
>
> Their old enemies, the Chippewas, were encamped in strong force further north, on the Rum River, near where Anoka now stands. The distance between the camps was about twenty-five miles. A party of Chippewas, skulking in the vicinity of the Sioux village at Lake Harriet, encountered Ru-pa-ka-ma-za, son of the chief and nephew of Red Bird, killed and scalped him, and made good their retreat. The murderous act was

at once reported at the village, and the Sioux blood was roused to white heat for retaliation. Summoning their allies from neighboring villages they met for a final council on the east bank of the Mississippi, just above Nicollet Island. They there went through their Indian mummery, and before nightfall, set out, four hundred strong, to make a night march, and fall on their enemies at dawn. The expedition was successful. They surprised and defeated a body of Chippewas superior to them in number of warriors. The Sioux, however, lost heavily, and Red Bird and his son were among the slain. One squaw is reported to have attended the march of the avengers, to wreak on the enemy vengeance for the death of her husband. They returned to the village about night the day of the battle. Seventy scalps were displayed on the pole in the center of the village. Night after night they repeated their scalp dance. Mr. Pond described their orgies as the most heathenish and demoniacal ceremonies. They made night hideous for the few white settlers.

A continual state of war existed from the earliest period during which they have been observed by the white man, between the Ojibway and Sioux nations. It was not conducted by campaigns, but by forays into the territory of each other, as occasion or vengeance dictated. A midnight march, surprise, slaughter, burning, and retreat, with scalps of slain foes as trophies. The advantage rested sometimes with one party and again with the other, but the Sioux gradually yielded their possessions on the east of the Mississippi, until that river became the dividing line between the territory occupied by each.

A notable instance of savage vengeance occurred at Fort Snelling, which has been graphically described by Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve, who was an eye witness of the scene, and which we give in her own words:

In the month of June, 1827, the principal men of the two nations (Sioux and Chippewas) had met at the Indian Agency, and in the presence of Major Taliaferro, their "White Father," had made a solemn treaty of peace. In the evening at the wigwam of the Chippewa chief they had ratified their treaty by smoking the pipe of peace together, and then before the smoke of the emblematic pipe had cleared away, the treacherous Sioux had gone out, and deliberately fired into the wigwam, killing and wounding several of the unsuspecting inmates. The Chippewas of course returned the fire, and with their wounded sought refuge and protection within the walls of the Fort. They were kindly cared for, and the wounded were tenderly nursed in our hospital.

Meanwhile, our prompt and efficient Colonel demanded of the Sioux the murderers, and in a few days a body of Sioux were seen approaching, as we supposed, to deliver up the criminals. Two companies of soldiers were sent to meet them, and receive the murderers at their hands. Strange to say, although they had the men, they refused to give them up, when our interpreter stepped out from among the soldiers, and said: "If you do not yield up these men peaceably, then, as many leaves as there are on the trees, as many blades of grass as you see beneath your feet, so many white men will come upon you, burn your villages and destroy your nation." A few moments of consideration, a few hurried words of consultation, and the guilty men were handed over to our troops. The tribe followed as they were taken into the Fort, and making a small fire within the walls, the condemned men marched round and round it, singing their death songs, and then were given up to be placed in irons, and held in custody until time should determine how many lives should pay the forfeit; for it is well known that Indian revenge is literally a life for a life, and the Colonel had decided to give them into the hands of the injured tribe to be punished according to their own customs.

Some weeks passed and it was found that five lives were to be paid for, in kind.

A council of Chippewas decided that the five selected from the prisoners should run the gauntlet, and it was approved.

The day is beautiful; over yonder by the grave yard in that crowd of men and women, are gathered together the Chippewas, old and young, men, women and children, who have come out to witness or take part in this act of retributive justice. There are blue coats too; and borne on the shoulders of his young men we see the form of the wounded dying chief, regarding all with calm satisfaction, and no doubt happy in the thought that his death, now so near, will not go unavenged.

And there stand the young braves who have been selected as the executioners; their rifles are loaded, the locks carefully examined, and all is ready when the word shall be given. There, too,

under guard, are the five doomed men, who are to pay the forfeit for the five lives so wantonly and treacherously taken.

Away off, I cannot tell how many rods, but it seemed to us children a long run, are stationed the Sioux tribe; and that is the goal for which the wretched men must run for their lives. And now all seems ready; the balls and chains are knocked off, and the captives are set free. At a word, one of them starts; the rifles, with unerring aim are fired, and under cover of the smoke a man falls dead. They reload; the word is given and another starts, with a bounce for home; but oh! the aim of these clear sighted blood thirsty men is too deadly; and so one after another, till four are down.

And then the last, "Little Six," whom, at a distance we children readily recognize from his commanding height and graceful form. He is our friend, and we hope he will get home. He starts; they fire; the smoke clears away, and still he is running. We clap our hands and say, "He will get home;" but another volley and our favorite, almost at the goal, springs into the air and comes down—dead. I cover my face, and shed tears of real sorrow for our friend.

And now follows a scene that beggars description. The bodies, all warm and limp, are dragged to the brow of the hill. Men who at the sight of blood become fiends, tear off the scalps, and hand them to the chief, who hangs them around his neck. Women and children with tomahawks and knives cut deep gashes in the poor dead bodies, and scooping up the hot blood with their hands, eagerly drink it. Then grown frantic, they dance and yell, and sing their horrid scalp songs, recounting deeds of valor on the part of these brave men, and telling of the Sioux scalps taken in former battles, until, at last, tired, and satiated with their ghoul-like feast, they leave the mutilated bodies festering in the sun. At night fall they are thrown over the bluff into the river.

The next day the chief sat up in bed, painted himself for death, sung his death song, and, with these five fresh, bloody scalps around his neck, lay down and died calmly and peacefully, in the comfortable hope, no doubt, of a welcome in the "happy hunting grounds," prepared by the "Good Spirit" for all those Indians who are faithful to their friends, and avenge themselves upon their foes.

As the country became settled, the Sioux retired to the West, until rallying in 1862 for a last struggle for their ancient hunting grounds, they suddenly broke into fierce mutiny, and carried fire and slaughter to the settlers on the western frontier, in the massacre of that year. Subdued and captured by the energy of the military authorities, thirty-eight of the leaders, who were convicted of the crime of murder by positive evidence, were hung upon one scaffold at Mankato, and the residue were transported to a reservation beyond the Missouri.

To the Chippewas of Minnesota, reservations were assigned at Mille Lacs, White Earth, and Red Lake, into which these tribes were gathered, and thus ended the Indian occupation.

CHAPTER III.

ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

At the beginning of the present century the only white persons in all the vast region composing the State of Minnesota and the country above were those engaged in the fur trade. Of such there were in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, eight hundred and twenty-eight persons, clerks, interpreters, and canoe men, many of these being of mixed blood. In 1826 there were only ten licensed traders among the Dahkotah tribes. One of the stations was at the mouth of the Minnesota, one at the Falls of the St. Croix, and one at Crow Island.

The traders did not engage in agriculture. Their stations were little more than a store and warehouse; the denizens, clerks and interpreters. To these the voyageurs who made long excursions through the water courses, or the couriers des bois who followed trails into the remotest parts, brought the furs which they obtained from the Indians or had themselves procured in their camps and winter stations, whence they were taken at long intervals in canoes and boats to Montreal and Quebec.

Colonel Snelling furnishes this graphic sketch of the inhabitants of the country:

The half-breeds of the Northwest are physically a fine race of men. The mixture of blood seems an improvement on the Indian and the white. By it the muscular strength of the one, and the easy grace and power of endurance of the other, are blended. They are the offspring of inter-marriages of the white traders, and their subordinates, with Indian women. Good boatmen, expert hunters, and inimitable horsemen, as they all are, they are sometimes engaged in the service of the actual Indian traders; but more frequently subsist by fishing, trapping, and hunting the buffalo. It is impossible to ascertain their number, so widely are they scattered, but probably it amounts to four or five thousand. Each speaks French, and the language of his mother, or to define more accurately, of his mother's tribe. They receive just enough religious instruction from their fathers to despise the belief and superstitions of their savage kindred, but are as ignorant of Christianity as Hottentots. In manners and morals they are on a par with the Indians.

Besides the Indians and half-breeds (bois brule) there are other inhabitants of the prairies, Canadians, reluctant to labor, and unwilling to return to places where the restraints of law and religion are in force; or perhaps retained in the country by Indian connections, mix with the half-breeds and live the same life. When hired by the traders, they are termed engages; when out of employment they call themselves "les gens libres," or free men. It would seem from the number of these last that ten civilized men degenerate into barbarism, where one savage is reclaimed from it.

The advent of the white man dates from the arrival of Colonel Leavenworth with two companies of the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry, on the 24th of August, 1819, to establish a military post at the mouth of the Min-

nesota River. The expedition, consisting of ninety-eight officers and men, ascended the river from Prairie du Chien with a barge, fourteen batteaux, two Mackinaw boats and one keel boat, and landing at Mendota, made a clearing and camp. On the following Saturday, Colonel Leavenworth, with a small party, visited the Falls of St. Anthony, making the trip in the keel boat.

The following month the garrison was reinforced by the arrival, also in batteaux, of one hundred twenty recruits. On the opening of the following season, the camp was moved across the Minnesota River to the site of the present Fort. In July, Josiah Snelling, who had been appointed Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, arrived and took command. He at once set about preparations for building a permanent post. Logs were obtained from the Rum River, and with these and rocks quarried near the spot, by the labor of the soldiers, the barracks and other buildings of the post were so far constructed that they were occupied in 1821. The new post was named Fort St. Anthony, but three years later, at the suggestion of Gen. Winfield Scott, who had paid it an official visit, the inappropriate name was changed to Snelling, by which it has ever since been known.

The Reservation was ceded by the Sioux Indians in a treaty negotiated by Lieutenant Pike, on the 23d September, 1805, and extended from the mouth of the Minnesota, up the Mississippi, to include the Falls of St. Anthony, and embracing nine miles on each side of the river.

THE OLD GOVERNMENT MILL IN 1821.

The same year that the post was occupied, a saw mill was built at the Falls of St. Anthony for the use of the post, and under the supervision of one of the lieutenants. It was on the west bank

of the river, a few rods below the brink of the Falls. Water was carried to it through a wooden flume. This was the first edifice erected on the site of Minneapolis. Two years later the saw mill was fitted up for grinding flour. The mill, together with a small house built for a residence for the miller remained, and with additions and repairs was used until after the canal of the Minneapolis Mill Company was constructed, and its site was required for one of the large flouring mills of which it was the precursor.

Soon after the occupation of the Fort, Lieutenant Camp made an experiment in farming in the vicinity, which was successful, and other employes of the military post engaged in agriculture in the vicinity, furnishing the grain which made the mill a convenience. A few years afterwards Philander Prescott, the Indian farmer, opened a farm near Lake Calhoun, and subsequently took up land, and built a frame house which is still standing on Minnehaha avenue, above and not far from the creek.

Singularly, the first agricultural settlers came, not from the east, but from the north. They were a colony of Swiss, who had been driven from their first location near Hudson's Bay, by a flood, and settled on the military reservation in 1826, and opened farms. One of them engaged extensively in raising cattle. After ten years of occupancy, during which they suffered many annoyances from the military authority, they were driven from their homes under orders from the officers at the Fort, and sought residences elsewhere, some going to Wisconsin, and one, Perry by name, taking up a new home on the present site of St. Paul.

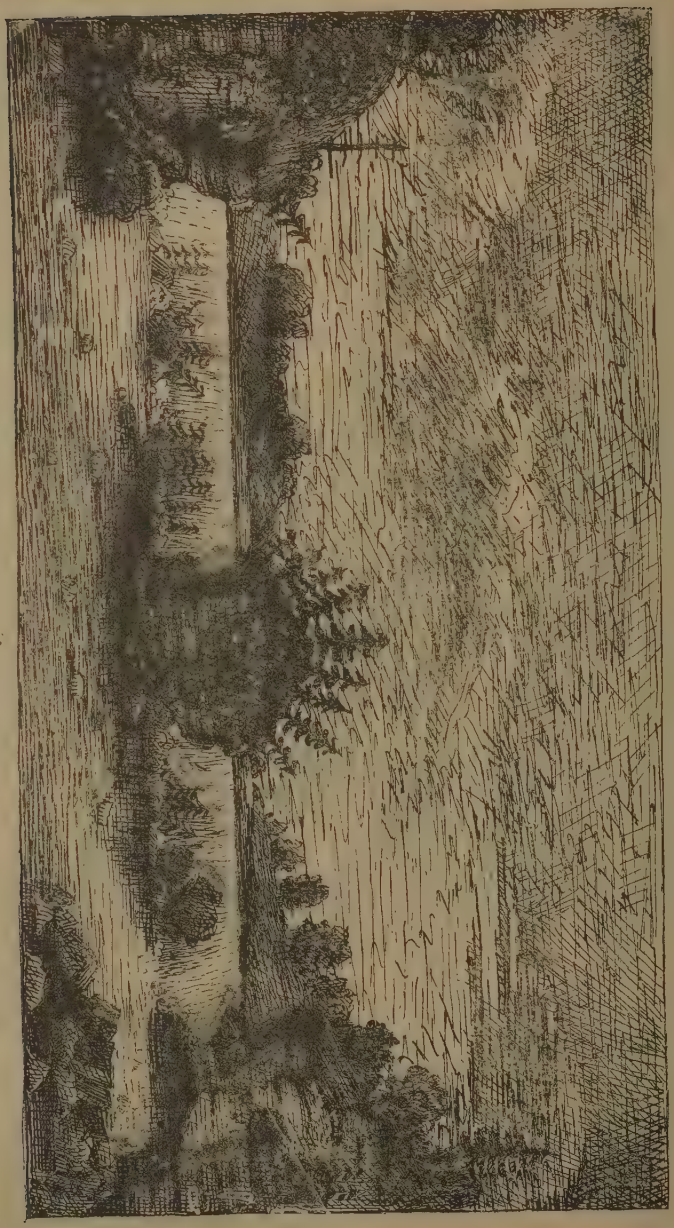
During the year 1832, Rev. W. T. Boutwell, then a missionary of the American Board at Mackinaw, accompanied H. R. Schoolcraft, Indian Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, on an expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi, during which Lake Itasca, the "true head" of the great river was discovered, and described. On his return he encamped at the Falls of St. Anthony, which he thus mentions in his journal:

> Our government here have a saw mill and grist mill on the west bank of the Mississippi, and also have a large farm. The soldiers are here cutting hay. For beauty, the country around exceeds all I can say. These Falls are an interesting object to look at, but there is nothing about them that fills one with awe, as do the Falls of Niagara. The stream is divided in about its centre by a bluff of rocks covered with a few trees. The perpendicular fall is perhaps twenty feet on each side of the bluff, at the foot of which there is a shoot of some ten or fifteen feet more in a descent.

During a former visit, about the year 1820, Schoolcraft had made a sketch of the Falls of St. Anthony, which was engraved, and is here re-produced.

In his "Tales of the Northwest," Col. J. Snelling, who had been Commandant at the Fort which bore his name, in one of his Tales, thus described the Falls of St. Anthony, as they must have been seen by him about this time:

> In the afternoon they came to the Falls of St. Anthony, and carried their canoes and baggage around it. They encamped on the eastern shore just above the rapids. There is nothing of the grandeur or sublimity which the eye aches to behold at Niagara, about the Falls of St. Anthony. But in wild and picturesque beauty it is perhaps unequalled. Flowing over a tract of country five hundred miles in extent, the river, here more than half a mile (about 1,830 feet) wide, breaks into sheets of foam and rushes to the pitch over a strongly inclined plane. The Fall itself is not high, we believe only sixteen feet perpendicular, but its face is broken and irregular. Huge slabs of rock lie scattered below in wild disorder. Some stand on their edges, leaning against the ledge from which they have been disunited. Some lie piled upon each other in the water, in inimitable confusion. A long, narrow island divides the Fall nearly in the middle. Its eastern side is not perpendicular, but broken into three distinct leaps,



SCHOOLCRAFT'S SKETCH.
IN 1820

below which the twisting and twirling eddies threaten destruction to any living thing that enters them. On the western side in the boiling rapids below, a few rods from the Fall stands a little island of a few yards area; rising steep from the waters and covered with forest trees. At the time of our story its mightiest oak was the haunt of a solitary bald eagle, that had built his eyrie on the topmost branches beyong the reach of man. It was occupied by his posterity till the year 1823, when the time honored crest of the vegetable monarch bowed, and gave way before the wing of the northern tempest. The little islet was believed inaccessible till two daring privates of the Fifth Regiment, at very low water waded out in the river above, and ascending the Fall by means of the blocks of stone before mentioned, forded the intervening space, and were the first of their species that ever set foot upon it.

Large trunks of trees frequently drift over, and diving into the chasms of the rocks, never appear again. The loon, or great Northern diver, is also at moulting time, when he is unable to rise from the water, often caught in the rapids. When he finds himself drawn in, he struggles with fate for a while, but finding escape impossible, he faces downwards, and goes over, screaming horribly. These birds sometimes make the descent unhurt. Below, the rapids foam, and roar, and tumble for half a mile, and then subside into the clear, gentle current that continues unbroken to the Rock River rapids. Nor is it unadorned with traditional honors. A Sioux can tell you how the enemy in the darkness of midnight deceived by the false beacons, lighted by his ancestors, paddled his canoe into the rapids from which he never issued alive. He can give you a good guess too, what ghosts haunt the spot, and what spirits abide there.

In 1834 the brothers S. W. and G. H. Pond, natives of Connecticut, came to Minnesota. They were laymen, but came inspired with a zeal to do missionary work among the Indians. They selected a wooded knoll on the east side of Lake Calhoun, in the midst of an Indian village of twenty tepees, and with their own hands built a log house, the first upon the site of Minneapolis. Rev. G. H. Pond upon the occasion of opening the "Pavilion Hotel" at the lake, thus describes the house;

The old structure was of oak logs, carefully peeled. The peeling was a mistake. Twelve feet by sixteen, and eight feet high, were the dimensions of the edifice. Straight poles from the tamarack grove west of the lake formed the timbers of the roof, and the roof itself was of the bark of trees which grew on the bank of what is now called "Bassett's Creek," fastened with strings of the inner bark of the bass-wood. A partition of small logs divided the house into two rooms, and split logs furnished material for the floor. The ceiling was of slabs from the old government saw mill, through the kindness of Major Bliss, who was in command of Fort Snelling. The door was made of boards split from a log with an axe, having wooden hinges and fastenings, and was locked by pulling in the latch-string. The single window was the gift of the kind-hearted Major Lawrence Taliaferro, United States Indian agent. The cash cost of the building was one shilling, New York currency, for nails used in and about the door. The "formal opening" exercises consisted in reading a section from the old book by the name of Bible, and prayer to Him who was its acknowledged author. The "banquet" consisted of mussels from the lake, flour and water. The ground was selected by the Indian chief of the Lake Calhoun band of Dakotas, Man-of-the-sky, by which he showed good taste. The reason he gave for the selection was that "from that point the loons would be visible on the lake." The old chief and his pagan people had their homes on the surface of that ground in the bosom of which now sleep the bodies of deceased Christians from the city of Minneapolis, the Lakewood cemetery, over which these old eyes have witnessed, dangling in the night breeze, many a Chippeway scalp, in the midst of horrid chants, yells, and wails, widely contrasting with the present stillness of that quiet home of those who sleep the years away. That hut was the home of the first citizen settlers of Hennepin county, perhaps of Minnesota, the first school room, the first house for divine worship, and the first mission station among the Dakota Indians.

The following year Rev. J. D. Stevens, a missionary from New York, with the assistance of the Pond brothers, built a house in the woods on the west shore of Lake Harriet, where he opened a school for half-breed girls. Here in the fall of the same year a daughter was born, the first white child born outside of the Fort, in this vicinity.

In the spring of 1837, Martin McLeod arrived with Pierre Bottineau, a

half-breed guide, from the Selkirk Settlement, which they had left on snow shoes. Overtaken by a blizzard, two of their companions perished. The survivors, nourished by the flesh of a dog, after twenty-six days of traveling, arrived at a trading post at Lake Traverse, whence they made their way to Fort Snelling.

Col. John H. Stevens in his interesting "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and its People," recently published, gives the private journal of Mr. McLeod descriptive of this memorable and fearful journey, of which we copy that part relating to the catastrophe which deprived him of his companions:

Friday, March 17th, 1837. This morning when we left the camp, the weather was very mild and pleasant; guide discovered tracks of a deer and went in pursuit of it; meantime Mr. H., Mr. P. and myself directed our course across the plain towards a point of wood on Rice River; suddenly about 11 o'clock a storm from the north came on that no pen can describe. We made toward the wood as fast as possible; it was distant about three miles. I was foremost, the dogs following close to me, Mr. H. not far distant, Mr. P. two miles beyond. In a few moments nothing was perceptible, and it was with difficulty that I could keep myself from suffocating; however, I hastened on and in a short time caught a glimpse of the wood through a drifting cloud of snow. I was not then more than three hundred yards from it, as near as I can possibly judge. At that instant I also saw Mr. H., who had come up within thirty yards of me and called out that I was going the wrong course, exclaiming, "keep more to the right." I replied, "No, no; follow me quick." I preceived him to stoop, probably to arrange the strings of his snow shoes. In an instant afterwards an immense cloud of drifting snow hid him from my view and I SAW HIM NO MORE. I cannot describe what my feelings then were; what must they have been in a few seconds afterwards when I found myself at the bottom of a ravine more that twenty feet deep, from which I had to use the greatest exertion to save myself from being suffocated by the snow which was drifting down upon me. Upon gaining the edge of the ravine, which I effected with the greatest difficulty, having my snow-shoes still on, as my hands were too cold to untie the strings of them, which were frozen, I found the poor faithful dogs with their traineau buried in a snow-bank. Having dug them out, my next effort was to try and gain the wood, which I knew was on the opposite side of the ravine about twenty yards over, yet I could not distinguish a tree, so close and thick was the snow drifting. An hour's exertion with the dogs and traineau through the deep snow in the ravine brought me into the edge of the wood, which I found was composed of only a few scattered trees, which would afford but a miserable shelter. I tried to make a fire. My matches were all wet; my hands were too cold to strike a spark with the flint and steel; what can be done? "I must not perish," said I to myself. I then thought of my companions. Alas, poor fellows! there can be no hope for you, as I have all the blankets, buffalo-robes, provisions, &c., the dogs having followed me in the storm. Having dug a hole in the snow-bank, I made a sort of shelter with my cloak and blanket and a large buffalo-robe. I was then completely wet through, for a shower of sleet had accompanied the storm; in a few moments it began to freeze; I was then so cold that I feared much that I should perish during the night. The night came; the storm continued unabated; my situation was truly miserable; companions and guide in all probability perished; myself in great danger of freezing also; and in a strange country some hundred miles from any settlement or trading-post. I cannot say what I felt, although my usual feelings would raise to my relief frequently, and I would say to myself, "What is passed cannot be helped; better luck next time; take it coolly"—which I was evidently doing with a vengeance. The greater part of the night was passed listening to the roaring of the storm, and the dismal howling of the wolves, together with the pleasant occupation of rubbing my feet to keep them from freezing.

Saturday, 18th. Never was light more welcome to a mortal. At dawn I crept from my hole, and soon after heard cries. Fired two shots; soon after guide came up; he had escaped by making a fire, and being a native, and a half-blood, his knowledge of the country and its dangers saved him. Mr. P. was found with both his legs and feet frozen. All search for Mr. H. proved ineffectual. Remained all day near the scene of our disaster in the hope that some trace of Mr. H. might be found.

Sunday, 19th. Started early with poor P. on the dog traineau, having left all our luggage behind; at 2 p. m. found dogs unable to proceed with P., and he suffering too much to bear the pain occasioned by moving about. With the help

of guide made a hut to leave Mr. P. in, where he will remain for five or six days until I can send horses for him from Lake Traverse, sixty miles from this. Left with P. all our blankets and robes, except a blanket each (guide and myself); also plenty of wood cut, and ice near his lodge to make water of. Out of provisions; obliged to kill one of our dogs; dog meat excellent eating.

Monday, March 20. Morning storming, accompanied with snow; unable to leave camp till 2 p. m., when guide and myself started; came a long distance and encamped in the Bois des Sioux; feel very weak and unwell.

March 21. Left the Bois des Sioux at sunrise and arrived at dark at the trading-house at Lake Traverse, having traveled forty-five miles to-day, with a severe pain in my side and knee.

March 22. At trading-house; feel unwell.

March 23. Sent the guide with another person and two horses and a cart for Mr. P. and my trunk, &c., with instructions to the men to search for the body of Mr. H., in order that it may be decently interred at the trading-house.

April 1. For the past nine days have remained at the trading-house, where I am well treated by Mr. Brown, the gentleman in charge for the American Fur Company. Saw the game of lacrosse played very frequently, both by the squaws and Indians. It is a very interesting game when well contested, and the female players are most astonishingly expert.

April 2. This morning the two men returned. Poor P. is no more. They found him in his hut, dead. He had taken off the greater part of his clothes, no doubt in the delirium of a fever caused by the excruciating pain of his frozen feet. In the hut was found nearly all the wood we left him, his food, and a kettle of water partially frozen. Everything indicated that he died the second or third day after our departure from him. No trace of the body of Mr. H. was found. The poor fellow has long ere this become food for the savage animals that prowl around these boundless wilds. Thus has miserably perished a young and amiable man at the age of twenty, in full vigor of youth, full of high hopes and expectations.

April 3. This day poor P. was consigned to his last abode, the silent and solitary tomb. It is a source of consolation to me, amid my troubles, that I have been enabled to perform this last duty to a friend with all due respect. Would that I could say the same of Mr. Hayes. I have, however, left directions with all the Indians near this post to search for his bones and inter them. They are about to depart on their spring hunts, and will in all probability find his remains. I CAN DO NO MORE.

Mr. McLeod remained in the vicinity during the remainder of his life. He was a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, during several sessions, and was the presiding officer of the Territorial Council, and bore an influential part in shaping the destinies of the infant State. He had received a liberal education in Montreal, and was of courtly manners and gentlemanly bearing. He had arrived in the Red River settlement in December, 1836, having made the journey from Sault Ste. Marie to La Point, 450 miles, in an open boat, occupying more than twenty-five days, and thence on foot a distance of 645 miles. "During that time," he writes, "we lived upon a pint of boiled rice each per day, and were four days without food of any kind except two ounces of meat and a small partridge divided between nine persons." He resided on a farm on the Minnesota bottom, now in the town of Bloomington, still occupied by his son, until his death, November 20, 1860, at the age of forty-seven.

Bottineau, though pursuing at intervals his profession of guide over the plains as far as the Rocky Mountains, remained a resident of Minneapolis until recently, and his farm on the east side became one of the early additions to the city. When Maj. Isaac I. Stevens organized his party for the survey of a route for the Northern Pacific Railway in 1853, Bottineau was employed as guide, and again when the Northern Pacific Railway Company was organized, he conducted its president, Governor Smith, with a party of the directors, over the route. He is now living at Red Lake Falls, in the northwestern part of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The Mississippi River marked the boundary line between the sovereignties of Great Britain and Spain at the close of the Revolutionary War. The territory comprising the city of Minneapolis, lying on both sides of the river, was partly covered by the English flag and partly by the Spanish. That upon the east side belonged to the State of Virginia, by which it was ceded to the United States, and was organized in 1787 into the Northwest Territory, and subsequently successively into Indiana, and Wisconsin, and finally into Minnesota.

That upon the west side passed to the French, by whom, as a part of Louisiana, it was transferred to the United States by the purchase of that Territory during the administration of Jefferson.

The sovereignties, whether English, Spanish or French, were only nominal. No government was ever established in either, and no subjects inhabited the region to be governed. Not until the military occupation by the United States in 1819, was any authority established over all this vast region.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State in 1848, the few people inhabiting Minnesota elected Henry H. Sibley as delegate in Congress, from the residue of the Territory of Wisconsin. The first regular civil government was established in 1848, when the Territory of Minnesota was organized, a governor and judges appointed, and a legislature chosen.

At this time the population of the Territory was only 4,680, of whom 3,067 were males. In the census Little Canada and St. Anthony are put together with a population of 352 males, and a total of 571.

Nine years later the State of Minnesota was admitted into the Union and became a sovereign State. Its population at the time of taking the next census, 1860, had increased to 172,123, largely, however, made by the immigration of 1856-7 and 8.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

No legal settlement could be made until the lands were surveyed and brought into market. Although. the Indian title to the lands on the east side of the Mississippi River was extinguished by the confirmation of the treaty with the Indians in 1838, the lands were not surveyed and offered for sale until 1848.

On the west side the military reservation was not reduced until March, 1855, and no legal titles were proved up until April and May of that year.

Previously to the opportunity to make lawful settlements, many squatter claims were made on both sides of the river. The first of these seems to have been made in 1836 by Major Plympton, the Commandant at Fort Snelling, who staked out a claim adjacent to the Falls on the east side, and built a log house upon it. The following year Sergeant Carpenter, also an officer at Fort Snelling, located a claim adjacent to it. Five years later Petit John made a claim south of the Plympton location, extending along the river indefinitely, but including the site of the State University. These claims passed through several ownerships by transfer, until the titles were secured, after the lands came into market; the Plympton claim by Franklin Steele, and the Carpenter and Petit John claims by Pierre Bottineau.

The year 1847 brought a large accession to the population, which at the beginning of the year numbered not far from fifty, half-breeds and squatters. The first to arrive was Charles Wilson, who was the first American settler. He was followed in June by William A. Cheever, who made a claim south of the University, where he subsequently erected a farm house, and built an observatory on the high bank, over the entrance of which he placed the legend, "Pay your dime and climb." He was followed by Ard Godfrey, John Rollins, Calvin A. Tuttle, Luther Patch and son Edward, Sumner W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Robert W. Cummings, Charles W. Stimpson, Roswell P. Russell, John McDonald, Samuel Fernald, Joseph and William R. Marshall and Daniel Stanchfield. Soon after these were followed by Mr. Cruttenden, John G. Lennon, John H. Stevens, Mrs. Huse, Richard Rogers, Washington Getchell, S. P. Folsom, John W. North, J. P. Wilson, Bradley B. Meeker, John H. Murphy and Anson Northrup, whose names have become prominently identified with the early days of the city. Luther Patch was accom-

panied by his wife and two daughters, the first resident white ladies. The daughters soon married—one becoming the wife of R. P. Russell, and the other of Joseph M. Marshall. Calvin A. Tuttle also brought his family, and built a house in the ravine west of the University.

Franklin Steele having become possessed, by acquiesence in his claim, of the riparian rights adjacent to the Falls on the east side of the river, sold in July, 1849, nine-tenths of the water power to Hon. Robert Rantoul, Caleb Cushing and their associates for $12,000, and measures were immediately taken for the erection of a saw mill, to take charge of which Ard Godfrey was procured from Maine, arriving in the fall.

In the following spring, the mill was ready for operation, with two single sash saws, to which two more were added a year later. The dam was built of logs which were cut from the adjacent islands, which were covered with a forest of sugar maples.

In 1848 the population had increased to about three hundred, and Mr. Cheever platted his land, and laid out a town by the name of St. Anthony City. Messrs. Steele and Bottineau employed William R. Marshall, who afterwards became Governor of the State, to survey their lands, and laid out the town of St. Anthony. The lots were made sixty-six feet in front, and one hundred sixty-five feet deep, each containing a quarter acre of land; and the streets were laid out eighty feet wide, except Main street, which was made one hundred feet.

With the ability to secure land titles and lumber for building, a substantial growth commenced. The Territorial Government was organized in 1849, and Judge Bradley B. Meeker held the first Court in the old mill, on the west side, Franklin Steele being foreman of the Grand Jury; John Rollins was elected to the Territorial Council, and William R. Marshall and William Dugas of Little Canada, to the House of Representatives. A post-office was established with Ard Godfrey as post master, although he had to send to St. Paul for the mails as best he could, there being no mail carrier, until the following year, when a daily line of stages was put on between St. Paul and St. Anthony.

During this year a school was opened in a log cabin, which was replaced during the fall by a public school house in which Rev. E. D. Neill, a Presbyterian minister, who had settled in St. Paul, preached every alternate Sunday afternoon. A library association was incorporated, and 200 volumes were placed on its shelves, and a course of lectures was instituted. Among the lecturers during this first winter were Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, Gen. R. W. Johnson, then a lieutenant at Fort Snelling, Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at the Fort, Rev. E. D. Neill, Elder Chauncey Hobart, and Putnam P. Bishop.

The Baptist and Methodist churches were organized during the year, the First Presbyterian the next year, which in 1851 was merged with the First Congregational church under the charge of Rev. Charles Secombe, and the Episcopal church was established in 1851.

Steele and Russell's addition to St. Anthony and Marshall's addition were surveyed and platted during the year 1850. Orth's addition and Bottineau's second addition were platted in 1855, and Bottineau's first some time before, but the plat bears no date.

To provide for the entertainment of the rapidly increasing traveling public, Anson Northrup built the St. Charles Hotel, on Marshall street and Sixth avenue, in 1850, with accommodations for seventy-five guests.

The permanent population was increased by the arrival of Allan Harmon, Edwin Hedderly, Isaac Atwater, C. W. Christmas, Joseph Dean, Peter Poncin, Thomas Chambers, Edward Murphy, George W. Chowen, Simon Stevens, Henry Chambers, William W. Wales, John Wensinger, Warren Bristol, Joel B. Bassett and William Finch.

During the following winter the State University was located at St. Anthony, and a subscription amounting to $3,000 was raised among the citizens for the erection of a building.

Prior to 1847, the only means of crossing the river was by fording on the ledge at the head of the Falls. One old squaw kept a canoe for ferrying foot passengers, crossing opposite to Boom island. In this year Franklin Steele established a ferry, at the point where the suspension bridge was afterwards located, which was operated first by one William Dubey, and then by Edgar Folsom, and finally by Capt. John Tapper. In 1854 the Minneapolis Bridge Company, with Franklin Steele, H. T. Welles, and others as corporators, was incorporated, and undertook the building of the first structure of the kind across the Mississippi River. It was built under the supervision of T. J. Griffith, an engineer from the East, and after having been once nearly destroyed by a tornado, was finally completed and thrown open for public use on the fourth of July, 1855. It was supported by cables of wires resting on towers erected upon each bank of the river, and spanned the rapid current in a single graceful arch.

The schedule of tolls was twenty-five cents for a wagon, and five cents for a foot passenger. Captain Tapper was toll gatherer.

The city of St. Anthony was incorporated during this year, and the first city council convened April 13, 1858, with H. T. Welles, Mayor, and Benjamin N. Spencer, John Orth, Daniel Stanchfield, Edward Lippencott, Caleb D. Dorr and Robert W. Cummings, Aldermen.

During all these years St. Anthony had been growing in population and business. The dam had been raised and re-built, the mills enlarged, stores and various manufactories of wood and iron established, and a newspaper started; so that when the suspension bridge opened communication with the west side, St. Anthony had become a thriving village with considerable trade.

The first number of the *St. Anthony Express*, issued May 31, 1851, contained the following business cards:

W. H. Welch, Justice of the Peace.

Ira B. Kingsley, Justice of the Peace.

Wilson & Stanchfied, Storage, Forwarding, and Commission.

North & Atwater, Attorneys and Counsellors.

William Richardson, Notary Public and Land Agent.

J. P. Wilson & Co., Dry Goods, etc.

G. B. Dulton, House Builder and Architect.

Samuel Thatcher, Jr., Land Agent.

Dr. J. H. Murphy, Physician.

William H. Hubbard, Attorney and Counsellor.

Charles J. Henniss, Attorney and Counsellor.

E. Tyler, Draper and Tailor.

J. G. Lennon, Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

J. H. Stevens & Co., Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

St. Anthony Mill Co., Lumber.

Stevens & Munson, Cabinet Makers and Machinists.

Alvin Stone, Painter.

William Worthington, Plasterer, etc.

Dr. H. Fletcher.

A. N. Hoyt & H. H. Given, Masons.

Geo. F. Brott, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

William Jacques, Tailor.

Anson Northrup, St. Charles Hotel.

P. Bottineau, Land by the acre and Village Lots.

Cyrus C. Jenks, Falls Boarding House.

T. B. Batchelder, Carriage and Sign Painting.

Russell & Rice, Dry Goods, etc.

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE—BUILT IN 1854.

WIRE SUSPENSION BRIDGE—REBUILT IN 1

CHARLES W. CHRISTMAS, Surveyor.
J. V. DRAPER & S. E. FOSTER, blacksmithing.
J. HIGHWARDEN, Barber.
CONOVER, GETCHELL & LEEMAN, Carpenters and Joiners.
JOHN ORTH, Brewery.
J. MURCH, Bakery.
ALEXIS CLOUTIER, Bowling Saloon.
CALVIN A. TUTTLE, Mill Grinding.

The address to patrons pledges the paper to advocate the Whig party, and the interests of the village. E. Tyler is announced as proprietor and H. Woodbury publisher. Though not announced, it was no secret that Isaac Atwater was the gifted editorial writer.

The old Goverment mill with the small house on the knoll behind it, had been standing since 1822, the only structures on the west side of the river, on the site of Minneapolis, except the houses of the missionaries, Pond and Stevens, at the lakes. In 1849, Hon. Robert Smith, then a member of Congress from the Alton district of Illinois, solicited the privilege from the War Department first to occupy, and afterwards to purchase, the old mill and house, and in connection with the purchase was permitted to make a claim to 160 acres of land adjacent to it, which covered the riparian rights to the Falls upon the west side of the river. Mr. Smith often visited the property, but never occupied it. He placed a tenant in possession, and subsequently divided his claim with R. P. Russel and George E. Huy and others, in consideration of making improvements which resulted in the organization of the Minneapolis Mill Company in 1856, and the building of the dam and canal for the improvement of the water power.

The same year (1849) Col. John H. Stevens arrived at Fort Snelling with a colony of ten other intending settlers. A native of Vermont, he had entered the military service of the United States in the war with Mexico, as quartermaster, and now sought a home in a clime similar to that of his nativity. While serving as post master of the post, he obtained a permit from the military authorities to settle on the reservation, and made his claim of 160 acres next northwesterly of that which Smith had already staked out. It extended from Second avenue south to Bassett's Creek, and the site of the Nicollet house was nearly central in the claim.

On the river bank near the ferry landing, he built a house, which he occupied with his family, the following spring, crossing the river by the ferry to the store on the other side which he conducted in company with Franklin Steele. The house was a one-and-a-half story frame, clapboarded and painted white, with a veranda looking out towards the river. It remained for more than twenty years, until its site was required for railroad uses, when it was removed to the southerly part of the city, where it still stands.

Others soon followed Colonel Stevens and made claims, and built "claim houses;" but they were much annoyed, and often driven off, and their houses pulled down by the soldiers who were sent from the Fort, and whose orders were to prevent unauthorized settlements to be made on the reservation. But these orders seem not to have been impartially executed; for while many settlers were driven away, others were permitted to remain. Indeed, the public records show that at least in one case a portion of a valuable claim was conveyed to an officer in high command at the Fort, after the entry had been made; and the claimant having been one of those who were left undisturbed, gave occasion for the supposition that the immunity was the consideration for the transfer.

While these claims were not only unauthorized, but also unlawful, they were, when the military authorities did not interfere, maintained. To give them security and settle disputes a Settlers' Protective Association was organized, whose decisions had the force of law, and it was understood would be enforced if not acquiesced in.

During the year 1850 the most desirable tracts of land near the river had been claimed and were maintained until, by the reduction of the reservation in 1855, they were regularly entered.

It will be interesting to trace the order and location of these early claims.

Next after Colonel Stevens came J. P. Miller who staked out a claim and built a house on the tract now known as Atwater's third addition.

Anson Northrup took up a fractional tract which lay between Stevens and Smith.

Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher located in the vicinity of Elliott Park, and soon after sold his claim to John L. Tenny, who sold to Dr. J. S. Elliott, and the tract was laid out as Elliott's addition. John Jackins made his settlement adjoining Colonel Stevens on the south, and built his house in the rear of the present Syndicate Block, with a well in First avenue. Warren Bristol took a claim next west of Dr. Fletcher's, and built a shanty not far from the Franklin Steele square, where he resided for two years, when he sold the claim and removed to St. Paul. He was afterwards a member successively of both houses of the Legislature, representing Goodhue county, and was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, where he died not long since.

Allen Harmon settled upon the tract crossed by the Territorial road, now Hennepin avenue, which he laid out as Harmon's addition.

The settlements mentioned were made in 1850 and the early part of 1851. In October of the latter year Dr. Alfred E. Ames made a claim covering the site of the Court House, eighty acres of which he entered at the land office; the other eighty being entered with his tacit consent by D. M. Coolbaugh. His house was built at the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue, which he occupied until 1857, when he removed into the large, and for those times, magnificent dwelling which he had erected opposite the Court House.

Doctor Ames was the first practicing physician on the west side. He used his land liberally for the benefit of the community, presenting the town with two lots for a Court House site, and two for the Presbyterian church.

Edward Murphy claimed the tract adjoining that of J. P. Miller, below and along the river. His right to enter this land being contested before the land office, a compromise was made, which left but eighty acres to Murphy, which he laid out as Murphy's addition. In platting his land he was the only one of the original settlers who had the forethought and liberality to provide for the public. He dedicated a square for a public park, and reserved an ample tract on the river for a steamboat landing.

Next came Charles Hoag in 1852, who located the vacant land north of Jackins and west of Stevens. It extended nearly to Bassett's Creek. He built a fine house and brick barn on Fourth street, and opened a brick yard in the vicinity of Fifth street and Second avenue north, where the yellow brick were made—the material which gave beauty to many of the stores and public buildings of the period.

About the same time Joel B. Bassett located across the creek, which was called after his name. This land became

a part of Bassett, Case and Moore's addition. Between Bassett and Hoag lay some fractional pieces of land which were taken by David Bickford.

Peter Poncin and Col. Emanual Case settled upon the tract adjoining Judge Bassett, northerly, and contested the right to enter it before the land office, but it was awarded to Colonel Case who joined with Bassett in laying out the additions last named.

Northwesterly of Case, Joseph Menard took a claim. Waterman Stinson took the tract north of Bassett's Creek, which was laid out by him as an addition bearing his name.

Edwin Hedderly and Rev. Alfred C. Godfrey claimed the vacant land lying along the river north of the locations of Hanson and Le Duc. Though remaining vacant so long, it has proved to be a valuable tract, much of it having been appropriated for railroad uses.

Charles W. Christmas located a mile north of the creek, upon the river bank. His land was long known as North Minneapolis, and became the nucleus of a settlement which was for many years quite distinct from Minneapolis.

Capt. Arthur H. Mills of the U. S. army made a claim, including the homestead of Hon. Dorilus Morrison, which was jumped by Joshua Draper. A compromise was effected by which each took half the claim.

Samuel Franklin entered the claim westerly of Bristols.

Other claimants remote from the river were Joseph H. Canney, John Jackson, Asa Fletcher, Joseph L. Johnson, Robert and John T. Blaisdell, Dennis Peters, Henry Burlingame, the Gates brothers, and James Byrnes.

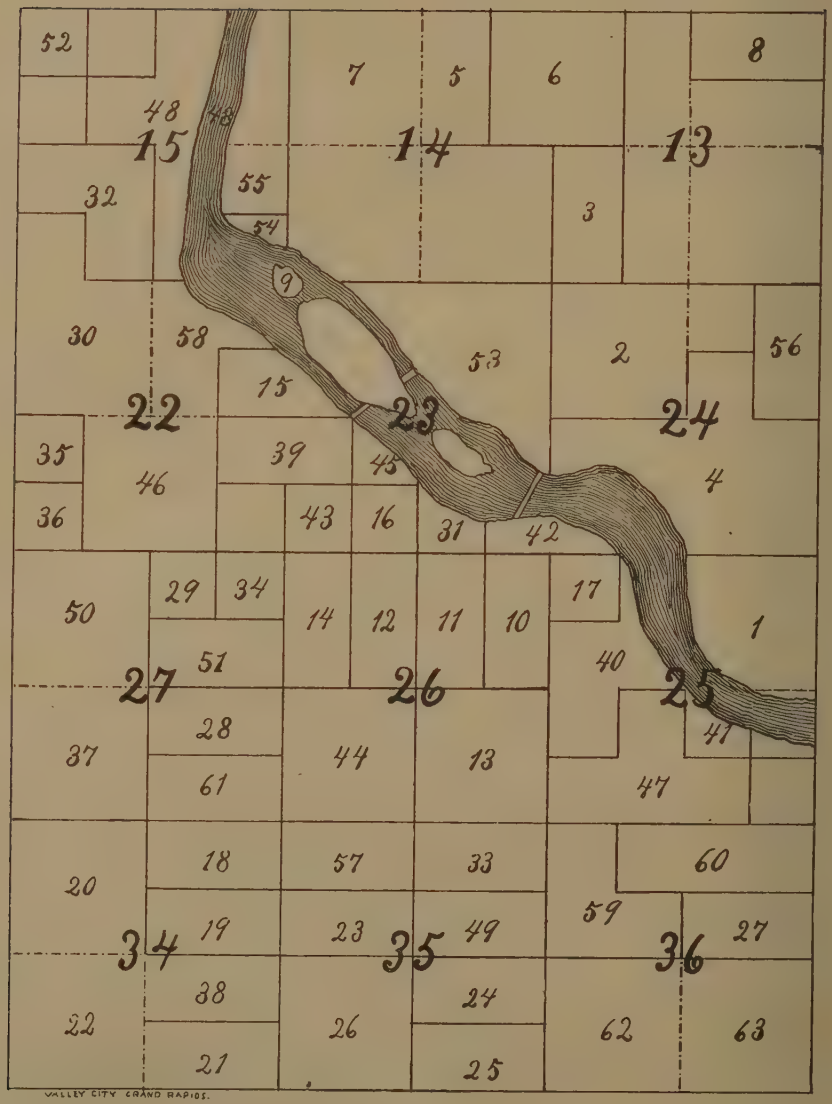
Martin Layman settled upon the school section and was permitted to enter it by a special act of Congress, and devoted a portion of his land to the uses of a cemetery, which is still in use, although surrounded by the squares and streets of the city, and is known by his name.

Deacon John S. Mann took a claim east of Lake Harriet, which after passing through several owners, was bought by John Potts Brown, a retired cotton broker from New York city; and passing from him, became the nucleus of the Lyndale farm of 1,400 acres, acquired by Col. W. S. King, where he built extensive barns, and had for several years the finest herd of thoroughbred cattle in the country.

Father Gear, the chaplain at Fort Snelling, made a claim upon the east bank of Lake Calhoun, which was jumped, but which he was in later years allowed to enter by a special act of Congress.

The survey of the original town of Minneapolis was made by William R. Marshall in 1854, but the plat was not recorded until the following year, after the titles had been secured. It comprised the land lying along the Mississippi River from Bassett's Creek to Tenth avenue south, and extended southerly to Seventh street. The lots were sixty-six feet front by one hundred sixty-five feet deep, ten to a block, each block containing two and one-half acres of land, except in the vicinity of the Falls, where some blocks contained twelve and fourteen lots. Washington and Hennepin avenues were laid out one hundred feet wide, and the streets eighty feet.

The patentees of the lands in the twelve sections, comprising the greater part of the city of Minneapolis, as they appear in the county records, are shown in the following plat and explanatory list: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VALLEY CITY GRAND RAPIDS.

REFERENCES OF THE FOREGOING PLAT OF PATENTEES.

Plat No.	Name of Patentees.	Date of Patent.	Description of Land.	
1	W. A. Cheever	April 2, 1849.	NE¼ NE¼,	Sec. 25
2	H. H. Sibley	March 24, "	E½ NW¼ & W½ NW¼,	" 24
3	Robt. Cummings and H. H. Angels	April 2, "	N½ SW¼,	" 13
4	Calvin A. Tuttle	" " "	SE¼ NE¼ SW¼, SW¼ NE¼ & Lot 2,	" 24
5	Pierre Bottineau	March 24, "	W½ NE¼,	" 14
6	Charles T. Stinson	January 10, 1851.	W½ NW¼, Sec. 13, & E½ NE¼,	" 14
7	William R. Marshall	" " "	NW¼,	" 14
8	Oliver Ames	March 24, 1854.	N½ NE¼,	" 13
9	Hiram Saunders	October 24, "	Lot 8, Sec. 23, Lot 1, Sec. 22, Lot 4,	" 15
10	Dominicus M. Hanson	April 23, 1855.	E½ NE¼,	" 26
11	Gilbert S. Hanson	" " "	W½ NE¼,	" 26
12	Alfred E. Ames	February 16, "	E½ NW¼,	" 26
13	Isaac Atwater	October 1, "	SE¼,	" 26
14	D. M. Coolbaugh	December 22, "	W½ NW¼,	" 26
15	Joel B. Bassett	April 27, "	Lots 3, 4 & 5,	" 22
16	Charles B. Russell		Lot 11,	" 23
17	Alfred C. Godfrey	April 23, "	Lot 8,	" 25
18	Samuel Franklin	" " "	N½ NE¼,	" 34
19	Samuel Draper	" " "	S½ NE¼,	" 34
20	John T. Blaisdell	" " "	NW¼,	" 34
21	Gordon C. Jackins	August 7, "	S½ SE¼,	" 34
22	Robert Blaisdell, Jr	April 28, "	SW¼,	" 34
23	Nicholas Idoux	" 17, "	S½ NW¼,	" 35
24	Ezra Foster	" 26, "	N½ SE¼,	" 35
25	Judith Sayre	May 5, "	S½ SE¼,	" 35
26	Homer Shepley	April 25, "	SW¼,	" 35
27	Ebenezer Wardwell	January 18, "	S½ NE¼,	" 36
28	Moses C. Baker	May 15, "	N½ SE¼,	" 27
29	John Jackins		SE¼ SE¼, Sec. 22, NW¼ NE¼,	" 27
30	Rachel Moore	September 7, 1855.	SW¼ SW¼, Sec. 15, Lots 6 and 7,	" 22
31	Anson Northrup		Lot 10,	" 23
32	Emanuel Case	March 10, 1856.	Lots 5 & 6 & NW¼ SW¼,	" 15
33	Andrew J. Foster	" " "	N½ NE¼,	" 35
34	Jackins and Brown	" " "	NE¼ NE¼,	" 27
35	Thomas Stinson	" " "	NW¼ SW¼, Sec. 22, NE¼ SE¼, Lot 4,	" 21
36	Waterman Stinson	" " "	SW¼ SW¼, Sec. 22, SE¼ SE¼, Lot 5,	" 21
37	Joseph L. Johnson	January 17, "	SW¼,	" 27
38	Arthur H. Mills	" 19, "	N½ SE¼,	" 34
39	John H. Stevens	February 16, "	Lot 9, Sec. 23, NE¼ SE¼,	" 22
40	Joseph Le Duc	" " "	Lot 6 & 7 & NW¼ SW¼.	" 25
41	William G. Murphy	" " "	Lot 4,	" 25
42	Edwin Hedderly	" " "	Lot 12, Sec. 23, Lot 3,	" 24
43	Adelbert Hartwell	" " "	SW¼ SW¼,	" 23
44	Daniel Elliott	January 19, "	SW¼,	" 26
45	Anson Northrup	October 6, 1857.	Lot 10,	" 23
46	Charles Hoag	April 18, "	E½ SW¼ & W½ SE¼,	" 22
47	Edward Murphy	" 28, "	Lot 5 & S½ SW¼,	" 25
48	Charles W. Christmas	" 2, "	SW¼ NW¼, Lots 7 & 8,	" 15
49	Charles Gilpatrick	September 5, "	S½ NE¼,	" 35
50	Allan Harmon	" 18, "	NW¼,	" 27
51	Edwin Stone	December 11, "	S½ NE¼,	" 27
52	O. B. Day	March 1, 1858	NW¼ NW¼,	" 15
53	Franklin Steele	" 29, "	E½ NE¼, Lots 1, 2 & 3, Sec. 23, Lot 1,	" 24
54	Pierre Bottineau	September 10, "	Lot 3,	" 15
55	Henry H. Sibley	November 4, "	Lot 2,	" 15
56	John Rollins	August 3, 1859.	E½ NE¼ NE¼ NW¼,	" 24
57	William H. Goodwin	September 8, "	N½ NW¼,	" 35
58	David Bickford		SW¼ NE¼ & Lot 2,	" 22
59	Hiram Burlingame	September 3, 1861.	W½ NW¼ & SE¼ NW¼,	" 36
60	Alfred C. Murphy	" " "	N½ NE¼ & NE¼ NW¼,	" 36
61	Richard Jackson	October 19, 1871.	S½ SE¼,	" 27
62	Martin Layman	March 31, 1859.	SW¼,	" 36
63	Alvaran Allen	January 2, 1863.	SE¼,	" 36

In 1856 the plats of Atwater's; Morrison, Smith and Hancock's; and Murphy's additions were filed, the surveys having been made by H. C. Smith, and Smith and Charlton.

A real estate "boom" ensued. Lots were eagerly purchased; houses, shops and stores were erected, and in the fall of 1855 more than one hundred buildings had been erected.

None of the proprietors were more liberal in the distribution of their lots than Colonel Stevens, to attract settlers and build up the town. A year or two since, the writer casually meeting the Colonel in front of the City Hall, pointing to a fine block then being finished on the opposite corner, he said, "I gave that lot to Martin Farrant to help him along, and he owns it yet." Among other benefactions made by Colonel Stevens, was the lot where the city market stands, which he gave to Isaac I. Lewis to build a store, and another on First street he gave to Henry Chambers for a hotel. He presented the First Baptist church with a lot at the corner of Nicollet and Third street, upon which the first edifice of that society was built —a very handsome structure of yellow brick, the tall spire of which was blown down in a tornado. The proceeds of the sale of this lot were invested in a lot at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, where a church was built, which gave way to the Lumber Exchange. This lot having been sold for over $100,000, the society built their elegant edifice on Tenth street with the proceeds, adding something to the fund by personal contributions. Two lots on upper Washington avenue were given by Colonel Stevens to the Free Will Baptist church, and one upon lower Washington avenue to the Methodists.

Indeed, so liberal was the Colonel, and so enthusiastic in building up the town, that most of the lots between the river and the Nicollet House were either given away, or sold for a trifling consideration, and in some instances liberal contributions of lumber were made by him to stimulate improvements. Large interests in these donated lots were owned by Franklin Steele, who concurred in their disposition, and who deserves equal credit for liberality and public spirit.

The first buildings were erected along "Bridge street," as the lower part of Hennepin and Nicollet avenues was called; but a new centre soon was established at the intersection of Washington avenue and Helen street (Second avenue), where Ivory F. Woodman built a large frame building, in the upper part of which was a public hall, and which having been removed still stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street.

On the opposite corner Mr. Woodman erected a brick block, which survives to this day as the St. James Hotel. In this building the enterprising young merchants, Kelly Brothers (Anthony and P. H.), had their retail grocery store.

The residents of "lower town" felt that the Falls ought to be the centre of the town, and disputed the supremacy of "Bridge street." They procured the location of the United States Land office, Washington and Seventh avenues, the Post Office—Dr. Ames being Postmaster—the Bushnell House—the principal hotel, a story and-a-half brick still standing on lower Fourth street—and finally by the tender of two lots for a site, the Court House.

At last the advantage lay with "Bridge Street," when Eustis and Nudd came from Boston, and with the aid of a bonus raised by H. T. Wells, the champion of Upper town, and others interested with him, built the Nicollet House.

The partizans of lower town, not to be outdone, organized a company, among the stockholders of which were F. R. E. Cornell, Geo. E. Huy, R. P. Russell, Edward Murphy, Charles Clark and Dr. Ames, and built the "Cataract House," which is still standing, at the corner of Washington and Sixth avenues.

An act of the Legislature was passed in 1856, providing for the incorporation of the town of Minneapolis. Prior to this time, the new town on the west side of the river had been known by several names. Colonel Goodhue of the *St. Paul Pioneer* had facetiously proposed the name of "All Saints," no doubt foreseeing that it would in time eclipse, if not absorb both its saintly neighbors. Others had proposed "Lowell" and "Albion," and some had called it "Adasville," after a daughter of Charles Hoag. At last, by common consent the name Minneapolis was agreed upon.

The word is a compound from the Sioux and Greek tongues, "Minne" being the Sioux name for water, and "polis" the Greek for city.

The honor of suggesting the name has been attributed to Geo. D. Bowman, who was proprietor of the *St. Anthony Express*, and published an editorial article proposing the name; but it has been shown that the article was written by Charles Hoag, who had been a school teacher, and was not unfamiliar with letters.

The town government was not organized until 1858, when the first city council met on the 20th of July. H. T. Wells was President, and Isaac I. Lewis, Charles Hoag, William D. Garland, and Edwin Hedderly, Councillors.

This organization proving unacceptable, it was abandoned in 1862, and a simple township organization resumed, which continued, with some added powers conferred by act of 1864, until the incorporation of the city of Minneapolis in 1867.

Five years afterwards the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were combined under one city organization by the name of Minneapolis.

With the assumption of a local government the chronicle of the early settlement will properly end.

It was at this period that the present writer first arrived in Minneapolis, which has ever since that time been his home. A sketch of the method of reaching this region at that time, and the general appearance of the town, written some years ago, is here added:

He had set out from Central New York on the 7th of May, 1857, and at Milwaukee taken the rail road for Prairie du Chien, expecting to connect with a steamboat; but the spring thaws had raised the streams, and swept away so much of the track that the train could proceed no further than the town of Boscobel. The alternatives were then presented of retracing the road to Chicago, and taking the next southerly line to Rock Island, or of procuring a team and driving through to the river. On inquiry the latter course was found to be impracticable, for the wagon roads were reported washed out as well as the rail road; so that after a little deliberation it was decided to attempt the journey by boat, and with one adventurous fellow traveler, a batteau was obtained, and the two travelers embarked on the Wisconsin River. It was not always easy to follow the channel of the tortuous river, and often the boat was found threading a slough, or shooting between islands.

At one point a bridge was seen in the distance spanning the river, and it seemed doubtful whether there was room to admit the boat between the water and the bridge, but by laying flat in the bottom a safe passage was made; but as the boat emerged, a man dropped from the bridge into the boat, and explained that he was looking out for a chance to get to the Mississippi.

Arriving at Prairie du Chien, a steamboat was found bound up the river, and we embarked for St. Paul, but were unable to get state rooms, and contented ourselves with blankets, and the cabin floor. Arriving at the foot of Lake Pepin, the ice was yet solid, and the boat was forced to tie up, and await the moving of the ice.

Impatient at the delay, a farm team was engaged to take a party to the head of the lake; and at Red Wing a small steamboat was found bound for St. Paul, on which we embarked, and arrived several days before the ice-bound steamer.

Arriving at St. Paul in the early morning, we walked from the levee through the straggling street to the Winslow House, which was near the corner of Third and Fort streets. This was one of several hotels built in various parts of the territory by James M. Winslow, which from their peculiar structure originated that style of architecture known in that day as the "Winslow Style" having "a cupola and mortgage on top."

After breakfast, at which were noticed John B. Brisbin and other celebrities of the early days, we took passage in one of Allen and Chase's four-horse Concord coaches, with a full load of passengers inside and out, and in two hours, having meanwhile refreshed the horses with a drink at Desnoyer's, arrived at the top of the hill leading down to the Bridal-veil Falls. The road then passed direct from Desnoyer's by the Baker place. At the top of the hill the panorama of Minneapolis was first spread before us, and a lovelier scene rarely falls upon the admiring and expectant gaze of an immigrant. Like many another we then said to ourself, "this is the favored spot, realization of many dreams—here we will make our home."

The stage set us down on the 18th day of May, 1857, at the Bushnell House, at that time the crack hotel of the town. The only other hotel was the "Minnesota House," a frame building then standing on Third near Oregon street.

The population of Minneapolis was then ambitiously estimated at "2,000, and rapidly growing." There were by actual count at the beginning of this year 198 buildings in the new town, and as many of these were stores and shops, it is evident in the light of sober fact, that there was shelter for less than 1,000. During the year, however, 248 new buildings were added, so that the latter part of the estimate was correct, as it has continued to be to the present time.

Let us look at some of the structures of that day. As one crossed the bridge (the old suspension toll bridge) upon the left, close to the river bank, was the white story and a half house of Colonel Stevens. On the right as one rose the short hill from the bridge was a one story building bristling all over its front with signs signifying that Snyder and MacFarlane did a banking and real estate business. Where the city market stands was the two story frame store of Alexander Moore & Co., and on the corner opposite a similar one of Thomas Chambers. A few low buildings were fronting Nicollet street, occupied by C. H. Pettit, banker; Beede and Mendenhall, surveyors and real estate; S. Hidden, store; H. T. Wells and others; where are now Centre Block and the City Hall was a quagmire, neither land nor water.

The site of Temple Court was occupied by a white one story dwelling house of W. J. Parsons, an ambitious and brilliant attorney, and above it on Washington avenue was the brick edifice of the Free-Will Baptist church, the pastorate of which had recently been resigned by Rev. C. G. Ames, who was then officiating as Register of Deeds. On Washington avenue where the Rosser Block now stands was a one story dwelling house of R. A. Crowell, soon after bought and occupied by J. K. Sidle as a residence.

At the corner of Helen street (Second avenue) and Washington avenue, was the business centre. Here stood in grandeur the three story brick, known as Woodman's Block. The corner store was occupied by Spear & Davison, hardware. The next by E. L. Elfelt, dry goods, and the last by Kelly Brothers, grocers. Above the stores were offices, one occupied by Groh & Phinney, bankers, and another by Bell & Wilson, attorneys and land agents. The junior partner was Hon. E. M. Wilson, recently deceased. The upper story was a public hall, in which the spirited public meet-

ings of the period were held, and Sabbaths, the Congregational church worshipped. On the two opposite corners were frame store buildings also occupied. Lower down Washington avenue was a frame two story dwelling house owned by J. H. Spear, afterwards, with two and-a-half lots, forfeited to Dr. Kirby Spencer on a mortgage for $2,500 constituting the bequest made by Dr. Spencer to the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a property still tributary to the Public Library.

No other structures were met until the corner of Washington avenue and Ames street (Eighth avenue) where was another business nucleus. Here was the United States Land Office, M. L. Olds, register, and R. P. Russell, receiver; near by, the Post Office, Dr. A. E. Ames, postmaster, and Wm. B. Cornell, attendant—the law office of Cornell and Vanderburgh, and the land and loan office of Carlos Wilson and D. R. Barber. Across the avenue from the land office was the frame store of Godfrey Scheitlin, then keeping a general assortment of clothing and furnishing goods, but soon to become famous as the depository of "sang" as the ginseng was popularly called, which he bought from the "Big Woods" region, and after curing, exported to China. Lower down the avenue was the dwelling house of Geo. E. Huy, and upon the river bank near the Tenth avenue bridge the magnificent house of W. D. Garland, afterwards bought by Gov. Washburn, and presented to the College Hospital, having been removed to Sixth street.

Colonel Cyrus Aldrich had built and occupied a fine brick house on Fifth street, now the residence of George A. Brackett. On one side of him was the church of Gethsemane, D. B. Knickerbocker, rector, and on the other the "Toothpick" as it was popularly called, being the First Presbyterian church, Rev. J. C. Whitney, pastor. Where the Judd house stands was the pre-emption house of D. M. Coolbaugh. Dr. Ames occupied his pre-emption house on Fifth and Rice street (Ninth avenue), but was building his fine new residence now standing opposite the Court House. The Court House was building and nearly completed and the Cataract House. These were built by Charles Clark, contractor, who received for the Court House the bonds of Hennepin county, bearing twelve per cent interest, and which were sold in New York at eighty-five cents on the dollar.

In the upper part of the town was the, then considered, magnificent house of Charles Hoag, a number of neat dwellings on upper Fourth street where lived David Morgan, J. Scrimgeur and T. H. Curtiss. Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher lived on Third street and Kansas; and next to him W. P. Ankeny, who succeeded Samuel Hidden as postmaster, and compromised the question of location by erecting a post office at the corner of Washington avenue and Minnetonka street, (First avenue south). This building after it was partly completed was blown down, and the banker who had loaned $200 on the lot and building hastened to collect his money, thinking that the destruction of the frame building left his security insufficient.

H. T. Welles lived in a small frame tenement, corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, away out of town. Francis Samson lived on Nicollet and Seventh, where Westminster church stands. Joel B. Bassett lived on First street near the creek, which at that time was a deep and broad chasm, spanned by a long wooden bridge, which has now disappeared.

The Minneapolis Mill Company had built its dam in 1856, and the "Cata-

ract Mill" had been erected by Eastman & Gibson, and a saw mill on the dam by Leonard and Joseph Day. On the west side of Cataract street was the one story office of H. E. Mann, attorney, and of W. D. Washburn, agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company. This company was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature, February 27, 1856, R. P. Russell, M. L. Olds, Geo. E. Huy, Jacob S. Elliott, Robert Smith, and Dorilus Morrison, being the corporators. The capital stock was fixed at $160,000, the land owners conveying to the company the land, others furnishing logs for the dam, and others contributing money. For many years the property was unremunerative, requiring heavy outlays for improvements, taxes, etc., so that Smith was impoverished, and obliged to relinquish much of his interest, and others allowed their stock to be forfeited. For the last few years, while the capital has been doubled, the property has paid large dividends. It has lately become the property of the Syndicate company, largely of English capitalists, who own in connection with it, the flour mills formerly built by the Pillsburys and Washburns, and which is the strongest manufacturing corporation in the Northwest.

In the early part of 1857, Congress passed the land grant act for Minnesota, and the act enabling the Territory to form a State government; and a constitutional convention was called to meet in July, and it became evident that Minnesota would soon be admitted to the sisterhood of States. Stimulated by these prospects, and the speculative feeling which prevailed throughout the country, a large immigration set in, and with the opening of navigation in the spring of 1857, every steamboat up the river was crowded with immigrants and speculators.

St. Paul had been regarded as the head of navigation, but the enterprising citizens of Minneapolis made an effort to bring the boats to the Falls. I. F. Woodman made a contract with a Pittsburg line of steamers to come here; and a warehouse was built on each side of the river. The success of this effort appears from the following announcements in the *Republican:*

STEAMBOATING.

PORTS OF ST. ANTHONY AND MINNEAPOLIS.

Arrived.

May	2,	Harmonia,	Allen,	Fulton City.
"	"	Cremona,	Martin,	Pittsburg.
"	"	Rescue,	Irvin,	"
"	4,	Orb,	Spencer,	"
"	"	Sam Young,	Reno,	St. Louis.
"	5,	"	"	St. Paul.
"	6,	"	"	"

Departed.

May	4,	Harmonia,	Allen,	Fulton City.
"	"	Rescue,	Irvin,	St. Louis.
"	5,	Orb,	Spencer,	Fulton City.
		Sam Young,	Reno,	St. Paul.
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Cremona,	Martin,	Fulton City.
"	7,	Sam Young,	Reno,	Duluth.

ABOVE THE FALLS.

Arrived.

"	2,	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	Sauk Rapids.
"	"	North Star,	Young,	"
"	5,	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	"
"	7,	North Star,	Young,	"

Departed.

April	29,	North Star,	Young,	Sauk Rapids.
"	30,	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	"
May	3,	"	"	"
"	"	North Star,	Young,	"
"	7,	"	"	"
"	"	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	"

On the 10th of May the Rosalie arrived from Pittsburg, and on the 11th the Harmonia arrived from Pittsburg, and departed on the 12th for Fulton City. June 4th the arrival of the Rosalie, Denmark, Harmonia and Cremona are chronicled, while the Rice and Star made their regular trips to Sauk Rapids,

and the Enterprise is announced as about ready to be put into the same trade. Up to the 18th of June there had been twenty-seven arrivals of steamboats from below, bringing 3,000 tons of freight; and yet, says the *Republican*, "Some of the business men on both sides of the river have not yet got over the idea that it is best to have their freight landed at St. Paul."

A view of St. Anthony and Minneapolis taken about this time represents a steamboat lying at Cheever's landing, and another going down the river under full steam, opposite the University.

busy clang and clatter of machinery—new buildings going up on every hand—everybody going at quick step. Such is life just now in St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

During the year 1857 the Minneapolis Bridge Company constructed a fine truss bridge across the Mississippi River. Its eastern abutment was upon the high bank at the foot of the University hill, and its western terminus Twentieth avenue south. After a few years the piers were undermined by logs carried over the Falls in a spring flood, and the whole structure fell into ruins, and floated off down the river.

SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI IN 1857.

The spirit infused into the ambitious young town by this unwonted activity, is reflected in a paragraph in the *Republican* of May 7th:

BUSINESS.—Never before did the streets of our dual city exhibit such activity, and life of business. Steamers screaming at both ends of the town—numberless teams and carriages—throngs of strangers—spring goods everywhere arriving and unpacking—ladies all out to have the first pick—

The next year a bridge was built across the river from Christmas avenue to Broadway, but this also was carried away, its wooden piers resting upon a sandy bottom, which was washed out by the scouring flood.

The following list comprises the names of many of the settlers in Minneapolis prior to 1860, with the dates of their settlement so far as attainable:

Atwater, Isaac, 1850.
Allen, Alvarin, 1851.
Ames, Rev. C. G., 1851.
Angell, Henry, 1851.
Ames, Dr. A. E., 1851.
Ames, Dr. A. A., 1851.
Ames, Ezra, 1851.
Austin, Elijah, 1852.
Atwood, H. S., 1851.
Anderson, C. L., 1852.
Anderson, John M., 1854.
Atty, John H., 1854.
Allison, R., 1855.
Anderson, D. M., 1855.
Aldrich, Cyrus, 1856.
Austin, A. C., 1857.
Ames, E. B., 1857.
Ankeny, William P., 1857.
Armstrong, Solon, 1857.
Abrahams, J. P., 1858.
Andrews, Thomas F., 1859.

Brown, 1838.
Bottineau, Pierre, 1845.
Bottineau, Severre, 1845.
Bottineau, Charles, 1845.
Bean, Reuben, 1849.
Bostwick, Lardner, 1849.
Brown, Charles A., 1849.
Burroughs, Ira, 1849.
Beauteau, N., 1849.
Bean, John, 1849.
Bean, Amos, 1849.
Bassett, Joel B., 1850.
Bean, Simon, 1850.
Bristol, Warren, 1850.
Brown, Baldwin, 1850.
Brown, Rev. W. P., 1850.
Brott, Geo. F., 1851.
Brown, Isaac, 1851.
Barber, E. N., 1851.
Bassett, Philip, 1852.
Bickford, David, 1852.
Brennan, 1851.
Blaisdell, Robert, 1851.
Blaisdell, John T., 1851.
Blaisdell, William, 1851.
Blaisdell, Robert, Jr., 1851.
Bresette, Edmund, 1851.
Brown, L. M., 1851.
Byrnes, William, 1851.
Byrnes, James, 1851.
Burlingham, Hiram, 1852.
Brown, Charles, 1852.
Baldwin, Mark, 1851.
Berry, John, 1851.
Bramer, William, 1851.
Berry, Mark T., 1851.
Brown, Benjamin, 1851.
Bowman, Geo. D., 1852.
Baldwin, Daniel, 1853.
Baldwin, Geo. P., 1853.
Baldwin, F. E., 1853.
Ball, R., 1854.
Bacon, A., 1854.
Brown, Levi, 1854.
Bradley, James F., 1854.
Bertram, Geo. M., 1854.
Babbitt, W. D., 1854.
Baker, M. C., 1854.
Birge, Henry M., 1854.
Bigelow, Silas, 1854.
Berkman, C. C., 1854.
Brooks, Rev. David, 1855.
Browley, W. F., 1855.
Barnes, Rev. Seth, 1855.
Bushnell, C., 1855.
Bibbins, T. L., 1855.
Brockway, 1855.
Bourgeois, John, 1855.
Bates, E. N., 1856.
Barber, Daniel R., 1856.
Bradford, Adolphus, 1856.
Bryant, Robert R., 1856.
Bassett, Daniel, 1856.
Barnes, Thomas G., 1856.
Barrows, F. C., 1855.
Barrows, W. M., 1856.
Beebe, Franklin, 1856.
Bausman, Dr. A. L., 1856.
Bofferding, John, 1856.
Bofferding, Nicholas, 1856.
Baker, R. F., 1856.
Beede, Cyrus H., 1856.
Baldwin, Rufus J., 1857.
Bishop, Jesse, 1857.
Beeman, H. D., 1857.
Brackett, George A., 1857.
Barton, Ara P., 1857.
Barnard, Thomas G., 1857.
Buckendorf, William, 1857.
Bugbee, Geo. C., 1857.
Butler, H. C., 1857.
Bell, A. Jackson, 1858.
Brown, John Potts, 1859.
Brown, Robert, 1859.

Carpenter, Sergeant, 1837.
Cheever, William A., 1847.
Cummings, Robert W., 1847.
Conner, Elias H., 1848.
Cloutier, Bernard, 1848.
Chatel, Victor, 1819.
Crapean, F. X., 1849.
Christmas, Charles W., 1850.
Cobb, Stephen, 1850.
Chambers, Thomas, 1850.
Chambers, Henry, 1850.
Chowen, Geo. W., 1850.
Chamberlain, Rev. J. S., 1852.
Case, Emanuel, 1857.
Case, Sweet W., 1851.
Cole, Henry, 1857.
Coolbaugh, Daniel M., 1853.
Cratt, Amosa, 1852.
Crowell, S. S., 1851.
Church, Colvin, 1857.
Camp, George A., 1850.
Canney, Joseph H., 1852.
Case, George E., 1851.
Case, James G., 1851.
Carvin, G., 1851.
Cummings, L., 1851.
Clark, S. S., 1854.
Chapman, C. B., 1854.
Califf, John, 1854.
Cahill, W. F., 1854.
Cornell, Francis R. E., 1854.
Cornell, William B., 1854.
Chase, Charles L., 1854.
Crain, E. F., 1855.
Curtis, W. P., 1855.
Chute, Richard, 1855.
Chute, Dr. S., 1855.
Chute, Charles, 1855.
Cross, G. F., 1855.
Curtis, Orrin, 1855.
Clark, Charles, 1856.
Cushman, C. M., 1856.
Cushman, J., 1856.
Clark, Joseph, 1856.
Clark, Charles C., 1856.
Chalmers, Frederick, 1856.
Charlton, David, 1856.
Chase, Josiah H., 1856.
Chase, L. P., 1856.
Croffut, W. A., 1857.
Clark Edwin, 1857.
Cook, Franklin, 1857.
Cook, Levi, 1857.
Chaffee, Rev. J. F., 1857.
Chamberlain, W. H., 1857.
Clough, Gilbert, 1857.
Clough, D. M., 1857.
Cook, Rufus, 1857.
Cyphers, J., 1858.
Carpenter, H. M., 1854.
Clark, Ames, 1859.
Chase, Jonathan, 1859.
Conles, Henry W., 1856.

Desjarlais, Louis, 1845.
Dorr, Caleb D., 1847.
Dyer, Ambrose, 1849.
Day, William P., 1849.
Dorr, Albert, 1849.
Dean, Joseph, 1850.
Dean, A. J., 1850.
Dugus, William, 1847.
Day, Leonard, 1851.
Day, J. W., 1851.
Day, Joseph, 1851.
Day, L., 1851.
Day, Dan S., 1851.
Dickie, William, 1851.
Draper, Simeon, 1852.
Dorman, Ezra, 1852.
Draper, Joshua, 1852.
Dutton, G. B., 1851.
Davis, George, 1851.
Durnam, John M., 1852.
Dodge, Abraham R., 1853.
Dutton, G. B., 1854.
Davie, E. H., 1854.
De Kay, Isaac W., 1854.
Doty, J., 1855.
Day, George E. H., 1855.
Daniels, Charles N., 1857.
Demmon, J. S. 1856.
Demmon, Dan S , 1856.
Davison, C. D., 1856.
Dunnington, R. P., 1856.
Dow, J. W., 1858.
Day, W. P., 1858.
Dibb, W. D., 1858.

Elliott, Jacob S., 1854.
Elliott, Wyman, 1854.
Elliott, Dr. J. F., 1854.
Elwell, Tallmage, 1852.
Edwards, Isaac B., 1854.
Elliott, Daniel, 1854.
Eastman, W. W., 1854.
Elfelt, L. C., 1855.
Ende, August, 1856.
Eustis, J. M., 1857.

Findlay, 1845.
Farnham, Sumner W., 1847.
Ferrald, Samuel, 1847.
Folsom, Edgar, 1848.
Farnham, Silas M., 1848.
Foster, A. D., 1848.
Farnham, Rufus, Sr., 1849.
Farnham, Rufus, Jr., 1849.
Foster, Andrew J., 1849.
Foster, Stephen E., 1850.
Finch, William, 1850.
Fowler, Henry, 1851.
Fletcher, Dr. Hezekiah, 1851.
Fullard, Stephen, 1851.
Farrington, Charles, 1852.
Fletcher, Asa, 1852.
Fletcher, Timothy, 1852.
Fraker, Philip, 1851.
Fell, E., 1851.
Fowler, Henry, 1851.
Fish, Charles, 1851.
Foster, Ezra, 1851.
Findley, James H.
Fewer, Richard, 1854.
Foote, O., 1854.
Fullerton, J. E., 1855.
Ferrant, J., 1855.
French, John, 1855.
Forrest, W. E., 1856.
Ferrant, Martin, 1856.
Fish, Woodbury, 1855.
Folsom, S. H., 1858.

Godfrey, Asa, 1847.
Getchell, Washington, 1848.
Gear, Rev. Dr. E. G., 1839.
Getchell, Moses W., 1849.
Gilpatrick, Isaac, 1849.
Getchell, William W., 1849.
Gibson, Reuben B., 1850.
Garvey, Chris. C., 1850.
Gilpatrick, Charles, 1850.
Graham, David, 1851.
Green, John, 1851.
Goodwin, William, 1852.
Goodnow, William, 1850.
Godfrey, Abner C., 1852.
Greeley, Christopher, 1857.
Gairns, John C., 1857.
Gould, Leonard, 1851.
Gould, Chessman, 1851.
Given, H. H., 1851.
Garland, William D., 1853.
Gillam, James, 1855.
Gardner, C., 1854.
Griffith, T. M., 1854.
Gilbert, J. B., 1854.
Gifford, Eli B., 1855.
Goodwin, M. M., 1855.
Good, J., 1855.
Gilfillan, John B., 1855.
Gale, Harlow A., 1856.
Gray, Thomas K., 1856.
Gale, Rev. Amory, 1857.
Gale, Samuel C., 1857.
Graves, R. C., 1857.
Garcelon, William, 1857.
Gibson, Paris, 1857.
Gardiner, Thomas, 1857.
Gluck, J. G., 1857.
Grethen, Anton, 1857.
Goodyear, C. B., 1858.
Gossard, Rev. T. M., 1858.
Greeley, M. R., 1858.

Hartwell, A. K., 1851.
Hubbard, William H., 1851.
Hoyt, A. N., 1851.
Hildrith, B. F., 1851.
Hemiup, N. H., 1852.
Hollister, Shelton, 1853.
Hall, E. F., 1853.
Harris, Charles N., 1849.
Hendry, N., 1854.
Hohler, N., 1854.
Holmes, James, 1851.
Holland, Joseph, 1854.
Hanson, D. M., 1851.
Hidden, Samuel, 1854.
Howe, Eben, 1854.
Hotchkiss, W. A., 1854.
Harrison, Josiah P., 1855.
Hancock, H. B., 1855.
Harrington, Lewis, 1855.
Hunt, James B., 1855.
Howes, G., 1855.
Howes, G. H., 1855.
Huse, Sherman, 1848.
Huot, Francis, 1849.
Harmon, Allen, 1850.
Harmon, C. F., 1850.
Harmon, Elijah H., 1850.
Harmon, William, 1850.
Harmon, Milan, 1850.
Harmon, Chandler, 1850.
Hanscomb, Ezra, 1850.
How, Eben, 1850.
Hinkston, John, 1850.
Hall, E. L., 1851.
Holland, John, 1851.
Hoag, Charles, 1852.
Hedderley, Edwin, 1853.
Hutchins, Chandler, 1851.
Heap, Henry, 1851.
Huy, Geo. E., 1851.
Hanson, E. A., 1852.
Hanson, William, 1851.
Hanson, Gilbert, 1851.
Hanson, Thomas W., 1851.
Hemple, E. L., 1855.
Hayes, Moses, 1855.
Henry, L. W., 1856.
Horton, John, 1856.
Heath, William S., 1856.
Heaton, John H., 1856.
Hamilton, G. H., 1856.

Harris, L. F., 1857.
Hechtman, Henry, 1857.
Heaton, David, 1857.
Herrick, Nathan, 1857.
Heffelfinger, C. B., 1857.
Hoy, Michael, 1857.
Hyde, El Mel, 1857.
Hill, Henry, 1855.
Hatch, Dr. P. L., 1858.
Howlett, James P., 1858.
Hamlin, H. O., 1858.
Hamer, Collins, 1859.
Harrison, Thomas A., 1859.
Harrison, William, 1859.
Harrison, Hugh G., 1859.

Inks, B. F., 1857.

Jackins, John, 1849.
Jewett, James M., 1851.
Johnson, Joseph S., 1852.
Jackins, Gordon, 1850.
Jackins, William, 1850.
Jones, Rev., 1851.
Johnson, Dr. A. E., 1853.
Jordon, C., 1854.
Jordon, Erastus, 1854.
Jones, Edwin S., 1854.
Johnson, C., 1855.
Johnson, L. G., 1855.
Johnson, D. S. B., 1855.
Jones, D. T., 1856.
Jones, S. H., 1856.
Jewett, S. A., 1858.
Jones, W. E., 1859.

Kingsley, Dr. Ira, 1849.
Kingsley, Charles, 1849.
Keith, Henry C., 1852.
Keon, W. H.
Kopp, Casper.
King, Charles, 1853.
King, A., 1853.
Kennedy, J. J., 1854.
Keith, M. W., 1854.
Keith, George H., 1855.
Kingsbury, J., 1855.
Kohle, S., 1855.
Kelley, J. H., 1855.
Knickerbocker, Rt. Rev. D. B.,
Kiefer, L. M., 1856. [1856.
Kimball, William M., 1857.
Kelly, P. H., 1857.
Kelly, Anthony, 1857.
King, William S., 1859.

La Grue, 1838.
Laundry, Charles, 1838.
Lane, Silas, 1849.
Lane, Isaac, 1849.
Lewis, Eli F., 1849.
Lewis, Isaac I., 1849.
Le Duc, Joseph, 1850.
Loomis, G. G., 1850.
Larned, William L., 1850.
Ledow, Rev., 1851.
Lennon, John S., 1849.
Libbey, Joseph, 1851.
Layman, Martin, 1851.
Lawrence, J. C., 1851.
Lippencott, Edward, 1851.
Laschell, William, 1851.
Lowell, Richard.
Lennon, James A., 1849.
Lushsinger, J. B., 1854.
Leaming, A., 1854.
Ledow, Rev., 1854.
Lauderdale, W. H., 1854.
Leonard, Dr. W. H., 1855.
Lovejoy, James, 1855.
Lovejoy, Stephen, 1855.
Le Boutillier, C. W., 1855.
Linton, L. M., 1856.
Lawrence, James A., 1857.
Laraway, O. M., 1857.
Lochren, William, 1857.
Lawrence, James W., 1857.
Loye, S. B., 1857.
Lyons, Michael, 1857.

Mink, James, 1839.
McDonald, John, 1847.
Marshall, William R., 1847.
Marshall, John M., 1847.
Meeker, Judge Bradley B., '49.
Murphy, Dr. John H., 1849.
Moulton, Elijah, 1849.
McMullen, James, 1849.
Marshall, Joseph M., 1849.
McCarty, Owen, 1849.
Murphy, Edward, 1850.
Mann, John S., 1850.
Moulton, Justus H., 1850.
Miles, Charles, 1850.
Murphy, A. C., 1850.
Monsuer, Charles, 1850.
McAlpine, Joseph, 1850.
McFarland, A. M., 1851.
Miller, John P., 1849.
Murphy, Edward, 1850.
Moore, Alexander, 1851.
Menard, Joseph, 1851.
Mosseau, Charles, 1851.
Moulton, Darwin E., 1852.
Murphy, William G., 1852.
Mills, Arthur H., 1852.
Merrill, Prof. E. W., 1851.
McKenzie, A. G., 1851.
McFarland, William, 1851.
Munson, 1851.
Munson, 1851.
Mills, E. P., 1851.
Mills, James H., 1851.
Messer, B. F., 1852.
Mills, E. P., 1851.
McCain, J. C., 1854.
McFarland, J. R., 1854.
Morrison, Adam, 1854.
Morrison, John, 1854.
Mills, J. B., 1854.
Morrison, Dorilus, 1855.
Morrison, Clinton, 1855.
Morrison, George, 1855.
Morrison, H. G. O., 1855.
Martin, John, 1855.
McFarlane, W. K., 1855.
McMullen, Geo., 1855.
McBarney, Thomas, 1855.
McGhee, A. F., 1855.
Morrison, J., 1855.
Monell, J. J., 1855.
Martin, Richard, 1855.
Monell, J. W., 1855.
Morgan, David, 1856.
Marr, D. W., 1856.
Morrison, Francis, 1852.
Mendenhall, R. J., 1856.
Moses, Elias H., 1856.
Munson, J. W., 1856.
McLeod, Rev. Norman, 1856.
Mattison, M. V., 1857.
Mattison, D. J., 1857.
Mann, H. E., 1857.
Moore, Alexander, 1857.
Morrill, A. C., 1857.
McKernan, Peter, 1857.
McNair, William W., 1857.
Murray, John, 1858.
Morse, Frank L., 1858.
Morse, Henry, 1858.
Morgan, Gen. Geo. N., 1859.
Merriman, O. C., 1859.

North, John W., 1849.
Nickerson, J. Q. A., 1849.
Newcomb, Rev. C. W., 1850.
Northrup, Anson, 1849.
Nash, Z. E. B., 1851.
Nash, Edgar, 1851.
Nourse, George A., 1854.
Nash, George A., 1851.
Nichols, Rev. H. M., 1859.

Oliver, 1851.

Odell, Simeon, 1852.
Orth, John, 1850.
Olds, M. L., 1854.
Oathoudt, Josiah, 1854.
Olcott, A. A., 1857.
Oswald, Henry, 1857.
Oswald, John C., 1857.
Ortman, A., 1858.

Plympton, Major, 1836.
Pettijohn, Eli, 1842.
Patch, Luther, 1847.
Patch, Edmund, 1847.
Potvin, Joseph, 1848.
Prescott, Philander, 1819.
Pond, Rev. Gideon H., 1834.
Pond, Rev. Samuel W., 1884.
Parker, L. N., 1849.
Pratt, Stephen, 1849.
Pratt, Rufus S., 1850.
Poncin, Peter, 1850.
Parker, Benjamin B., 1850.
Park, George, 1851.
Peters, Dennis, 1851.
Pierce, Thomas, 1851.
Palmer, Rev. Lyman, 1852.
Peddington, J., 1852.
Pain, D. L., 1853.
Prescott, George W., 1853.
Propper, George N., 1854.
Perkins, Thomas H., 1854.
Perkins, Ed. R., 1854.
Perkins, Frank, 1854.
Parsons, William J., 1854.
Pratt, Nelson, 1855.
Pettit, Curtis H., 1855.
Penny, I. L., 1855.
Pillsbury, John S., 1855.
Pomeroy, J. W., 1856.
Putnam, H. R., 1856
Paulding, C. W., 1856.
Perkins, Winslow T., 1856.
Putnam, S. W., 1855.
Phinny, W. S., 1858.
Plummer, R. W., 1858.
Plummer, H. A., 1855.
Purdy, H. E., 1859.

Quinn, Peter, 1840.

Reach, Joseph, 1839.
Rondo, Joseph, 1843.
Rollins, John, 1848.
Russell, Roswell P., 1847.
Richardson, William, 1849.
Rollins, Frank, 1852.
Ramsdell, Edward, 1850.
Ross, Samuel, 1851.
Rowell, William A., 1851.
Rowell, Rev. T., 1851.
Rice, Orrin W.
Rogers, Richard, 1853.
Reynolds, Henry, 1854.
Rogers, Orrin, 1854.
Ross, Samuel, 1854.
Ramsdell, E. B., 1854.
Russell, Rev. A. A., 1854.
Robinson, Reuben, 1854.
Rummelsburgh, C., 1855.
Rouse, Dr., 1855.
Ripley, Dr. F. W., 1855.
Richardson, George D., 1856.
Reno, John C., 1856.
Rawen, Peter, 1856.
Robinson, Rev., 1856.
Rankin, S. F., 1857.
Robinson, Charles, 1857.
Rich, Rev. J. D., 1858.
Robinson, S. C., 1858.
Rockey, H. D., 1858.

Steele, Franklin, 1838.
St. Martin, Pascal, 1845.
St. Martin, Sauverre, 1845.
Stimpson, Charles W., 1847.
Stanchfield, David, 1847.
Stinson, Charles W., 1848.
Stevens, John H., 1849.
Spencer, J. G., 1849.
Stone, Lewis, 1849.
Stearns, Charles T., 1849.
Smith, William, 1850.
Stevens, William, 1850.
Stevens, Simon, 1850.
Stinson, Waterman, 1850.
Smiley, William, 1850.
Stephens, Rev. Enos, 1850.
Spooner, William, 1851.
Secombe, David A., 1851.
Secombe, Rev. Charles, 1851.
Stone, A., 1851.
Steele, Daniel, 1851.
Sayer, Mrs. Judith A., 1851.
Stoddard, N. E., 1851.
Sully, James, 1852.
Smith, Edward, 1851.
Shepley, H. H., 1851.
Smith, William, 1851.
Self, Thomas, 1851.
Sutton, S. B., 1851.
Strother, Fleet S., 1851.
Strother, P., 1851.
Soule, Benjamin, 1851.
Stinson, Thomas, 1851.
Shaw, N. D., 1852.
Shaw, Edward P.
Shaw, A. D., 1852.

Stanchfield, S., 1853.
Sampson, Francis, 1854.
Shepherd, J., 1854.
Sampson, Warren, 1854.
Stoughton, O. W., 1854.
Sloane, John, 1854.
Spencer, Benjamin, 1855.
Snyder, Simon P., 1855.
Spear, John Hancock, 1855.
Smith, R. A., 1855.
Smith, H. C., 1855.
Salisbury, Rev., 1855.
Stimson, Daniel, 1855.
Smith, Delano T., 1856.
Smith, M. C., 1856.
Smith, Sidney, 1856.
Stone, Geo. B., 1856.
Savory, Geo. A., 1856.
Spear, S. P., 1856.
Sherburne, J. C., 1856.
Sherburne, Charles K., 1856.
Scheitlin, Godfrey, 1856.
Swett, O. F., 1856.
St. Clair, Rev. W. H., 1856.
Slocum, Charles S., 1857.
Sidle, Jacob K., 1857.
Sidle, H. G., 1857.
Stewart, L. M., 1857.
Smith, Fred L., 1857.
Snow, Cyrus, 1858.
Sherburne, Charles, 1857.
Schrimgeur, E. J., 1858.
Sabine, J. B., 1858.
Strout, Richard, 1859.
Secombe, C. C., 1859.

Turpin, Baptiste, 1845.
Tuttle, Calvin A., 1847.
Tapper, John.
Tyler, Elmer, 1849.
Tew, G. W., 1850.
Tenney, John L., 1853.
Thatcher, Samuel, 1851.
Tourtelotte, Sylvanus, 1851.
Tufts, J. C., 1851.
Tibbetts, Nathaniel, 1851.
Tracy, S. M., 1853.
Trader, J. H., 1854.
Townsend, Geo. W., 1855.
Thomas, Uriah, 1855.
Tabour, L. T., 1855.
Thompson, B., 1855.
Thurber, George, 1855.
Todd, William A., 1856.
Thurber, James W., 1857.

Upton, R. P., 1850.

Vail, George T., 1850.
Van Nest, Hiram, 1852.
Vawter, S. L., 1854.
Varner, William H., 1854.
Vanderburg, Chas. E., 1856.

Wilson, Charles, 1855.
Worthingham, William, 1849.
Welch, William H., 1849.
Wensinger, John, 1850.
Wilson, Joseph P., 1850.
Warwick, Thomas, 1850.
Webster, Horace, 1850.
Wales, William W., 1850.
Woodbury, H., 1851.
Wilcoxson, Rev. Timothy, 1850.
Whitney, Otis L., 1851.
Whitney, Rev. J. C., 1853.
Wass, John, 1852.
Webster, Horace, 1850.
Walker, Lucius C., 1851.
Whitstone, Hobert.
Welch, William H., 1852.
Welch, Abraham E., 1852.
Welles, Henry T., 1853.
Whitemore, Dr. H. W., 1854.
Wezel, George, 1854.
West, E. B., 1854.
Wilcox, Carlos, 1854.
Wilkinson, F., 1855.
Wheelock, Dr., 1855.
Woodman, Ivory F., 1856.
Widstrand, C. A., 1856.
Wilson, Eugene M., 1856.
Williams, Thomas Hale, 1856.
Webb, J. Russell, 1856.
Walcott, A., 1855.
Williams, J. C., 1855.
Williams, Capt. E., 1855.
Winell, Peter, 1855.
Washburne, W. D., 1857.
Winthrop, W. W., 1857.
Weld, J. C., 1858.
Williams, Rev. A. D., 1858.
Wilbur, H. J., 1858.
Wolverton, Jacob A., 1858.

Young, A. R., 1850.

"NETLEY CORNER," SECOND AVENUE SOUTH AND THIRTEENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1888.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GEOLOGY OF HENNEPIN COUNTY.

BY N. H. WINCHELL, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Minnesota, and State Geologist of Minnesota.

Hennepin county, the most populous of the state, has such a fortunate location that it combines many of those natural attractions for settlement and physical combinations of geology which result in varied resources and diversified human industry; and it has in consequence taken the lead in all those elements of growth and civilization which distinguish the communities of the Northwest. No other spot, of equal area, can be found for many miles around where so many of the fundamental elements of power and prosperity are united. There are reasons for looking for a great business and educational and social centre, at some future time, about the west end of lake Superior where perhaps as powerful influences combine, but they are of a different character, and their development is problematical and wholly within the uncertain future. In Hennepin county this developement is actual and visible. It will be interesting to inquire into the nature of this fortunate location, and to analyze, so far as we can by reference to natural features, the underlying causes of this growth.

It is a singular fact, but so common as almost to point to a general law, that the great commonwealths of the world which have the greatest national power and the highest development of civilization, are situated wholly or largely upon the Azoic or Paleozoic rocks. It often so happens that their territorial area includes also considerable country underlain by Mesozoic or Cenozoic rocks, but in these cases it may truthfully be said that their chief centres of power and growth are situated upon, or are dependent on areas underlain by the oldest rocks. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic areas have received the overflow from Paleozoic and Azoic. They usually form the fringe for a larger and more powerful population. The cause for this predisposition of power and civilization for the older formations is not far to seek.

The older rocks are firmer than the newer, and always form the nuclei of the continents, the later formations being softer accretions about their borders. The older formations occupy the uplands, the plateaux, the habitable and arable plains. The older formations are frequently upheaved, presenting their edges, affording access to their mineral contents, while the later formations are more likely to remain nearly or quite horizon-

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tal and to be screened by a covering of clay, or of gravel, or loam, or to be marshy. The older formations prevail in the northern hemisphere and in the northern and central portions of the northern hemisphere, while the later formations are found to have their greatest development toward that oceanic expanse which occupies the southern hemisphere. The older formations are watered by rippling brooks and perennial springs, and abound in waterfalls, the later have rivers of great size which wend their way sluggishly, and often through miasmatic regions, to the ocean. The older formations hold the largest part of the mineral wealth of the world, especially of iron and coal, the two great arms that sustain modern civilization, and through whose great arteries and manifold connections flow the productions of human genius to the comfort of mankind. The older formations of the country, being most elevated and likewise farthest north, usually, in the continental areas, have been those most powerfully acted on by the Glacial epoch, producing those well known and unexcelled drift soils which specially characterize, for instance, the northwestern prairies of the United States and Manitoba. Thus the intelligence and enterprise and the power of the world are found to prevail in those regions that are underlain by the azoic and paleozoic rocks.

Now it cannot be said that these factors are all centered in Hennepin county; but it must be admitted that Hennepin county started well along toward the front in the probabilities of the race for power and wealth when it is found that it is underlain by the paleozoic rocks, for if it have not all the direct advantages of such a geological structure, indirectly it receives in addition to those which it does possess by association, the benefits that spring from having surrounding neighbors who enjoy directly the other advantages, and of receiving accessions of people who appreciate and who demand all the essentials and accessories that accompany the highest types of mankind.

Having thus started out with the best and broadest foundations for prosperity among a prosperous people, there must be some special causes that have operated to bring Hennepin county to the front. The foregoing considerations apply equally to all the counties of Minnesota and to the whole northern portion of the United States, and, other things being equal, we should expect the power of the country would find its permanent seat there. What then are the special advantages that have brought Hennepin county conspicuously to the pre-eminence in Minnesota?

If we consider the general situation of the country we find that agriculturally she is furnished with three important elements: First, a rich drift-soil which contains the necessary elements of fertility in well-balanced proportions, and of unfailing, well-nigh exhaustless, durability. Second, she is on the borderland between forest and prairie, but well within the former, reaping practically, because of other elements which attract the trade of the prairie outside, the advantages of both. Third, a forest-covering which affords shelter and fuel in winter and products which are convertible by industry and enterprise into money all the year round. These advantages, however, are not peculiar to Hennepin county. These alone would only help her fairly along with the average of many Minnesota counties.

Further, as to the general situation, she has an average latitude of about 45 degrees north of the equator, and an altitude of about 922 feet above average tide level, with an average annual rain-

fall of about 31 inches, and an average annual temperature of about 44 degrees, Fahrenheit. But these facts are common to many other counties and cannot have operated to favor Hennepin county. Her area is 397,739.88 acres, but this is less than that of several others.

She is situated on the Mississippi river, and enjoys all the advantages of such a site, but in this respect she has nothing superior to several other counties in the Northwest—indeed she has not all the benefits that other counties derive from such a situation, since she is cut off from the navigable reaches of the river, both below and above, by impassable rapids. It cannot be simply the fortuitous circumstance of her location *on the river* that has distinguished her among her equals.

We must search closer, for in every element thus far enumerated she has no advantage that gives her any expectation above some other counties of the state. It is hardly necessary after this elimination of common elements, to call direct attention to that value which remains as the sole efficient cause, equivalent to the known result—the falls of St. Anthony.

The city of Minneapolis, with about 200,000 people, a direct dependency of the falls of St. Anthony, is at once the soul of Hennepin county, and the cause of her superb march among the counties of the state.

It is necessary then, having discovered the main factor in the growth of the country, to examine it more closely. It is distinctively a geological feature. The falls of St. Anthony may be considered from two points of view, both being based on geological data, viz:

1. *The rocks*, i. e. the underlying geological structure.

2. *The water*, i. e. the source, amount and effect of the flowage of the water of the Mississippi over the geological structure.

The underlying geologic structure, not considering the surface deposits, or drift of the region, is very simple. Two very strongly contrasted strata are concerned. The Trenton limestone (or the Bird's-Eye Trenton, since it contains some Bird's-Eye fossils) overlies the St. Peter sandstone. Limestone is a much firmer rock than sandstone, and, as always happens when a river crosses the line of superposition of a firm rock on a soft one, a waterfall results. This line in Minnesota is always thus characterized and in many other places the resulting water-fall has been utilized for mills, and flourishing towns have there grown up. It is not always the Trenton-St. Peter contact that is thus distinguished, but it also happens with some lower horizons which have the same conjunction of a limestone with an underlying sandstone. It is a law which is exemplified in many places in Iowa and in Wisconsin. The location of Trenton, N. Y., is at Trenton falls, and of Ottawa is at the falls of the Ottawa, where the river passes from the Trenton limestone.

This rock section at Minneapolis has been thus described:*

GEOLOGICAL SECTION AT THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

1. Impure limestone, crystalline, rough to the touch, hard but splitting to thin lenticular chips under the weather. This is of a blue color within, but on exposed surfaces becomes a dirty buff. The grain is close, except for the cavities resulting from absorbed fossils. The fragments into which the stone weathers out are brittle and somewhat sonorous. It is very fossilferous, especially with *Strophomena minnesotensis*. It also has frequently associated with this *Orthis tricenaris*, species of *Murchisonia*, *Leperditia*, *Cypricardities*, *Bucania*, and occasionally of *Asaphus*. Thickness, not fully exposed, seen about eight feet.

2. Similar to the last, but gradually becoming more impure with shale, the fossils being gathered

*Final report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota. Vol. ii page 289.

more into sheets or layers, making more calcareous belts, two feet.

3. Green shale, calcareous, weathering blue, with but few fossils. Occasionally is found a large specimen of *Endoceras magniventrum*, in this shale, the form only be perserved, surronded by a thin black flim of bituminous matter. Thickness four feet and eight inches.

4. The last passes gradually into a calcareous shale resembling the well known building rock of this place, in which still there are a few distinguishable fossils. This stone is sometimes used for rough walls or in protected positions. It is markedly set off from the rock below by a projecting shoulder formed by the upper portion of No. 5. Thickness two feet, four inches.

5. Argillaceous limeseone, the principal stratum of the Trenton. The fossils that remain in this member are apt to be comminuted so as to be wholly undistinguishable, yet sometimes large specimens of *Endoceras magniventrum** are found in the layers. Rarely, also, on separating the layers in quarrying, a rock surface is disclosed that is eminently fossiliferous with forms of *Rhynchonella capax*, *Orthis*, and other brachiopods and intrusting corals. This is the principal and most constant member of the Lower Trenton. Its thickness is about 15 feet.

6. Blue shale, parting conchoidally under the weather, lying on the St. Peter sandstone, two feet. The total thickness is about thirty four feet.

The St. Peter sandstone is a very homogeneous rock, having a total thickness of 164 feet at Minneapolis. In the drilling of some deep wells, however, there is found uniformly a thin stratum about 125 feet below its upper surface, of red or "pipestone" clay, which acts as a retaining stratum, and from below it rises pure water to the natural surface.* The thickness of the St. Peter sandstone at the falls of St. Anthony is greater than at points further south. It varies to less than 100 feet before reaching the southern border of the state, but it extends southward through Illinois and Ohio (as known by deep wells) and southward into Missouri, where Prof. Broadhead includes it in his Ozark series.

The surface extent of the outcropping rock in Hennepin county, whether of Trenton or St. Peter, is very small, being confined to the immediate bluffs of the river gorge below the falls. Yet it is known that the Trenton limestone extends westward under the drift of the southern part of the country for many miles. The topography indicates that it extends as far west as the west end of lake Minnetonka, and perhaps further. In that case the valley of Purgatory creek, as well as that in which lie the basins of the lakes (Harriet, Calhoun, Lake of the Isles) and the lower portion of Bassett's creek valley, were gorges cut through the Trenton and into the St. Peter sandstone in pre-glacial time, for in these valleys, which run north and south, the Trenton limestone is wanting. Toward the northwest from Minneapolis, the Trenton also extends, under the drift, nearly or quite to Medicine lake, but at Wayzata, according to Mr. E. O. Spear, a deep well struck the granite of the Laurentian. It is quite possible also that the Trenton, which is known to continue to Shingle creek, in the northern suburbs of the city, recurs in full strength further north and northwest, and really underlies the flat areas of Brooklyn and about Osseo, and even the flat areas in the towns of Corcoran, Greenwood and northern Medina. The channel of Crow river, in that case, would very naturally lie in the valley which would be formed by the coming to the surface of the St. Peter sandstone—at least along the northwestern boundary of the county. Deep borings, such as the future will probably see throughout the western portion of the county, for one reason or another, will be the only means by which eventually the westward extension of the Trenton limestone will be ascertained. Toward the east, however, this rock certainly extends to St. Paul, where it exists in full force in the upper bluffs of

* Such water reaches the natural surfaco where it is low at the city of Minneapolis. It other places it falls short of the surface from 2 to 5 feet.

the Mississippi, and between Minneapolis and St. Paul the deep well drilled at the reform school disclosed about ninety feet of beds, belonging to the Trenton, higher up in the series than any known in Hennepin county, making the total thickness of the formation about 114 feet. Toward the northeast this limestone appears in some mounds and bluffs not far south from White Bear lake. On the east side of the Mississippi river, near the river, this limestone is known, and quarried nearly on the county line. It must continue further, at some distance from the river; but in the vicinity of the river it appears to be wanting, for a deep well at Fridley, at the mouth of Rice creek, struck the St. Peter sandstone first under the drift.

The surface extent of the St. Peter sandstone in the county, in addition to that known of it in the immediate vicinity of the river, is wholly unknown, but it is likely not to extend very far beyond the western or northern limits of the Trenton limestone, and it is quite likely that its line of outcrop is marked on the northwest by the valley of the Crow river, and on the northeast by the valley of Rice creek, with minor irregularities in its course.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of the geology of the deep wells which have penetrated into the strata lying below the St. Peter. Suffice it to say that below the St. Peter sandstone is the Shakopee limestone, from twenty to thirty feet thick. This is burned for quicklime at Shakopee. Next is the Richmond sandstone, from zero to twenty-five feet thick, named from a town in Wisconsin (New Richmond) where it was first correctly placed. This is known in the vicinity of Cannon Falls and at Mankato. The great limestone which is seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi at and below Hasting, and on the shores of lake St. Croix, at Stillwater, largely wrought for quicklime and for building comes next. The drill finds it under Minneapolis with a thickness of about 125 feet. Next is found a white sandstone again (the Jordan), like the St. Peter, 140 feet thick; then limestone and shaly limestone and green shales (the St. Lawrence), 125 feet more or less, and then white sandstone, (the Dresbach sandstone) which is several hundred feet thick, with several interstratified beds of shaly rock. The drill then enters into red shales and red sandstones which have developed a great thickness and have never been entirely penetrated, supposed to be equivalent to the upper beds of the copper-bearing rocks of the region of lake Superior.

In addition to these older rocks, I should mention as one of the formations of the county, certain beds of the Cretaceous, which are known in the valley of the Crow river in Hennepin and Wright counties. These are inconspicuous outcrops of sandstone in the right bank of the river in Hassan township. They also occur on the left bank in Wright county further down. They are of little account except geologically, since they simply show that after Hennepin county was dry land and had remained so for many geological ages—after the Cambrian age, passing through the Silurian, the Devonian, the Carboniferous, the Permian, the Triassic and the Jurassic, during which it furnished support for the land animals and the plants which may have flourished in those ages, and served for a drainage area for the ancestral Mississippi river which even then reached an ancestral ocean at a constantly receding debouchure into an ancestral Mexican gulf—it went down again below the waters of the ocean, receiving its final baptism. This sandstone with its accompanying shales and lignites (though not

seen in place in the county), have left their debris in the drift sheet in the western part of the county in great abundance. Even at Minneapolis, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the University, are occasionally found fragments of Cretaceous shale and Cretaceous lignite; one piece of lignite being about one foot in length.

When we come, however, to consider the drift-deposits of the county, we not only enter upon a complicated problem, whose many elements extend over a larger area than Hennepin county, and reach back in time to the glacial epoch, constituting by far the most interesting chapter in the geology of the county, but we are also at once brought face to face with the second element of the consideration of the falls of St. Anthony, viz.: *the water of the falls*, its source, amount and its effects on the geological structure. The falls of St. Anthony are a child of the Pleistocene, although the river itself is hoary with the ages of pre-Pleistocene time. The origin, date, history, phenomena and final results of the glacial epoch are all involved in a thorough study of the drift deposits about the falls of St. Anthony. We can not here reproduce the steps in detail by which important truths have been established concerning the drift deposits of the state, by a study of the falls of St. Anthony.*

We can only sketch the outlines, leaving the reader to supply the confirmatory facts in detail by a personal inspection of the river valley between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and by a broader survey of the drift feautures of the Northwest.

That the falls have receded during very recent times can be proven by reference to the plainest recent history. Facts to prove it are in print. That they have receded since their discovery July 4, 1680, by father Hennepin is only a fair inference from their recession since 1857. That they were in process of recession prior to their discovery is an inevitable logical consequencc of their recession since their discovery. That they have receded at least from that point in the valley down to whlch can be traced the same phenomena as are now seen at the falls, and which are the present result of such retrogression, is also a logical conclusion. That they have also receded from further down the Mississippi valley, as far as the essential elements in the phenomena can be traced, especially if the subordinate attendant phenomena, differing from the phenomena at their site, can be accounted for by known varying subordinate causes, is a farther scientific and logical inference to which we have to give attention. Thus, step by step, if the full significance of the falls themselves be understood and applied to the elucidation of the past history of the great valley, we can penetratrate far into the geological past, and although we cannot rehearse the particulars of the history that transpired we can prove the fact that there was such a history, and can outline some of its great features.

It may have been supposed by some, without sufficient reflection, that the gorge of the Mississippi river has been excavated within post-glacial time, but a brief examination of the facts is ample to show that it existed before the last ice-age, and indeed before the Cretaceous. And a further examination would perhaps serve to fix its birth as a distinct gorge as far remote as the Carboniferous age. There is, further, good evidence that the Mississippi river existed and must have had a valley if not a gorge, through which its waters flowed to the sea since the Taconic age.

* The interested reader may examie Vol. II of the finanal report on the Geology of the state, 1882-1885.

The accompanying plates exhibit a series of sections across the Mississippi based on known data in Minnesota, beginning about a mile above the falls of St. Anthony and extending down to Lake City.

It is a well known fact that pre-glacial gorges cut in rock have been discovered in nearly all parts of the drift-covered latitudes of the United States, although obscured or entirely hid by the drift sheet. In the "driftless area" of Minnesota they are very numerous, and can be traced from open valleys, in which, perhaps, streams of water now run, but more frequently dry, up to their commencements, or to the points at which they disappear under the loam-sheet that is spread over that area. Even further, they are traceable, as subterranean old valleys, by the occasional collapsing of the loam, sometimes for a mile above the point where the rock bluffs become invisible. It appears, therefore, that before the ice-age the surface drainage reached the main artery of flow, through innumerable tributary rocky valleys. It follows, therefore, that the main artery itself must have been a deep rock-cut valley excavated to the lowest level. Its existence can be shown up to and beyond the falls of St. Anthony, although just at the falls its course is a short distance further west, passing through the city of Minneapolis from the mouth of Bassett's creek to the Minnesota some distance above Fort Snelling. Within the drift latitudes its distinctness becomes less and less, its rocky outline more and more hid by the drift deposits, its width narrower and narrower, and its depth less and less; at last it is lost, and the river runs in a mere surface channel excavated in the latest drift deposits and very rarely comes in contact with the rocks. The earliest escarpments of this old river channel are most remote from the present river, and are as far as 10 or even 20 miles separate from each other. The most evident escarpment now remaining is that formed by the Trenton-St. Peter, the same that is now being wrought out by the recession of the falls at Minneapolis. But when this line of bluffs is followed southward from the falls it is found to recede further and further away from the river, while the general strike of the formations concerned remains the same. The depth of the river below the top of the bluffs also increases. Its eastern bluff in Wisconsin is many miles from its western bluff in Minnesota. There is no escaping the conviction not only that these bluffs were once united by an unbroken sheet of Trenton limestone, which extended from one to the other, but that the principal agent which has broken it down and carried it away, was the early erosive drainage of the Mississippi river. This action was continued upon other limestones underlying the Trenton-St. Peter, and their cut edges can be examined in many places on both sides of the valley in the successive benches which they form by their greater durability.

Now having called attention to one general consideration going to show the great age of the Mississippi gorge below Fort Snelling, it will be sufficient to mention the location of the moraines of the glacial epoch which have been traced out in the state, so far as they cross the Mississippi valley. The earlier moraine —that of the first glacial epoch—has not been exactly determined. It probaby was very indefinite, and was also so far carried away by the accompanying water that its debris is effectually hid by the loams and gravels of later date, viz: those that originated from the second glacial epoch. It would be found, if it exists as a moraine, outside the limits of the state, crossing the great valley in the

neighborhood of St. Louis, Mo. The moraine of the second glacial epoch crosses the Mississippi river in the latitude of the falls of St. Anthony, involving in its action on the river the interval between the falls and a point a few miles south of St. Paul. Now it is observable that at all points south of Fort Snelling, down to the "driftless area," the ancient rock bluffs of the Mississippi gorge are covered more or less, and are sometimes altogether hid from examination for several miles by the drift which was the product of this moraine, or by the gravel terraces which were formed within the old gorge by washing from it. It is the most obvious inference that the gorge south of Fort Snelling existed prior to the formation of the moraine and prior to the spreading on the upland of the cotemporary drift-sheet. But northward from Fort Snelling the rock-cut gorge is fresh, and there is one cotemporary section including both the rock-cut and the overlying drift. In other words it is equally obvious that the drift-sheet was spread over the country prior to the excavation of that part of the gorge from Fort Snelling to the falls. Again, it has been discovered by deep drillings within the gorge that south from Fort Snelling there is a very deep excavation—much deeper than the present river ever could have made (see the plate of sections)—now filled by drift, and that this deep, old gorge extends on up the Minnesota valley past Fort Snelling, instead of turning at Fort Snelling and ascending the present Mississippi valley. There is no such deep excavation in the Mississippi gorge above Fort Snelling, but it is found that the St. Peter sandrock in which it is cut is near the bottom of the river all the way up, being covered only by a few boulders or by masses of Trenton limestone fallen from above at the time the falls receded.

Therefore, *quæ cum ita sint*, in the familiar words of Cicero's conclusions, it is only necessary to measure the Mississippi gorge above Fort Snelling and apply to it a common unit expression of the rate of recession to deduce the time elapsed since the last glacial epoch. It was in 1876 that the writer's attention was first given to this problem, and his result, which was published in 1877, (in the fifth annual report of the Geological Survey of the state), differed remarkably from that derived from a similar discussion of Niagara falls, in bringing the glacial epoch so near the present that its thousands of years could be counted on the fingers. Not only has this result been accepted by all American geologists, but it has been followed by a recalculation (by Mr. G. K. Gilbert) of the recession of the falls of Niagara in the light of new ideas as to the relation of different parts of that gorge to the different deposits of the region. This new calculation has resulted in bringing about a remarkable agreement with the date obtained by the writer in 1876.

The steps in the calculation at the falls of St. Anthony are as follows:

1. The actual distance from the angle of the rock-bluff at Fort Snelling formed by the junction of the Mississippi gorge with that of the Minnesota, is eight miles and thirteen hundred feet, determined by Prof. W. H. Hoag.

2. The rate of recession per year, based on a careful inspection of early descriptions of the falls from the date of their discovery by Hennepin in 1680, till 1857, is 5.53 feet. This is the average of three rates found by three different calculations.

3. The time required for the falls to recede from Fort Snelling to the point they occupied in 1857, is, therefore, 7,803 years.

Now let us go one step further. Any

one who is familiar with the Upper Mississippi valley from Minneapolis to Hastings will have noticed that the river channel, while in general maintaining a south-southeast course between those cities yet makes two turns at right angles, one being at Ft. Snelling where the Mississippi united with the old gorge of the Minnesota in consequence of, and cotemporary with, the disturbing action of the second glacial epoch, and the other in the eastern suburbs of St. Paul, where it seems to be shut out of its northeastward course by the presence of Dayton's bluff. Prior to the second glacial epoch, and at least since the first (as commonly recognized), the Mississippi river turned westward at the mouth of Bassett's creek where a rock-cut gorge, now filled with drift, can be traced up the valley to the valley of lakes Calhoun and Harriet, extending southward toward the mouth of Nine-Mile creek. From this old valley the Mississippi was crowded eastward to its present position by the second glacial epoch. But it seems reasonable to suppose the ancestral course of the river, prior to the disturbance that was introduced by the glacial epochs, had already made for itself a gorge through Trenton-St. Peter formations from, say, the mouth of Rice creek, where it first encountered that obstruction, to Dayton's bluff, and it is hence reasonable to anticipate the existence of a gorge that antedated even the Bassett's creek-Calhoun-Harriet gorge. Again, any one familiar with the Mississippi river about St. Paul will have noticed that there is a great increase in the width of the gorge immediately south of St. Paul, which is in a measure comparable with that which occurs at Fort Snelling. In other words the angle made at Dayton's bluff appears to be due to the entrance of the river there also upon a still older gorge than that between Fort Snelling and St. Paul, and one which lay athwart its northeastward direction of flow, and which compelled it to turn aburptly southeastward. The existence of this right angle, in the light of the explanation which has been given of that at Fort Snelling, and the widening of the valley southward from Dayton's bluff are very significant features. If such old valley was excavated by the river prior to the first glacial epoch it can be supposed to have been occupied by it since the time the Lower Silurian strata (the Trenton and the Hudson River) first rose above the ocean so as to make an addition to the dry land of the state requiring avenues of surface drainage.

Now it is a fact that the course of the river gorge below Dayton's bluff, if extended northerly in the same direction, would pass through a region in Ramsey county which has every appearance of containing such a pre-glacial gorge. It first enters upon a rolling morainic tract, in northern St. Paul, in some of the depressions of which there is more than an intimation that the Trenton limestone is not there *in situ*; it emerges northward in a low area which is known to be underlain simply by the St. Peter sandstone, and which is drained northerly by a stream to the present Mississippi. Lakes McCarron, Johannah, and Long are in the line of this depression. Southwardly Rice creek runs to St. Paul draining its southern portion, and northwardly Rice creek drains its northern portion, entering the present Mississippi near Fridley. Here is the complementary phenomenon, wrought out in nature, so far as can be judged from all the facts we possess, confirmatory of the hypothesis that the Mississippi river orginally flowed directly from the vicinity of Fridley to the great gorge at and below Dayton's bluff.

What do we have then? It appears to afford us a record of the river between the two great glacial epochs. That is to say, the river Mississippi or the river Mastodon, should it be named from the inhabitant of the country who may have witnessed the scene, was diverted from its original channel by the on-coming of the first glacial epoch, and was compelled to take a more westerly course through the Bassett's creek-Calhoun-Harriet passage, the Minnesota itself, likewise embroiled in the events of that day, being buried in its lower reaches and finding its easiest exit from Mankato northeastwardly by way of the Cannon valley to the Mississippi river in Goodhue county or perhaps southward to the Des Moines into Iowa. Finally the two rivers, jointly, the ice having receded sufficiently, were allowed to take their easiest and natural descent to the Mississippi river, and were precipitated over the limestone brink opposite Dayton's bluff into the pre-glacial gorge. Here began a fall which we shall have to invent a name for, and which receded up stream past St. Paul to the point in the Minnesota valley above Fort Snelling at which the Trenton limestone ceases, or where the then Mississippi reached the then Minnesota. This recession took place in "interglacial" time, but whether it occupied all of "interglacial" time we cannot say. The distance these falls must have receded was about fifteen miles. The conditions which governed the rate of recession, so far as they pertain to the rocky structure, are the same as those which governed the recession of the present falls from Fort Snelling to their present site. But those that pertain to the river itself were different. Thus, as the river was probably larger the recession would have been faster.* The river may have been twice as large as the Mississippi above Fort Snelling, but that would not have reduced the time by one-half. The distance is nearly twice greater. Perhaps the greater distance would more than balance the greater size of the river, in reaching an estimate of the time needed for such recession. At any rate we may say that the time that elapsed between the glacial epochs, so far as it is expressed by this factor in the problem, could not have been much less than ten thousand years. Such an interval of time, judging from the changes that have taken place in the face of the country since the date of the last glacial epoch, would have witnessed something more than simply a temporary and local retreat of the ice-border, such as has been supposed by some geologists to have taken place, followed by greater rigor of cold sufficient to "push out" or "push up" the moraines that have been widely referred to the second glacial epoch. Such an interval of time would have allowed of the occupancy of the country by plants and animals, including man, and may have been the prime epoch, in all essential conditions, for the flourishing of the Mastodon, the Castoroides, the Megalonyx, and the hairy elephant.

As to the volume of water in the Mississippi and its source, it will be seen from the foregoing discussion, that it is a variable stream. The present is only a moment in the long history it has passed through, and although it appears to be nearly uniform and permanent since post-glacial time began it had been first dried and perhaps exhausted by the seasons and suns of Carboniferous and Mesozoic time, and again flooded by the excessive precipitation of the successive glacial epochs. Of the exsiccated conditions of the land we have no reliable data, since they were obliterated by the

*See Mr. U. S. Grant's discussion of the abandoned gorge of the Mississippi near Minnehaha. American Geologist, Vol. 6, page 5.

later flooded stages. But of the late high water stages of the river there remain the terraces which border the valley—unimpeachable witnesses of its greater power, as well as records by which the dates and successive events of its later history may be deciphered.

We shall enter here but briefly on still more remote epochs of the history of the great Mississippi. Two other distinct stages in this history can be made out, and their boundaries defined by grand geologic movements, anterior to anything here related, but their scene of action is largely beyond the limits of Minnesota, as are also the physical features by which they are indicated.

Of the water stages of its earlier history we have only general indications based on the geology of the region, for making some estimates. The great changes in the drainage conditions of the upper Mississippi country in preglacial time are marked off by the relations of its older rocks. Missing formations imply dry land. Non-conformities imply resubmergence of land which had been dry, or rapid emergence. The earliest landmarks which pointed toward the then future valley of the Mississippi are the Archæan highlands, which were lifted above the ocean in northern Wisconsin, on one side, and the Archæan highlands, which rose in central and northern Minnesota, on the other. The ocean still rolled between, but in the form of an embayment, and in this embayment were deposited the sediments of Taconic, or primordial time, occupying a vast period. These primordial sediments form strata which lie non-comformable on the Archæan all about that old embayment. It would seem that this embayment had a narrow connection with the broad Atlantic eastward from Wisconsin and northern Michigan through the region where now lake Superior lies, for similar geological relations subsist along the entire old Archæan shore-line from Minnesota through Canada to New Brunswick. There were islands near the Archæan shore, consisting of the same kinds of rocks as the main land. One was in northern Michigan, several were in the region north from lake Huron, one was probably in the Adirondack region and others were in New England.

At the close of Taconic time there was a large addition to the dry land by the upheaval of the Taconic rocks, and the breaking of the Taconic strata by the compressive forces existing within the earth's crust. This narrowed the Minnesota embayment, but did not yet shut it off from the connection through the valley of lake Superior. It must however have given more size and length to any small streams which flowed from the Archæan highlands on either side. Some one of those streams from the west must be considered the infantile "cradled Hercules," the primordial embryo of the father of waters. Where it was located we know not, except that its source was on the Archæan area in the northern part of the state and its waters entered the narrow oceanic channel, which still united the Lake Superior basin with the ocean through the valley of the St. Croix. This oceanic expanse widened out southward. Its narrowest place was somewhat north of the mouth of Snake River. The Mississippi must hence have been located further west. It probably joined the post-Taconic ocean somewhere between Anoka and St. Cloud.

Gradually the oceanic depths, about the shores of that early continental nucleus, became filled with still later sediments—the materials of the Cambrian strata—and in the ripeness of time another convulsion brought them to the surface and added larger areas to the drainage basin of the infant Mississippi.

This change is also marked in the geographical distribution of the Cambrian rocks. Then the Trenton and Hudson River formations gave their increments to the dry land, thus nearly completing the bounds of the state of Minnesota, as well as adding large areas in Wisconsin and Iowa. With this last land-birth the Mississippi fairly assumed fluvial dimensions. It rose somewhere in northern Minnesota, probably not many miles from the spot now occupied by lake Itasca, and passing southwardly surmounted the later and later formations; first the Taconic, then the Cambrian and lastly the Lower Silurian (Trenton-Hudson River) strata, and it began at once the excavation of the great gorge which it has occupied, with local and non-important exceptions, till the present. Its mouth then was about where Dubuque is situated now, and all the lower reaches of the valley were yet concealed in the wide spread waters of the Atlantic, or in that slowly narrowing enclosure which was finally reduced, by a repetition of such changes, to what is now known as the gulf of Mexico.

Now, having seen the Mississippi fairly launched as the principal stream of the continent, we can safely say that it unquestionably maintained that rank throughout its subsequent history, and we will revert to some events which must have influenced its size from time to time within Minnesota.

With every increase of the area to be drained the volume of discharge at its mouth must have been increased. If the annual rainfall varied, of course its fluctuations were modified by that element also. All through Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and the first part of Mesozoic time, Minnesota may be supposed to have been dry land, subject to all the vicissitudes of surface decay and erosion, as well as faunal and vegetal habitation which the land areas suffered in that immense lapse of time. We know little or nothing of land animals or land plants till Mesozoic time. Some of the articulates began to inhabit the air in Carboniferous time, and some of the vertebrates in Mesozoic time. They basked in the sunshine on the Archæan hillsides, or were sheltered from the tempest by forests of endogenous trees, and fed on the foliage and fruits of cryptogamous mosses or lichens. Occasionally one's carcass has been preserved by being buried in the sediments of the neighboring ocean, but in all that vast interval of time we have but the merest intimation of the condition of Minnesota. That the Mississippi existed through it all we are obliged to admit, or else to deny the constancy of nature and impeach the established principles of geological and meteorological science. It must have excavated a deep channel in the land, and its waterfalls, if it could have had any, must have been carried back to the uppermost limits of the strata forming them long before that immense lapse of time terminated. It must then have had at the last a steady and direct descent through a very uniform channel from its source to its mouth, and all its tributaries must have manifested the same characters.

Near the close of Tertiary time, and continuing on into Pleistocene time momentous changes took place in North America, affecting the physical conditions to such an extent that they were fatal to the most of the larger animals. Volcanic eruptions, upheaval of mountain ranges, precipitation of copious rains, and in northeastern North America the accumulation of vast ice-fields, which at length began to move as glaciers over the country to the south, bringing destruction to former forests, and compelling the southward migration or the annihi-

lation of the characteristic fauna and flora — these events must have added materially to the volume and erosive power of the Mississippi. Throughout the first ice epoch the entire state was held in the grip of a long and terrible winter, and the Mississippi existed only at a latitude south of where the ice-sheet extended. In the interglacial epoch the forests and the exiled fauna returned, to a large extent, and flourished through a long, moist and genial summer. Through this interval the Mastodon, and the Mammoth, the Megalonyx and the Castoroides were co-inhabitants of Minnesota. The river occupied at least a part of this time in clearing out its gorge and in driving a bore through the rocks from the old Minnesota valley, above Fort Snelling, to the mouth of Bassett's creek —an interglacial recession of the Falls of St. Anthony.

Again the ice returned from the northwest, but this time with much less thickness and with less duration and less severity of cold. This time it barely extended to the latitude of St. Paul, but as an agent in disturbing the river at the falls of St. Anthony it was equally powerful. It drove the river from its interglacial gorge into its present position, and during the continuance of the ice-invasion the river below St. Paul was swollen to giant proportions. At the same time the ice supplied the gravel which now composes the terraces and gravel plains. This was rapidly spread wherever the almost ubiquitous torrents of the dissolving ice could carry it. Probably within Hennepin county, during the continuance of this epoch in its severity, the volume of the river at Minneapolis was reduced to almost or quite the condition in which it was during the former ice-age, but on the removal of the ice-border some miles further north the Mississippi rose in all its splendor, carrying a vast flood of cold and muddy water. This high stage continued, augmented at Fort Snelling by the swollen Minnesota, until the retreat of the ice from the state, and till the outlet of lake Agassiz was opened up to discharge the waters of the Red river valley toward the north. The Mississippi then acquired very nearly the stage which it has at the present time, and began the excavation of the post-glacial gorge which extends from the falls of St. Anthony to Fort Snelling.

The accompanying plates exhibit some of the data upon which this history is based. They show seven profile sections across the Mississippi River between Shingle creek, which is in the northern suburbs of Minneapolis, and Lake City, which is seventy-five miles below Minneapolis. They are drawn to the same scale, except figure 3, in plate 2, which has a reduced horizontal scale in order to embrace the bluff of the Trenton-St. Peter, twelve miles west from the Mississippi at Lake City. Throughout this whole distance the rocks all lie practically horizontal, and they maintain the same attitude both east and west from the river for many miles. It is plain, therefore, that they once extended all over the area considered, and that the valleys have been cut down into and through the strata by a long period of atmospheric exposure and fluvial erosion.

These plates show the changes which the gorge of the Mississippi takes on between Minneapolis and Lake City, and also exhibit the varying relation of the drift to the rock bluffs, as modified by the two principal epochs of glaciation. Above the falls of St. Anthony the interglacial channel, from which the river is diverted at the mouth of Bassett's creek, is filled with a fine brick-clay, which dates at least from interglacial time, for the upper portion of the clay

shows the effect of pressure and disturbance due to the ice of the last glacial epoch. This clay-filled channel extends, by way of Bassett's creek and lakes Calhoun and Harriet, as explained in the text, to the Minnesota valley. It thence ascends to Chaska and Carver, and descends to and below St. Paul, showing an uninterrupted channel of uniform characters, all dating at least from interglacial time. Just below St. Paul, and at the mouth of Bassett's creek at Minneapolis, are two great changes in the aspects of the Mississippi's channel. They are, however, changes in contrary directions. The lower point exhibits in descending the river an abrupt transition to greater age, and the upper takes on the characters of youth. In other words the lower change indicates the point of entrance upon the pre-glacial channel, and the upper change indicates the entrance of the river upon its post-glacial erosion, within which last period the falls of St. Anthony have receded from Fort Snelling to Minneapolis.

The varying relation of the river to its present and past channels, and to the glacial epochs, is an interesting topic for study, but its full presentation cannot be attempted here. It should constitute a chapter by itself.

Fig. 1

Section at Shingle Creek

[Inter-Glacial Channel]

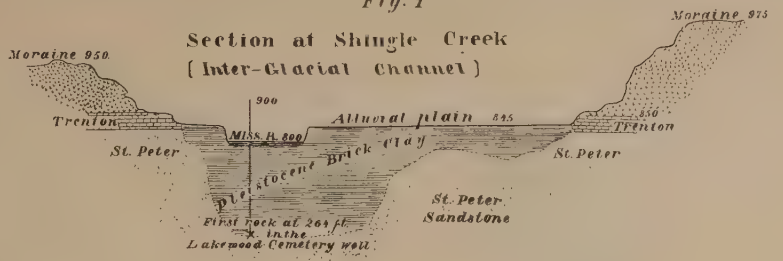


Fig. 2

Section at the Falls of St Anthony

[Post Glacial Channel]

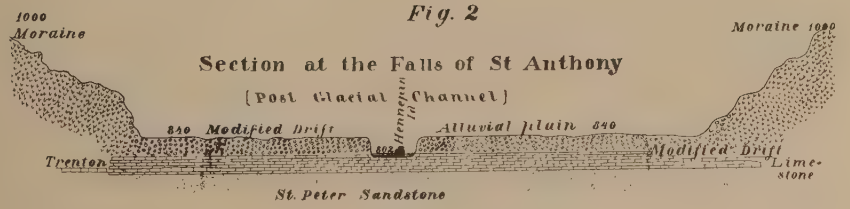


Fig. 3

Section Below the Falls

[Post-Glacial Channel]

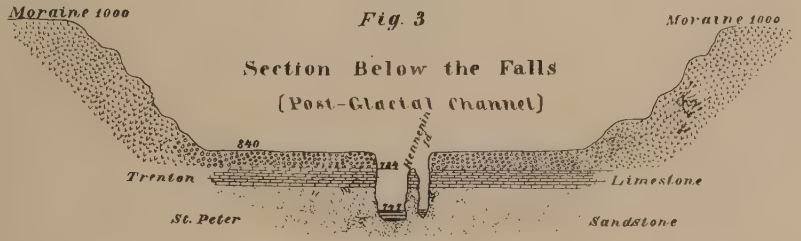


Fig. 4

Section at Fort Snelling

[Post-Glacial Gorge]

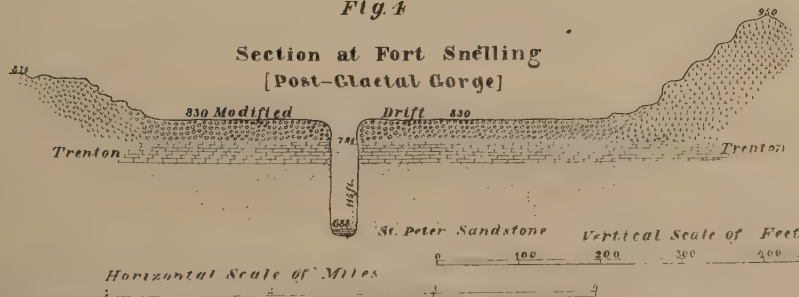


Fig. 1

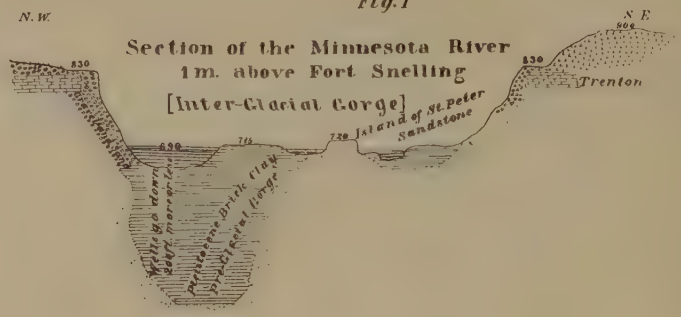


Fig. 2

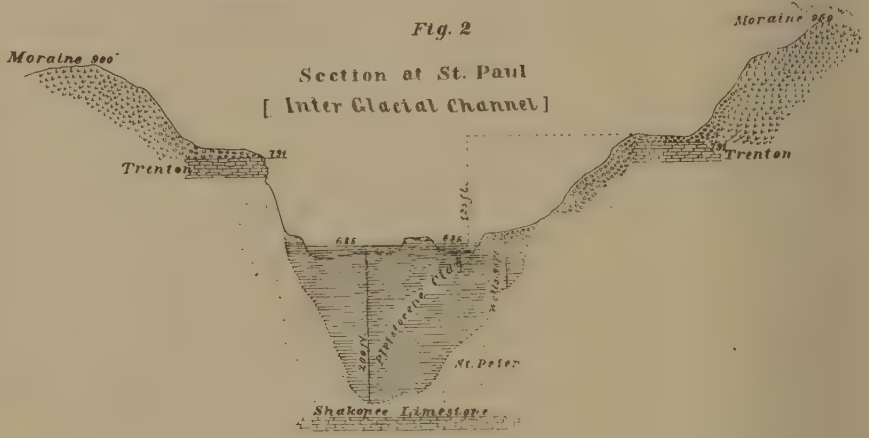
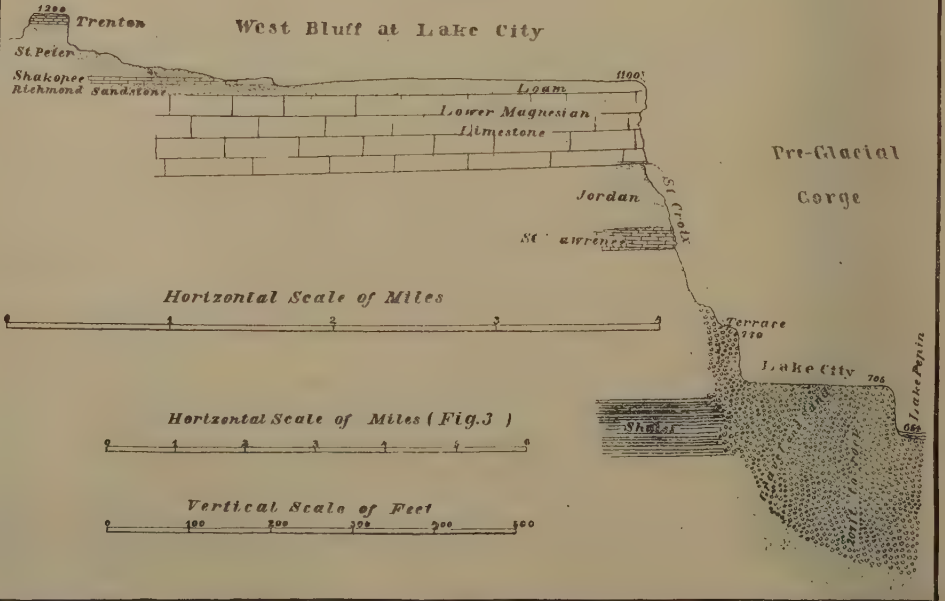


Fig. 3



CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER LIFE IN MINNEAPOLIS.—FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

Though St. Anthony in 1850 was a dull little town, yet it had its incidents and diversions in which all its citizens felt a common interest. Brought together from different States, East and South, strangers to each other, and of widely varying types and conditions, it would not have been strange if a year or two at least had been necessary to blend the uncongenial elements into social sympathy. But a brief period of winter experience served the purpose effectually.

There were no railways, no telegraph, and the Mississippi, its only medium of connection with the outside world, was a dreary, trackless barrier of ice and snow. New Englanders, in their *airy* houses, hastily built of unseasoned lumber, could but sigh for their comfortable old homes, and disconsolately compare the scanty larder of the new land with the royal one left far behind.

Pilgrims from "fair Manhada's sea-girt-isle," could not fail of heart-aching, memories of the busy life of the great city—its churches, libraries, art galleries, theatres and operas—an especial aggravation in the fact that at that very time, in Castle Garden, Jenny Lind was entrancing thousands with her divine gift of song. Farmers from the Ohio valley, whose prescient eyes had discovered future vast wheat fields in the fertile soil of Minnesota, could be forgiven if, when the mercury went down to 30° below zero, their hearts failed them, and they were homesick for the more genial climate and fairer homes down by the "Beautiful River."

But all had brave hearts and, moved by kind sympathies, they joined efforts to make the most of their scanty resources, and to render their isolated society as cheerful as possible. Books, magazines and newspapers were not lacking. *Harper's Monthly*, then in its infancy, found its way to them, and the few copies taken in the town went from house to house, as welcome and delightful a guest then as it has ever been in all the long years since. A solitary copy of Morris' and Willis' charming *Home Journal* followed a New York subscriber, with its weekly feast of bright and good things, and perhaps the two dear old poets were never read with keener delight and appreciation than by their loving admirers here at that time.

One bright day something wonderful happened. By the weekly mail a huge packet came, out of which emerged David Copperfield. "Dickens' new novel has come," flew from lip to lip, and never book received a brighter or warmer welcome. It went the rounds, and, by the time "the ice went out," the book was literally worn to rags.

A lyceum was instituted which helped much to relieve the monotony of the

winter. It provided a course of lectures, all by home talent, that were quite as good as the average of like efforts in other places. They were given by Revs. Neil, Brown and Secombe, and lawyers North, Hubbard and Atwater. Mr. Brown came to grief, however. His subject was "Reading and Books," and in his list of condemned fiction he included "Martin Chuzzlewit." Life was made a burden to him for many days, until he finally confessed that he had never read a word of it, and his ear only had been caught be the absurd name. After each lecture a paper, made up by the ladies, was read, which gave great satisfaction.

If material hnmanity had been half as well provided for as the intellectual, there would have been small cause of complaint. But a glance at the stock laid in for the winter was rather appalling. The *piece de resistance* was a huge cask of Chicago salt pork. This was supplemented by stacks of dry codfish, kits of mackerel, white beans, with perhaps a small supply of dried beef by way of luxury. Flour and corn meal, coffee and tea, completed the list, except in the case of the few lucky families who had come out early enough in the spring to make a garden and raise their own vegetables. No eggs were to be had and almost no milk. One hostess whose guests unreasonably insisted on milk for their coffee, did succeed in securing three quarts a week at fifty cents a quart.

Before the river closed there had been occasionally a small supply of fresh beef, and thoughtful housewives took advantage of the opportunity to prepare a supply of mince meat for the winter, but nothing fresh appeared again till about the last of February, when a venturesome trader drove up from La Crosse with a sledge load of fresh pork, sausage and venison, which was, perhaps, as warmly welcomed as "David Copperfield" had been. But there were weary weeks when one loathed the sight of boiled salt pork.

After all, there were compensations. In the first place, no language can do justice to the rare purity and beauty of the climate. The months of October and November were one long, exquisite Indian summer with scarcely a cloud in the sky—rain nearly always falling in the night—the air mild, soft and delicious. In a little garden on Nicollet Island surrounded by great maple trees, amid the brush and stumps, squash vines were still green during the first part of November, and beets, turnips and cabbages were daily taken from the garden. But in the first week in December winter came with a vengence, the mercury going down to 30° below zero. The only means of passage from the islands to the main land had been by a "dugout," an imp of a boat that maliciously turned over on the slightest provocation, but which had recently been honored by carrying Frederica Bremer across—a nervous, timid woman who could hardly be persuaded to enter the nasty little rocking boat.

One night of 30° below zero temperature closed navigation, but with ice not strong enough to travel on. The result was that Colonel Stevens and his wife, the only inhabitants on the west side, were completely isolated, the Fort Snelling people their nearest neighbors. The residents on Nicollet Island were compelled to cross on the floating logs in the river, a precarious and dangerous undertaking, of which there was ample proof on the first trial. One of the gentlemen stepping incautiously on a slippery log, it turned over, and in a second he was out of sight under a mass of logs and ice. He was fortunately rescued, but before he could reach the nearest house his

garments were frozen stiff, and he was speechless from the shock and chill.

The severe cold, with frequent snow storms, continued for three weeks, and then began our first experience of the charm of a Minnesota winter. The sun came forth in glorious beauty, and, from just before Christmas till the 17th of February, '51, there was not one wholly cloudy day, and this without melting the snow in the least degree. The air, dry and with no wind, was indescribably exhilarating. It was like drinking champagne, and was so healthful and invigorating that even the most delicate women could take out of door exercise with comfort and pleasure. To the active and vigorous, with such a sky overhead, such nectar to breathe, and no slush under foot, walking was simply blissful.

During January an extraordinary display of parhelia occurred. Four mock suns connected by an arc of light surrounded the sun, all nearly as brilliant as the sun itself, and continued all day for two successive days, and at night the full moon had the same shining attendants. Such "radiancy of glory" is better imagined than described.

No one was ill that winter—the only resident M. D. having gone East to attend lectures.

The little old school house, occupied by all denominations in turn, was well filled each Sunday with a kindly, generous people, unconscious of or indifferent to distinctions of sect or station. Men not yet emancipated from the thraldom of silk hats, kid gloves and broadcloth overcoats, found themselves "cheek by jowl" with green baize blouses, coon skin caps, buffalo shoes or Indian moccasins; ladies in furs, feathers and velvets, with woollen shawls, quilted hoods and knitted mittens, but all socially on an equality, with a fine independence most becoming to the courageous men and women who had braved the venture of founding a new state in the then remote West.

An amusing incident associated with the little school house comes to mind. The desk or pulpit was placed between the two entrances, consequently the seats faced the incoming people. A great stove stood on one side of the pulpit, creating the alternative of baking you if you sat near it, or of freezing you if more remote. On one very cold Sunday a lady, clad in furs, came in late, finding the only unoccupied seat quite near to the stove, and she almost immediately opened the door, letting in a blast of air of 20° below zero. A chill filled the room in a few moments, when a young woman walked up the aisle and shut the door. It was soon opened again, and as quickly closed by the same young person. The third time she not only closed the door, but braced herself against it, and remained there facing the congregation with the most imperturbable coolness till the end of the service. Even the dignified parson found it difficult to preserve his gravity, when involuntary smiles broke out on every face.

A unique feature of Sunday was long lines of clothes hung out to dry in almost every yard. For some occult reason the time-honored custom of doing the family wash on Monday was changed, and Saturday had become the festive day, hence the Sunday display. The articles were entirely safe from thieves, if there had been any in town, which there were not, for they were frozen so solidly to the lines that an attempt to remove them would have resulted in utter destruction, besides making a rattling that would have awakened Rip Van Winkle himself.

Thanksgiving day was first celebrated in the Territory in December of 1850.

November passed and week by week New Englanders looked for the announcement of their ancient and beloved festival, but even the sacred last Thursday went by without it, and dismay and homesickness filled all hearts. Our good Governor must have been of Scotch or Dutch pedigree to have overlooked a duty of such importance; but at last a hint was given him, a brief proclamation was forthcoming, and the day duly celebrated. Divine service differed in no wise from old custom, but when it came to the dinners "what a falling off was there!" Turkey and goose there were none, and chicken pie existed only in visions of past Thanksgivings. Pumpkins abounded, but alack! there were neither milk nor eggs to "furnish forth" the pies. Some ingenious housewives made pies of chopped cranberries and pumpkin mixed, but with indifferent success. However, in spite of these drawbacks, the feasts were excellent, as well as abundant, as the following *menu* testifies: Stew of cove oysters, "boiled dish," minus the corned beef, but with the most delicious vegetables ever eaten. Baked pork and beans and cranberries galore, (the largest and finest ever seen, only ten shillings per barrel.) For dessert, mince and cranberry pies, cheese, nuts and coffee.

The St. Charles Hotel was opened in the autumn of '50, and in January, '51, a great house-warming party was given, to which was bidden every man, woman and child in the town. All were feasted with the open-handed hospitality that has ever been a happy characteristic of this city. The viands were about the same as on Thanksgiving.

The guests were nearly all young people in gay spirits, and the novelty of customs, differing from those of the East, were keenly enjoyed.

Not a grey head was to be seen there, or indeed any where, and grandparents were almost unknown. There was one dear old grandma, who, in a few months, became great-grandma, but, bless her, she had hardly a grey hair in her head, and she was as bright and active as a woman of forty.

An Indian scare was an added experience of the winter of '51, late in February. Through the neglect or fraud of the contractor, the supplies for the Indians north of here were frozen in down the river, and the most frightful distress was the result—over two hundred Indians frozen and starved to death. The remainder, driven to desperation, threatened vengeance on all the towns on the river, and much alarm prevailed. But Chief Hole-in-the-Day, a staunch friend of the whites, though deeply incensed by the wrongs done to his people, kept them in check until he could visit St. Paul and St. Anthony. In response to his appeal generous supplies were sent from both towns, and all danger of hostilities was averted.

The Indians were always about the town, and were friendly and sociable in their peculiarly quiet way. They would enter houses without the least ceremony, going up or down stairs as the whim took them, and, as they were absolutely noiseless in their movements, they often produced alarming surprises. They rarely, if ever, stole anything, but they seemed to feel a sort of sly satisfaction if their involuntary hosts were frightened by them. I was not a bit afraid of them, having been from childhood familiar with the friendly Oneidas and Onoudagas, but it was, to say the least, rather startling, to turn from the stove or table over which I was busy, and find one, two or three Indians standing before me, when I had not heard the faintest footfall, or to suddenly encounter them in the cellar, or walking about my

bedrooms upstairs, when I thought I was alone in the house. I never could quite fathom their motives for visiting us as they did. They would not speak English, and pretended not to understand it, but after more experience of "their tricks and their manners," I discovered that they did understand more or less of what was said to them. I do not remember that the men ever made gestures for gifts, but if I offered them something they liked they would acknowledge it with a nod. If it did not please them, they rejected it with the coolest grunt of disgust.

The squaws would stay about often till invited to leave, and they were less modest in the matter of begging. They were no more talkative than their lords, but would put their fingers on anything they wanted, and take eagerly, with evident pleasure, everything offered to them, though they always liked money best. They had things to sell, such as bead work, feathers, baskets, etc., and sometimes after food or clothing had been given them, they would offer a pretty basket in return, in the nicest manner, always giving it to a child if one were present.

They seemed to look at young children with fond admiration, and a touch of the little white fingers was almost the only thing that would kindle a smile on the grave, dusky faces.

Our year seemed to be divided into two sessions marked by two epochs, viz: when "the river closed," and when "the ice went out." Between these, stretched on the one hand, the bright cold winter, when we were shut out from the rest of the world, and, on the other, the long beautiful summer and autumn, when the "Land-of-the-sky-tinted-water," was one of the loveliest of the earth. Another epoch of almost equal significance was when "the logs came down." The success of "the drive" meant the renewal of business, the circulation of money, and the payment of debts, and was consequently a matter of universal interest, and in the spring was apt to be the prominent topic of conversation. It is interesting now to recall how the river then dominated the town. It was *everything*. Every enterprise depended for its vitality on what the river could do for it, what it could bring from the north or from the south—in other words, it was the great artery from which more or less remotely, all the ramifications of business drew their sustenance. It is now fondly interwoven in all the associations of those days.

And it was beautiful in that early time—the one picturesque feature in the fair quiet landscape. Only those who saw it, in its pristine grace and loveliness, before man had laid his defacing hand upon it, can have any conception of its surpassing charm. My first view of it from a point among the noble oaks which then crowned Cheever Hill, filled my soul with delight, and imprinted on my memory a radiant and unfading picture. On the right hand lay the modest little village of St. Anthony, to the left stretched the broad rolling prairie, now covered by the city, but then fair with unbroken turf and scattered groves. Through the entire middle distance from west to east, flowed the bright river, broad and placid in the background, but abreast of Nicollet Island, which lay like a gleaming emerald upon its bosom, its waters began to flash and ripple in more and more swelling waves till, when Hennepin, another gem of an island, divided its current, it flung itself over the precipice to form, not a sublime cataract, but a broad and most beautiful water-fall, characteristically named by the Indians Minne-ra-ra, "the Smiling Water."

About midway on the western side stood Spirit Island, a picturesque mass of rock, crowned by trees and luxuriant vines, whose comeliness was destroyed two years later by an avalanche of logs which a high freshet carried over the falls, and dashed with crushing violence against its sides. The shallow water curled and murmured about its shore, and then, again united in a broad stream, flowed brightly thence in tossing, noisy rapids, on its journey to the sea. Under the rays of the descending sun, the upper river shone like burnished silver, while in the rapids the dancing waves sparkled with all the tints of the rainbow.

The shores formed an appropriate setting to the river. The low, graceful banks above the falls, with their park-like swards and groves, and the steep high bluffs below, clothed with trees and vines gorgeous in autumn coloring, were equally beautiful. Beyond the low hills in the far background the setting sun painted the western sky with streaming rays of gold, flame and purple, while Indian summer spread its pale, violet haze over land, river and sky, softening and blending all the picture—"its thousand hues toned down harmoniously."

The spring of 1851 was remarkably early and charming. The snow melted away in February, and March was a lovely warm month in which gardens were ploughed and seeds of early vegetables planted.

The ice went out of the river about the middle of the month, and a few days later a shrill and prolonged whistle announced the arrival at St. Paul of the first boat of the season. This boat brought among other commodities a lot of seed potatoes, that sold for from one dollar and-a-half to two dollars a bushel. Forthwith nearly all the ground in and around town was planted with them, and visions of immense returns turned the toil of cultivation into a pleasure.

Nature responded with three hundred bushels to the acre of tubers of the finest quality. But, since every one had planted potatoes, there were almost no buyers, and twelve and-a-half cents was the highest price paid for the few that were sold. Nearly all other vegetables were raised in abundance, milk and fresh meats became more plentiful, and life generally more comfortable, though with one serious drawback. It was impossible to obtain female domestic help, except now and then a day of laundry work, consequently ladies were compelled to do all the work of the household. This was not so dreadful at first, but when the babies began to come, and no nurses nor servants could be had, "for love or money," the mothers then plunged into the saddest experiences of life in a new country. Except to the fortunate few who had relatives at hand those experiences were bitterly cruel.

Ye young mothers, now so tenderly guarded and nursed, consider with thankful joy the contrast between this time and that. Think of one then, "fresh from the perilous birth," indebted solely for a few days' care at first to the sweet kindness of a neighbor, who had few leisure moments from her own cares and toil, in less than a week, taking sole care of herself and baby, and before the end of the third week, in the kitchen doing all the work of the household. And this in January of a fearfully cold winter. Those were indeed, "hard times." The thoughtful young mother might well, like Mary of old, "ponder these things in her heart," and feel that the All-Father must have important work for her to do in the world, for surely nothing but His gracious love and care could have saved her through such perils.

The St. Charles, the only hotel, was closed for a year, consequently, visitors, either on business or pleasure, were entertained at private houses. As ladies did their own cooking, and were often reduced to the verge of despair in their efforts to contrive supplies for their table, these unexpected guests sometimes occasioned awkward and disagreeable, though unavoidable, *contretemps*. Though hostesses might be like Eve, "on hospitable thoughts intent," and to their credit be it said, the spirit of genuine hospitality was never lacking, no matter how tight the pinch, yet the production of an impromptu meal was now and then, as nearly as possible, the evolving of substance from a formless void.

For instance, the gudeman goes off to the capital on business, saying he cannot return to supper. The weary housewife remembers that the bread box is empty, the cupboard likewise, but the chance of one long afternoon and evening of entire rest is *so* tempting that she "flings care to the winds," and proceeds to enjoy a delicious rest, undisturbed by visions of a hot stove and cream tartar biscuit. But in the gloaming, when she is making her supper of milk and crackers, behold! the man returns bringing three others with him. Mother Hubbard is in dire consternation for a second, metaphorically beats herself and humbly cries *mea culpa! mea culpa!* but before time has gone on sixty seconds, the rested brain and hands are in full force, a fire kindled, the kettle on, and kneading-board and flour in place.

Misfortunes are said to never come singly, proof of which in this case, is given by the cream tartar jug being found empty. A passing boy is hailed and sent to a neighbor to borrow, returns empty-handed, and is then hurried away to a drug store a long distance off. The consciousness of the four hungry men waiting makes each moment seem an hour, but the enforced delay gives time for the preparation of an extra dish or two, and when at last the board is spread it is with a sufficiently dainty and toothsome repast, and gives no indication of the ghastly poverty of the cupboard, nor of the expenditure of nerve and vital force that went into its hasty production.

Another time, comes unexpectedly to breakfast a dear old bachelor judge, a frequent and always welcome guest, though he was apt to be crusty and impatient, if things went wrong, and sometimes planted thorns in his hostess' heart by frank criticisms. The breakfast table was set in the kitchen, which was as fresh and sweet and bright as a room could be, and the judge liked it—he had been there before. Unfortunately the principal dish that morning happened to be a salt mackerel, which he did *not* like, and he could not be persuaded to taste it, though it was baked in cream and was really very nice.

While making the most of his toast and coffee, he cast longing glances at a sauce pan on the stove, and, finally forgetting himself, half rose from his chair so as to make sure of the contents, but seeing water only, instead of the good thing he expected, he sat down with a most ludicrous expression of disgust on his face, hardly spoke again, and went away in concealed displeasure. Nobody was hurt, however, and in a day or two he was there again, cheerful and genial, and forgetting the unlucky mackerel in the enjoyment of some favorite dish.

I could give scores of incidents similar to the above, but these are sufficient to give an idea of the difficulties of housekeeping at that time. At first there were no canned goods except cove oysters, but peaches came very soon. These

were an unspeakable comfort, as being always at hand for emergencies, as well as a relief from the inevitable cranberries, which we had began to detest. Everything for the table was perforce prepared within the household with no help from baker or caterer, which, added to the lack of servants, made that part of housekeeping very laborious and harassing. It is amusing now to think of the various devices resorted to in the struggle to supply the deficiencies of the market. Preserves were made of almost everything, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, wild grapes, and a nasty little fruit called sand cherries, and equal ingenuity went into the manufacture of pies, even to the substitution of cracker moistened with tartaric acid for apple, which, made into a pie, "could hardly be told from real apple." I am happy to say that this invention was not extensively adopted, and that such pies did not find their way into "the best society."

But, in regard to some articles of food, we were quite as well provided with then as now, and indeed better in the matter of game. This was very abundant, and, as no game laws were in existence, we had a profusion of the choicest, as soon as there were hunters to take it, and at nearly all seasons of the year. There were almost no hunters at first, but in a year or two, rumors of this country as the sportsman's paradise, began to spread abroad, and drew many knights of the rod and gun from all parts of the United States, and also from England and Scotland. Lords, Sirs and Honorables were "thick as blackberries," and royal sport they found. Deer were plentiful within a few miles of town, and the country was full of feathered game of nearly all kinds. Every lake and stream abounded in ducks, and thousands of pigeons came at harvest time.

The first residents on the West Side found sport right "under their noses," so to speak. Those living near the river among the trees used to shoot pigeons immediately about the house, and often afforded the amusing spectacle of the shooter coming to the ground more quickly than the birds.

Some men, who early established homes on the West Side, retained their places of business in St. Anthony, remaining there all day, and returning only at dinner time at night. No doubt some of them still remember the pigeon pies, made from birds shot before breakfast the same morning, that used to be sent to them for luncheon.

Grouse roosted in the trees within twenty feet of the house, and the whirr of the pheasant and the twitter of bob white, were daily heard in the grass and under-brush. The pretty, gentle creatures were so fearless that we hated to have them killed.

Deer used sometimes to dash through the grove on their way to the springs which lined the bluffs, and how delighted we weak women were when no men were there to harm the soft-eyed, graceful creatures.

During our occupation of a preemption shanty, at a point which is now Seventh street and Twelfth avenue south, quantities of plover were shot within twenty rods of the house door.

A Mr. Mosseau, who lived on Lake Calhoun, had a son who brought us ducks and fish for two or three years. He was a clever youngster, not yet in his teens when he first came, but must have been a skillful sportman, for he nearly always brought us splendid redheads and mallards, and also the largest and finest fish.

The Mississippi and all its confluents, and every lake and pond were swarming with fish. The river water was pure

then and its fish were of the best quality of fresh water fish, and of very large size.

The pike, usually called pickerel here, were uniformly large, and one weighing less than eight or ten pounds we would hardly look at. A young lady fishing from the river bank just below Cheever's, was nearly pulled into the river by a twenty-four pounder. A boy at some distance heard her scream, and coming to the rescue found her prostrate on the ground pluckily holding fast to the rod, but quite powerless to drag the monster in.

Later, when Uncle Sam let go his grip upon the West Side, Lakes Calhoun and Harriet became the favorite fishing ground, and afforded glorious sport to the followers of the "gentle craft." The "pale face" soon banished the aborigines—the wigwams disappeared, and the lovely and favorite haunts of the red men knew them no more. How they must have hated to leave such a spot! Whether or not they had any appreciation of the beautiful in nature, we cannot tell, but they seemed always to have selected the most charming and picturesque situations for their camps.

However, the lakes possessed every desirable advantage besides beauty. They were not only full of the finest fish, but in the adjacent woodlands every kind of game abounded, and a great variety of wild fruits grew in profusion. In many places the trees were literally impurpled by the masses of grapes; plums and cherries were equally abundant, and of berries, especially strawberries, there was no end. On the north shore of Calhoun there was a bed of the latter of more than an acre in extent, in which one could hardly set foot without crushing the berries. Wagon loads of people from town used to resort there, and return laden with bushels of the luscious fruit. On the south shore of Harriet may still be seen the scattered progeny of the fruit, which, in that early time, flushed the banks with scarlet and filled the air with delicious fragrance.

Various church buildings were begun in the year '51, by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Episcopalians. A Roman Catholic church had already been built, and it had a large and prosperous congregation. Its members were mostly of French, or mixed French and English nationality. Its priest was a gentleman of refinement, an eloquent preacher, earnest and devout, apt in every good work, and was universally esteemed. The other societies were small and feeble, and their churches were built largely with money contributed from the East. The Rev. Charles Secombe, who ministered to the Congregationalists, was an earnest, devoted pastor, and he soon gathered about him an interesting and useful society.

He was a rather rigid Calvinist, and fed his people on strong doctrine, which had a tendency perhaps to draw his own people more closely together, but at the same time to banish all who preferred a milder spiritual diet. But he was so conscientious and untiring in his work, so loyal and useful a citizen, and such a kind and pleasant neighbor, that he won the esteem and love of all. He is still living and is doing active, useful work in a Western State not much older in years than this State was when he began work in St. Anthony.

The Baptist and Methodist societies early took the front rank in moral and religious influences, and sowed broadcast the good seed that "brought forth fruit an hundred-fold." Within two years each had a commodious church building, and each its full proportion of members. Mr. Brown, the Baptist pastor, was a clever young man of great

promise. He was tall and commanding in person, and had a fine, strong face that needed only the hues of health to make it handsome.

Fresh from a New England theological seminary, he held the most uncompromising views of religious tenets and duties, especially that of the stern puritan observance of Sunday as a day of holy worship and *nothing else*. That there was then much careless disregard of the day, no one could deny, but it was more the result of incidental causes than of intentional irreverence or unbelief. The zealous young pastor, who lacked the experience of life that would have made him more lenient to sins which were more those of training and circumstances, than of the heart, preached constantly and faithfully on the subject, but to little purpose, for, to a great extent, those who most needed his admonitions, did not come to hear them.

But he bided his time, and a fit opportunity soon offered itself. He was called upon to officiate at a public funeral, when these innocent, unwary sinners filled the house, and, seizing the precious chance, he thundered at them a brilliantly eloquent, but unmercifully scathing sermon, on his pet abhorrence, even, like another John Knox, hurling anathemas at the women for their Sunday display of laundry—the poor young man, in his bachelor ignorance of the mysteries of domestic economy, taking it for granted that the rites of the wash-tub had been performed on Sunday morning. At the close, he apologized for the inappropriate sermon, by saying that it was his only chance to reach them.

With their proverbial good nature, the people enjoyed the fine sermon, and took the lashing with serene patience, though no doubt some thoughtful souls took in the lesson and profited by it. It is only justice to Mr. B. to say that a suitable and beautiful funeral address followed the sermon.

His health failed before the end of his second winter here, and he was forced to leave his most useful work and seek a milder climate. He married an Episcopalian, and subsequently took orders in the Episcopal Church, but never recovered his health and died before reaching middle life.

The Episcopal Church had no resident rector, but was served in turn by three young priests, who had come to St. Paul in the previous year. They formed a sort of community, and, without taking absolute vows, had dedicated themselves to an almost monastic life, and to the work of founding the church in this new country. They lived in a tent at first, had no domestic, but cared and cooked for themselves, and many were the jokes circulated at their expense, such as their experience with a stubborn cow, that objected to being milked on the wrong side, and thereupon settled matters by a lively use of her heels; or with an aggravating stove pipe that unjointed itself just in time to add its soot to the boiling hasty pudding; or untimely visits from his Satanic Majesty, as in the olden time, in the form of a serpent. These and many others were current, and the sufferers were the first to laugh over their mishaps, but they went serenely on their way, too plucky and too earnest to be daunted by trifles.

That little tent on the green hill-side, hallowed from the first by daily prayer, may be regarded as the inception of the Episcopal Church in this part of the State. The Rev. Father Gear, then chaplain at Fort Snelling, had held occasional services in St. Paul, but these young men were the real pioneers. They were cultured and refined, two of

them from families of wealth, but they forsook all, and, with the true gospel spirit, obeyed the sacred command to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Besides instituting and caring for the parishes in St. Paul and St. Anthony, they established missions on the St. Croix as far as Taylor's Falls, up the Mississippi to Sauk Rapids, including several points midway, down the river to Point Douglass, Hastings, Red Wing and Wabasha, up the Minnesota to Shakopee, and inland to Faribault, Rosemount and other places. To all these points they traveled on foot, both summer and winter, holding services in any house or hut that offered, baptizing the children, teaching the ignorant, visiting and comforting the sick and afflicted, and burying the dead. It was genuine apostolic work performed in the simple, true old apostolic way.

Generous gifts of money came to them from the East, which enabled them to build chapels at many of these places. Mrs. Sigourney was warmly interested in their work, and was one of its most generous benefactors. Besides money she sent a cabinet organ to one mission, a communion service to another, a library for the Sunday School to another, and also many useful gifts for Christmas festivals.

After a few years Mr. Merrick broke down in health and returned to his childhood's home. He long since passed to his reward, but both Dr. Breck and Wilcoxson were preserved for long lives of beautiful usefulness, and were permitted to behold, in part, the munificent harvest resulting from their early toils—the tiny seed they planted having brought forth ten thousand fold.

Within the last few years they too have been called to the heavenly home, but their memory is kept green in the hearts of all who knew them, and should be kept so unto children's children.

I remember as if it were yesterday, on one stinging cold winter morning, one or the other dropping into my house for a brief rest after his nine-mile tramp. While taking his coffee and biscuit, how enthusiastically he talked of some special encouragement they had met with in their work, of the nice chapels they were building, and of how many candidates for confirmation were already awaiting the first visit of a bishop, with not one word, and evidently not a thought of the hard, continual toil, and the entire abnegation of self, which had gone into every step of their progress. And I remember as well how I stood in the window watching, with wondering admiration, the tall (both men were six feet high) strong, confident man starting forth with stalwart stride and buoyant spirit on his solitary, cold, dreary walk of sixty miles to Sauk Rapids.

Both the spring of 1852 and 1853 brought many emigrants to St. Anthony. The various professions and lines of business received solid accessions, and numbers of much needed day laborers came at this time. There were no unoccupied dwellings, and many families were compelled to "camp out" until a house could be put up. It was not always possible to do this at once, for the one saw mill could not turn out lumber fast enough to satisfy the demand. No reserve lumber could be accumulated, for every board, scantling and shingle was hauled away as fast as it came from the mill, and often, within twenty-four hours, formed part and parcel of a shelter and home for a newly arrived family.

We many times saw lumber deposited on a lot in the evening, and by noon of the next day a balloon frame with board roof would appear in its stead, as if by magic—the familiar stove pipe sending

up its wreaths of smoke, telling of the home and family life already established below. It must not be thought that these humble dwellings belonged only to the very poor. On the contrary, they often sheltered well-to-do people, and those of education and refinement. One often found in such houses boxes of books serving as table and lounges, rolls of handsome carpeting for seats and beds, fine paintings hanging on walls of rough pine boards, while crates of choice china and glass had to take their chances with the elements out of doors till an addition could be made to the house. Not infrequently the carpets served in the capacity of tapestry on the walls, when an early winter caught the family in an unfinished house.

It was interesting to observe with what fond care plants and shrubs were brought from the old homes to adorn the new. It was not rare to see roses, peonies, lilies, snow-balls and other shrubs, planted out in holes in the sod even before the house went up.

A dear old minister and his wife, who came here with a sickly child for the benefit of the climate, brought a cat, and with it some plants of catmint, thus thoughtfully providing for feline illnesses. Both the cat and the mint were the delight of the neighbors, and the mint was widely distributed. We were sceptical of its medicinal efficacy for cats, and utterly scouted the old superstition that it was "sovereign for babies," but we had been familiar with its furry leaves and pleasant fragrance from childhood, and with the exquisite beauty of its tiny flowers under the magnifier in our botanical days, so that the humble little weed was a bit of home and early associations, and could not fail to touch the heart with fond and tender memories of youthful days and youthful friends.

Some of the mint was afterward planted at Lake Harriet on what was known as the Fitch place, and I found plenty of it in the woods near there a few years since. If the Park Commission and Linden Heights improvements have not rooted it out it is there still.

Cats were very scarce at first, in fact there were only two in the town, and, though priceless as pets, they were useless otherwise, as rats and mice were unknown. Dogs were also scarce, and the only pets we could get at were the little striped ground squirrels, of which there were great numbers on the prairie. They ran in and out of the house, and not being molested, soon became perfectly tame. They would come at meal time for their food, asking for it by sitting erect with their tiny fore-paws extended in an absurdly comical manner, and if not attended to, would jump to our laps and beg in a style not to be resisted. After cramming themselves with potato, bread or pudding, the wise little midgets would fill their cheek pouches with corn from a dish of it kept for the purpose, and run off to their nests to deposit the grain, returning again and again for more.

But this little pastoral was as brief as it was pretty, for boys and guns soon destroyed or drove away our pets, and some tears were shed when we found that their tameness and their fondness for us had been the sure means of their destruction.

The birds also were very tame as we found to our cost when we came to have a garden. Our first sad experience was with a large patch of Champion of England peas, the vines of which grew so tall and luxuriant, that they were beautiful to look upon. We could not sufficiently admire the contrasting harmony of color between the soft green of the vines and the bright plumage of the

Orioles that were ever darting hither and thither among the foliage. It was a symphony in green, scarlet and gold, with an accompaniment of twittering, lively songs. We were extremely careful that our lively little guests should not be molested, we scattered grain about the garden paths, and we felt proud of our power of attracting and taming the wild creatures about us.

In due time our vines were loaded with great plump pods, giving promise of delicious feasts of the best peas ever offered to the taste of mankind. The day of fruition came, and "all in the dewy morning" we went out to cull our first dish of peas. On grasping the fine large pods they collapsed under the pressure, and were found to be empty, and not one full grown pea could be found in the entire patch.

On examination we discovered that the pods had been stripped open on one side, and the peas so skillfully removed as to leave the pods uninjured, and hanging as if still filled and intact. That our pet Orioles were the robbers was soon an undisputable fact, reluctant as we were to believe it. If the canny little thieves had left us even a small share of the crop, we would have accepted it thankfully, and have left them unmolested, but we were not willing to yield to such wholesale spoliation, so we began a system of mild warfare against the enemy, but had our labor for our pains, for we were circumvented at every point. Mosquito netting was no more of an obstacle in their way than so much thistle-down would have been. They perched fearlessly, and, as we imagined, mockingly, upon the most approved and fearsome scarecrows, as if they had a pre-emption right to the ground and its products, and we were the intruders.

Nothing short of bird extermination could save our peas, and that we could not think of, and after a second trial we abandoned to some extent our pretty, tree-encircled garden for one on the open prairie.

In the spring of 1854 emigration into the Territory was at flood-tide, every boat brought hundreds of people, and all comfort and pleasure in the trip up the river was at an end. The first boats were small stern-wheelers, not noted for speed, but they were models of ease and comfort, and the trip through the lovely scenery of the Mississippi highlands was delightful. The captains were gentlemen who considered the passengers as guests, whose comfort and pleasure they were bound to promote in every way possible. They presided at the table with old-time punctilious courtesy, and the meals were taken leisurely and agreeably as if in one's own home. As the table was furnished generously with the best products of the St. Louis market, the guests found themselves in such good case that no murmur of complaint arose even when the trip from Galena consumed five days.

The negro servants were charming with their kindly ways, and willing service, as if given for love rather than money—the old-fashioned, jolly, care-free sort who worked all day, and played the banjo and sang and danced all night. There were some very sweet voices among them, and their songs came floating to our ears from the lower deck, softened by distance and mingled with the gentle swish of the water with the most charming effect. These simple, impromptu concerts added much to the pleasures of the trip.

With the general high standard of excellence prevailing throughout these steamers and their management, there was one trifling defect, such as characterizes all mundane affairs. It was a

lapse from strict morality, but it produced fun enough to counteract all vexation felt by its victims. Articles of food or drink amongst the freight on board were appropriated with the most audacious, matter-of-fact coolness. Wine, cider or spirits, were mysteriously turned into water, and fruit, syrup, pickles, cheese, butter and the like, took wings and flew away, leaving not a trace behind, though subsequent developments revealed the fact that some of these commodities had somehow found their way to the steamer's pantry. Among the comforts and luxuries which called forth the lavish compliments of the passengers on a certain trip, were the fresh, pure, sweet butter, and delicious Hamburg cheese. The latter was at that time the first favorite in Eastern markets, and the New Yorkers at the table expressed great surprise at finding it in the remote West. One young couple openly congratulated themselves on having a fine large cheese of that brand among their household freight, and on the pleasant prospect of being able in the future to procure it here, instead of sending East for it.

At the end of the journey their cheese and a big jar of Orleans County golden butter were not to be found on board the boat, and it then dawned on the minds of the owners that possibly they might have been eating their own butter and cheese. On investigation this was proved to be the true explanation of the loss. The clerk promptly paid for the things without a word of apology or remonstrance, and he might well do so. He must have chuckled within himself over the simplicity of the Eastern greenhorn who taxed him only 12½ cents per pound for butter and 10 for cheese, when the prices here were 30 cents for the former and 18 or 20 for the latter.

With the rush of emigration came large and splendid side-wheel steamers, which drove the humble stern-wheelers off the course, and with them all the comfort and pleasure of the river trip. The immense crowds changed the whole order of affairs.

Polite, suave captains and clerks no longer proffered kind attentions to guests—no gentle, smiling mammys rushed to meet ladies and children with simple devotion and service. There was no choice of rooms and no favored seats at table. Indeed, the best of officers could do nothing for such a struggling mass of humanity, and could only leave people to fight their way through as best they could. It was literally "first come, first served," and the strongest and boldest got the best of everything, which was not much of a best at the highest estimate. The waiters were untrained, white servants, incapable of coping with a great crowd, and they became cross and fractious under the pressure. Meals were served continuously from six in the morning till past midnight, and for both passengers and servants there was neither rest nor sleep, while meals were to many a delusion and a snare.

A St. Paul lady, whose husband now occupies high political position, and a lady of St. Anthony chanced to be crowded into one small state-room together. Each was traveling alone with a young child, and a detailed history of their experience would have drawn tears from a stone. Milk and wholesome bread were equally unattainable, and how the babies lived on such food as they had seemed miraculous. Children were not admitted to meals until after all the adults were served, and when these ladies reached the table they usually found nothing left on it but sodden bread and the gravy left in the platters after the meat had been de-

voured. Nothing but downright hunger could have made it possible to swallow those delicacies in the midst of such untidiness and confusion. Fortunately, the trip was a short one, and the babies escaped with their lives. Both the little ones lived to become wives, and to contribute to the second generation of native Minnesotians.

But that jostling, eager crowd which robbed the river trip of all its pleasure and romance, brought new life and solid prosperity to the Territory, and St. Anthony, with other towns, began to make rapid advances in growth and population.

During these years a new enterprise had become of absorbing interest to its citizens. From the first they had looked with longing eyes upon the rich and beautiful land spread out before them up and down the river on its western bank.

From time to time rumors had reached them that the government had under contemplation important changes touching the reservation, by which the eastern half might, at no distant day, be open to settlers through purchase or pre-emption. Even before this had become a direct probability, many had attempted to secure portions of the land by means of permits from the officers at Fort Snelling, and some ventures of the kind were made as early as the winter of '51 and '52.

Men, with hatchet in hand, crossed the ice-bound river to this Canaan of their hopes, and located each his "claim" by blazing the trees on its boundaries.

Some nearly lost their lives on these expeditions. Before they were aware, the short day closed in upon them, and the haze of twilight or a flurry of snow would blot out all pathways, as well as distant objects. The nearly flat, unbroken surface of the land and the uniform size and form of the oak trees, presented no possible landmarks, and the traveler was easily bewildered, and as likely to strike off to the west or south as towards home. One man found himself on the edge of the bluff half way to Minnehaha, and as his only guide was the river, he was forced to follow the sinuosities of the bluff line which doubled the distance. It was 15° below zero weather, and how terrible that tramp was, through trackless snow, trees, underbrush and two or three ravines, no language can fitly describe.

Another individual went over and "blazed a claim," which included the ground on which the West Hotel now stands. He had resolved to be prudent and start for home long before dark, but before four o'clock a foggy mist settled around him, and totally obscured every object. He set out, as he supposed, in a direct line for the open river, realizing at once that the roar of the Falls was his only safe guide, but he tramped round and round five dreadful hours before he caught a sound of the Falls, and was able to trace his way home.

Most of these hare-brained attempts however, were fruitless, though others were made frequently. In '52 a trial of squatter sovereignty was made by several families who became actual residents on the reserve. Of course such a settlement was boldly illegal, but it formed an interesting picture to look upon. The locality was one of extraordinary beauty. It was a broad expanse of the richest natural greensward, dotted here and there with fine trees, and stretching in a lovely, graceful slope down to the river. With the cosy little cabins nestling among its greenery, it seemed a mimic Grand-Pré, peaceful and happy in Arcadian simplicity, where,

"Neither locks had they on their doors, nor bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day."

Its existence, however, was a brief one. A new commander came to Fort Snelling, whose ideas of military duty were of the strictest, and he could not tolerate such unlawful occupation of territory under his control, so he sent a squad of soldiers to warn the people off, and afterward to burn the buildings.

But through various agencies, residents continued to locate homes on the west side, and, when Governor Ramsey decreed the organization of Hennepin county, a village nearly as populous as St. Anthony, had come into existence. As St. Anthony was in Ramsey county, the new town naturally became the county seat of the new county. The matter of giving a name to the town now came up, and an exciting discussion arose.

Our neighbors down the river assumed for us the name of All Saints, and continued to use it until the question was finally decided. In view of the large water privileges some wished it named Lowell. The name of Albion met with so much favor that it was really put on record by the county clerk, but it was rejected by the majority. Winona was also proposed, and was warmly advocated by those who wished the Indian names to be preserved, but it did not meet with general approval.

Col. John H. Stevens, who had the best right to a controlling voice in the matter, preferred the name of Hennepin for the town, and that of Snelling for the county, but he was overruled, and the decision was postponed for a time.

At last the problem was solved by Mr. Chas. Hoag, who, next to Colonel Stevens, cherished the most sanguine hopes of the future greatness of the infant town, and who considered the selection of a suitable name of the gravest importance. In the watches of the night a happy inspiration revealed *the* name. In running over his list of names that of Indianapolis, with its soft rythmic flow of vowels, caught his ear. He had been trying to form a compound of Indian syllables, and had failed to complete a harmonious whole, but "apolis" instantaneously furnished the missing link, and the name Minneapolis was born at that moment, finished, polished, significant, musical, and altogether lovely. It is needless to add that it was adopted by unanimous suffrage.

For the next three years Hennepin county was a sort of battle-field, or it might be compared to a gold mine, so many rushed in with such intense eagerness to gain a foot-hold in it, who were ready to sacrifice any and everything, if by so doing they could gain a share of its treasures. Emigration had increased enormously, and people rushed to this county as to a new El Dorado. Not only did the magnificent water power attract capitalists and manufacturers to the town, but large numbers of farmers crowded in to get possession of lands of unsurpassed beauty and extraordinary fertility. After the pre-emptions were completed in '55, it was said that, except the school lands, every quarter section in the county was occupied by actual settlers.

But their possession was gained at the cost of much anxiety, suffering and even of danger, especially in regard to the land adjacent to Minneapolis. The pre-emption laws were hedged about with so many and such minute technicalities that they were often misunderstood, or some seemingly unimportant requirement was overlooked, which would have been of no consequence in ordinary business matters; but now, when dishonest and greedy sharks were on the watch to take advantage of the least defect, they were of the first importance.

It was not safe to leave a pre-emption

cabin unoccupied for ten minutes, for, even in that short time, a "jumper" might take possession, who could be dislodged only by personal violence, or by the payment of a sum of money. Truly the pre-emptor's bed that winter was not one of roses. Many were compelled to keep guard with men and fire arms night and day through most of the winter. A sort of frenzy seemed to possess people which dulled all sense of honor, and led them to trample on the most sacred rights.

Intimate friends and neighbors scrupled not to jump each others' claims, if they detected the slightest flaw in their satisfaction of the pre-emption law. When at last, the official announcement of the passage of the pre-emption bill reached the land office here, it happened unfortunately that some men who held valuable claims, were temporarily absent. One who was only thirty miles away was promptly sent for, but before he could reach home, which he did before ten o'clock next morning, jumpers, like sleuth-hounds scenting their prey, had discovered his absence and took instant advantage of it. During the night, lumber was hauled upon the land, a shanty built, furnished with a bed, chair and stove, and after an occupancy of a few hours, the enterprising jumper filed his claim of pre-emption. Resistance to this claim involved a long delay, vexatious litigation and great expense, consequently, to rid himself of the intruder, the rightful owner paid him hundreds of dollars more than the then value of the land, and the hero of the shanty departed with a well lined pocket-book, and openly boasting of the fine trade he had made. A circumstantial history of all similar affairs of that time would fill a volume.

Men who had been holding their claims from the first were worn out with the long strain of suspense and anxiety, and preferred to pay unjust demands, in order to secure their title at once, and be relieved from the weary load they had carried so long.

That winter was fortunately a mild one, otherwise much suffering would have fallen upon the families that occupied some of the pre-emption shanties.

Babies were born in houses which would now be deemed barbarous shelters for horses. The green lumber of which these were built shrank so as to open cracks everywhere, and the newly born little pre-emptors were cradled in the fresh, vigorous breezes of heaven's pure air, and sometimes received an informal baptism, when water from the leaky roof trickled down upon the tiny sleeping faces.

None but those who passed through this marvellous period of our history can realize the intense excitement that pervaded all classes of the community. A listener to the talk of children would hear much of claims, pre-emption, land office, etc. One little golden haired tot was lost one day, and when found a long way from home, and asked as to her intentions and destination, replied that she was "doin to land office to find papa."

The land office, which was in a building on Washington avenue and Eighth avenue south, was the great centre of burning vital interests—the shining goal of long deferred hopes, and no words can fully express the depth of thankful joy with which care-worn men came forth from its portals with their pre-emption titles safe in their hands. And the little homes which had so long been overshadowed by anxiety, and in which loving wives and children had suffered so much dread and terror, were now turned into bowers of joyful happiness. Past woes were soon forgotten in the

delight of possessing the coveted land, which seemed well worth all it had cost them. It was truly "a goodly land, and a fair," and people could exultingly chant with the psalmist, "the lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." They could also say of it, as Greatheart did of his valley, that "it was of a fruitful soil, and brought forth by handfulls."

All nature seemed in sympathy with the joy of mankind, for a lovelier spring never dawned upon earth. A heavy snow fell in March, but by the 20th of April "the winter was over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds had come." The skies were deeply blue, and the air delightfully soft and mild. On the night of the 23rd, a sweet summer rain fell, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Very soon the prairie was beautiful with richest verdure and flowers, and vast numbers of birds filled the air with music. Pigeons, grouse and plover were familiar neighbors, feeding fearlessly with the chickens, for there were no enemies to molest them. Peace and plenty reigned, and life, in the little pre-emption shanty, enfolded by nature's fairest forms and influences, was an idyl, sweet enough to inspire a poet's pen. Some infelicities of course were interwoven in this simple, homely romance. The rain often fell on sleeping faces, sand sifted in and sprinkled the steaks, or spoiled the cream, but on the whole things were very nice and comfortable.

The pre-emption of the lands of Hennepin county was mostly completed within this year.

As 150,000, out of nearly 170,000 acres, were occupied by actual settlers, among whom was a large number of thrifty, intelligent farmers, the county from the first took the front rank in wealth and population. Minneapolis, with such a solid basis of support at her back, and relieved from the incubus of pre-emption difficulties, now began to make gigantic strides in the way of expansion and wealth. Business blocks, hotels, mills and manufactories, were rapidly erected, while schools, churches and handsome dwellings, kept even pace with them.

The year fifty-six was one of great prosperity, money was plentiful and every one felt rich. Toil and cares pressed less heavily, the conditions of domestic life were more free and bountiful, and with more leisure for both social and intellectual pleasures, life was perhaps as bright and happy here as in any place in the world.

A portion of Ramsey county, which included St. Anthony, had been annexed to that of Hennepin, and the two towns became practically and socially the same as one, though they were not united under one name till some years later. Private parties were given then as frequently as now, compared with the population, and were in every respect quite as pleasant. Every luxury for the table could at this time be easily procured.

But the bright days of prosperity did not continue long; reverses, heavy and bitter, came making many who had been rich, abjectly poor. Much of the land obtained through so many difficulties, was lost by mortgage or sold for almost nothing, and the next few years were marked by gloom and discouragement. In addition to the severe financial depression, one terrible public disaster followed another, until it seemed as if the city was doomed to destruction. "Men's hearts failed them for fear," and many became discouraged and departed to other States, though eventually, nearly all returned. The remainder, however, struggled bravely on, working hard and practicing the closest economy, and

waiting patiently for the darkness to pass away. They have their reward now in seeing the little village of their early love, and the scene of their long and steadfast toil, transformed into one of the most prosperous and beautiful cities of the world.

The Judge heretofore alluded to was B. B. Meeker, one of the Territorial Judges of the Supreme Court. He purchased a large tract of land below St. Anthony, and early identified himself with that town. He was one of the few, who, at that period, prophesied of, and firmly believed in, the ultimate prosperity and large future growth of this city. He was often derided and laughed at for his sanguine visions and hopes, but nothing could shake his confidence, and even through the darkest days of the "hard times," when the bottom seemed to drop out of everything, he held unflinchingly to his opinion.

The last time I saw him was on one bright, warm autumn day when I was driving over the prairie. Somewhere about what is now Eighth street and Twelfth avenue south, I came upon him lying on the turf, supporting his head on one hand, and gazing about with a rapt, thoughtful expression on his face. The spot was a broad, open space, somewhat elevated, from whence could be seen a fine, extended landscape. His first words to me were, "What a beautiful country it is!" He came to the side of my buggy, and talked for some time in the old, hopeful strain, (he knew that his listener was in full sympathy with him on this point) saying that he believed he should live to see all that vicinity covered with buildings.

Evidently, a change for the better was taking place, and he felt almost sure that a period of great prosperity and rapid growth would follow. Pointing to the old University building in the distance, he said: "And that will sometime be the crowning glory of Minnesota."

I believe that, in his imagination then, he saw Minneapolis just as we see it in realty to-day.

He died two months later, very suddenly, in Milwaukee, where he had halted on his journey to the East.

CHAPTER VIII.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

BY THE EDITOR.

The first settlers of what is now Minneapolis, were mostly from the New England and the Middle States. Two or three families of Canadian French were living on the site when the first settlement really commenced in 1848-9, by the arrival of a few families from the State of Maine. Ramsey county was organized by an act approved October 27, 1849, and embraced that part of the present site lying east of the Mississippi river. Hennepin county, embracing the present site of the main part of the city, was organized March 6, 1852, (although by a singular typographical error, the act appears in the printed copies to have been approved in 1825). The county was annexed to Ramsey for judicial purposes. At the legislative session in 1856, Hennepin county was extended across the Mississippi river, including that part of the present site of the city which lies on the north and east sides of the river. At the same session, and by the same act, the county buildings were located on block seventy-two, in the town of Minneapolis, where they have continued to the present time.

March 1, 1856, an act was approved by Governor Gorman incorporating the town of Minneapolis. This act provided to embrace within the town limits as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River, where the line between sections ten and fifteen intersects said river, thence west on said line between sections ten and fifteen to the southwest corner of section fifteen, thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section twenty-seven, thence east on the south line of section twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty-five to the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning." It will thus be seen that its original boundaries embraced but a small part of the present city. When the act was passed, however, the territory included within the town limits was deemed ample to serve for the next twenty-five or thirty years.

The town was divided into four wards. The act provided for a Town Council, which was to consist of a Justice of the Peace and three Trustees, of whom the Justice of the Peace was to be President. One Trustee was to be resident of, and elected in each ward, and three constituted a quorum. They were empowered to establish by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, to govern the town, regulate and improve streets, alleys and sidewalks, levy taxes and assessments, establish fire com-

panies, markets, etc., to appoint proper officers to carry out the objects of the corporation, and generally, to have the rights and perform the duties incident to municipal corporations. Under such a simple and inexpensive government did the town continue until the granting of the city charter in 1865. The first settlers, as before remarked, were mainly from New England and the Middle States, and accustomed to self government, under similar laws. Crime was infrequent. Paupers were few. The vast and complicated machinery, necessary to run a great city, which has since grown up, was then unknown. If any schemes were on foot to subserve personal interests among officials, they were quickly discovered and nipped in the bud. The principles embodied in the charter of the town, were, in the main, embodied in the charter to the city. But the changes, and modifications of those principles in the growth of the city to 175,000 population have been numerous.

Writing the history of the municipal government of the city of Minneapolis, as it exists to-day, involves the history of two separate and distinct cities. They were separated it is true, in boundary only by the Mississippi River, but were under distinct municipal organizations, until the consolidation of the two cities as hereinafter stated.

At the session of the Legislature in 1855, an act was passed to incorporate the city of St. Anthony. It embraced that portion of the present site of the city of Minneapolis which lies east of the Mississippi River. The city was divided into three wards, with two Aldermen from a ward. The City Council consisted of the Mayor and Aldermen. The charter conferred on the Council the usual powers incident to municipal corporations. At the time of the granting of the charter, the city was supposed to contain from 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants, and in some quarters, especially in the East, no small amount of ridicule was cast on its premature ambition in assuming city airs. But its subsequent progress demonstrated that the step was not unwise, especially in view of the economical manner in which municipal affairs were then managed. And the same remarks will apply to the incorporation of the city of Minneapolis at a later date. Under the charter above mentioned, the city progressed without noteworthy incident, until 1872, when it was merged in the city of Minneapolis.

In the meantime, the town of Minneapolis on the west side of the river had continued to grow. In 1858, in accordance with the charter granted in 1856, a town government was organized with a Council, of which H. T. Welles was President. The first meeting of the Council was held July 20th, 1858. The Councillors in the several wards were: Isaac I. Lewis, First ward; Chas. Hoag, Second ward; William Garland, Third ward, and Edward Hedderly, Fourth ward. Mr. Todd was chosen Clerk, but before the expiration of his term, was succeeded by G. Henry Hamilton, and D. Morrison succeeded to the place of Mr. Lewis.

In 1859, a new Council was elected. Councillors, J. O. Weld, C. H. Pettit, N. S. Walker, and H. E. Mann; Cyrus Beede, President. Mr. Hamilton was Secretary till November, 1858, when he resigned, and C. L. Savory was elected in his place. This board continued in office till 1861, when a new board was elected. It did not, however, serve a long time, for in consequence of certain defects in the charter, and the undue expense of administration, the charter of incorporation was repealed at the Legislative

session of 1862, and the administration reverted to the town government previously existing.

In 1864, the Legislature passed an act giving enlarged powers to the supervisors of the town of Minneapolis within certain defined limits, and also to certain officers therein. Under this act, and certain amendments thereto, at the Legislative session in 1865, the town was governed until the enactment of the city charter in 1867. The first board of supervisors, under these acts, consisted of S. H. Mattison, E. B. Ames, Miles Hills, and Thomas Hale Williams, Clerk. The second, Col. C. Aldrich, George A. Brackett, and O. M. Laraway. The third, E. S. Jones, J. M. Eustis, and R. P. Russell. Under these men the town continued, until the enactment of the city charter in 1867.*

The Legislature of 1866 passed an act approved March 2, 1866, granting a charter to the city of Minneapolis. The limits defined in the charter are as follows, viz: Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and the east half of section twenty-one, and sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, all in township twenty-nine, north of range twenty-four west. It will thus be seen that the city limits embraced the city of St. Anthony, but for certain purposes only, as the latter city still retained its corporate existence. It was the first step towards a consolidation which occurred six years later.

The city was divided into eight wards, four of which were on the east side of the river, within the limits of the city of St. Anthony, and the other four on the west side of the river.

It may here be noted, that the location as to points of the compass above given are not strictly correct, as for a short distance here the river runs more nearly east. But as its general course is south, for convenience it has been customary to speak of them, when referring to either division, to use the terms East, or West Minneapolis.

*Niell's History of Hennepin County.

The elective officers of the city were, Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, City Justice and two Aldermen for each ward. All other officers necessary for the management of the affairs of the city were to be appointed by the common council, which consisted of the Aldermen. By this charter, the usual powers incident to municipal corporations, were granted to the Mayor and common council. For the purposes of education, improvement of streets, and taxation for special purposes, provided in the charter, the city was divided into two districts, the first being the four wards on the east side of the river, the second that portion of the city on the west side. And all public property being in either division, at the time of the granting of the charter, was to belong to such division. And the debts and obligations of each division at such time, were to be assumed by each respectively. And the common council had power to levy taxes to pay such debts, provided a majority of the Aldermen of each division voted for the levy of the same.

It was further provided that, "the school system heretofore in force, in each of said districts shall remain the same, except that," etc., the exception being that in both districts, "The Board of Education of the City of St. Anthony," shall hereafter be known as "The Board of Education of the First District of Minneapolis," and "The Board of Education of the Town of Minneapolis," shall hereafter be known and styled, as "The Board of Education of the Second District of Minneapolis." Further provisions were made for the acceptance of the charter, by the voters of both dis-

tricts, and if the charter was accepted, the functions of the city council of the city of St. Anthony were to cease, and also those of the supervisors of the town of Minneapolis.

Thus was, to this extent, the union of the two cities consummated. Neither yielded its name, neither did either yield, so much as it did, without grave consideration. But it was a large step in advance, of what seemed to disinterested observers for the mutual interests of the two cities. And the result proved the wisdom of the action.

It required, however, but a few years experience to demonstrate that a more perfect union would prove mutually advantageous. The interests of the two cities were almost identical. Municipal government could be administered more efficiently and economically, under a single head and name; and the influence of the cities be thereby greatly strengthened. These were controlling considerations, and their force was conceded by all. Only a single reason, and that of a sentimental, rather than a practical nature, was urged against the union—the name. St. Anthony had the advantage and prestige of a historical name, and in any event the name of the Falls must always remain the same. On the other hand the people of Minneapolis had become equally attached to the name of their city. It had grown far more rapidly than St. Anthony, and contained much the largest population. After much discussion, the advantages of a union became so manifest, that St. Anthony gracefully yielded her claim in favor of Minneapolis, and a legislative act was approved February 28, 1872, consolidating the two cities under the name of the city of Minneapolis. By the same act the boundaries of the city on the west side of the river were enlarged and the city divided into ten wards. The former city of St. Anthony was called the East Division of Minneapolis, and the territory lying south and west of the river, the West Division. Two Aldermen were to be elected for each ward, and to hold office for two years. These Aldermen constituted the City Council.

Provision was also made that the public property then existing in each division should continue to belong to such division, and the debts and obligations of each of the former cities should be paid respectively by the divisions to which they belonged.

The consolidation of the cities thus formed, worked successfully and harmoniously, and with little, if any, friction between the two divisions. It is an illustration of the facility with which Western people adapt themselves to changed municipal government and political conditions. To-day there are thousands of residents—perhaps indeed, a majority—who have never heard that the present city is composed of two cities, under separate and distinct municipal governments.

And it is by no means improbable that the example of the consolidation of these two municipalities, which was effected more than fifteen years since with such gratifying success, may at no distant day be followed by Minneapolis and St. Paul, with equally beneficial results.

The charter of 1872, above mentioned, has formed the basis of the city government since. Amendments have frequently been made to meet the necessities of a rapidly growing city, and one new department of especial importance has been added—the establishment of a park system—which was scarcely thought of but a few years since. This will be treated of in its proper place. Aside from this, it is deemed unnecessary

to go into further particulars of the municipal government of the city. It does not differ materially from that of many other Western cities, the general features of which are familiar to nearly all our citizens. And to those desiring further particulars, the statutes, charter and ordinances, are of easy access.

It is believed that a record of the names of those who have served as city officers and Aldermen from the first organization of a city government in St. Anthony, to the present time, will not be without interest. All these men have, in a greater or less degree, aided in the growth and progress of the city. Nearly half of them have already joined "the great majority"—the survivors have witnessed the building of a city, which, for the brief time since its founding, has no equal in the history of the world. For the record, to the year 1881, we are indebted to Neill's History of Hennepin County, the balance is compiled from official sources.

CITY OFFICERS OF ST. ANTHONY.

The first Council organized April 13th, 1855. H. T. Welles, Mayor. Aldermen, First ward—Benjamin N. Spencer, one year; John Orth, two years. Second ward—Daniel Stanchfield, one year; Edward Lippincott, two years. Third ward—Caleb Dorr, one year; Robt. W. Cummings, two years. Officers appointed by the Council were—W. F. Brawley, City Clerk; Ira Kingsley, Treasurer; S. W. Farnham, Assessor; Benjamin Brown, Marshall; E. S. Hall, City Attorney; Isaac Gilpatrick, Supervisor of Streets; E. B. Nash, Collector of Taxes; C. B. Chapman, City Surveyor; L. Bostwick, City Justice. Appointments, mostly to fill vacancies were—G. F. Brott, Assessor; Benjamin Brown, Collector; E. B. Nash, Weigh Master; Z. E. B. Nash, Treasurer; W. H. Townsend, Supervisor of Streets; J. B. Gilbert, Assessor; H. Hechtman, Supervisor of Streets, soon succeeded by J. M. Brewer; Seth Turner, Marshal and Collector.

First Regular Election, April 7th, 1856—

Alvaren Allen, Mayor. Aldermen—William Fewer, First ward; A. D. Foster, Second ward; David A. Secombe, Third ward. Appointed officers—W. F. Brawley, Clerk and Comptroller; Richard Fewer, Treasurer; Seth Turner, Assessor and Supervisor of Streets; J. Chapman, Marshal and Collector; J. S. Demmon, City Attorney; J. M. Brewer, Supervisor; Lardner Bostwick, City Justice. Subsequent appointments—Seth Turner, resigned, succeeded by J. M. Brewer, and he by Henry Whipple; Seth Turner, Marshal and Collector; D. B. Dorman, Treasurer. August 12th, the ordinance combining the office of Marshal and Collector, was repealed, and L. W. Stratton was appointed Collector. Mayor Allen resigned, and D. A. Secombe, Mayor, pro tem., served out the term. William Lochren, City Attorney, in place of Demmon, resigned.

Second Election, April 6th, 1857—

Re-division of the city in four wards. William W. Wales, Mayor. Aldermen—Daniel Knoblauch, First ward; L. W. Johnson, Second; William McHerron, Third; John C. Johnson, Fourth. Appointed officers—W. F. Brawley, Clerk and Comptroller; N. Kellogg, Assessor; L. W. Stratton, Collector; J. M. Brewer, Supervisor, soon succeeded by W. A. Rowell; G. A. Nourse, Attorney; H. S. Temple, Marshal.

May 22nd, 1857, A. D. Foster, Alderman, resigned. March 22nd, 1858, Moses Whittier, appointed Supervisor in place of Rowell, resigned. Special election April 25th, 1857, William Dugas, Alderman, First ward. He resigned March 22nd, 1858.

Third Election, April 5th, 1858—

Orrin Curtis, Mayor. Aldermen—Daniel Knoblauch, First Ward; James Crowe, Second, for one year; George W. Thurber, Second, for two years; James McMullen, Third; R. W. Cummings, Fourth. Appointed officers—W. F. Brawley, Clerk; Moses Whittier, Supervisor; H. S. Temple, Marshal; L. W. Stratton, Collector; O. Curtis, Treasurer; D. M. Demmon, Attorney; C. H. Shaw, Surveyor; E. W. Cutler, Assessor. July 6th, John Armstrong, Marshal. Fire Department—D. B. Dorman, Chief Engineer; R. W. Cummings, First Assistant; S. W. Farnham, Second Assistant.

Fourth Election, April 16th, 1859—

O. Curtis, Mayor. Aldermen—Henry Hechtman, First ward; William Lochren, Second; John Pomeroy, Third; Benjamin Parker, Fourth. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, Clerk; C. D. Dorr, Assessor; D. B. Dorman, Assistant Assessor; Moses Whittier, Supervisor of Streets; James White, Assistant; Franklin Clark, Surveyor; N. H. Hemiup, Attorney; John Armstrong, Marshal. June 29th, John Orth, Alderman, First ward, in

place of Knoblauch, resigned. December 21st, Lardner Bostwick, City Justice, resigned.

Fifth Election, April 2nd, 1860—

R. B. Graves, Mayor. Aldermen—E. W. Cutler, First ward, one year; Henry Hechtman, two years; Richard Fewer, Second, one year; William Lochren, two years; O. T. Leavitt, Third, one year; Charles Crawford, two years; J. S. Pillsbury, Fourth, one year; J. H. Murphy, two years. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, Clerk; John Babcock, Treasurer; Daniel Edwards, Assessor; J. H. Noble, Marshal; J. B. Gilfillan, Attorney; W. A. Townsend, Supervisor; J. A. Armstrong, Collector; Charles Henry and Solon Armstrong, Justices of the Peace; D. Schofield and W. Moliter, Constables; E. S. Brown, Chief of Fire Department. December 8th, 1860, A. Rowell, Collector, vice J. A. Armstrong.

Sixth Election, April 3rd, 1861—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—Peter Weingart, First ward; Richard Fewer, Second ward; O. T. Swett, Third ward; J. S. Pillsbury, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, Clerk; D. B. Dorman, Treasurer, succeeded by John Babcock; Daniel Edwards, Assessor; J. H. Noble, Marshal; J. B. Gilfillan, Attorney; Charles T. Stinson, Supervisor; William Lashells, Constable. June 17th, N. H. Hemiup, Collector, vice Rowell, resigned; Dan M. Demmon, Alderman Second ward, vice William Lochren, resigned; John Dunham, Chief of Fire Department. July 2nd, R. P. Graves, Treasurer, vice Babcock, resigned. September 16th, W. H. Chamberlain, Chief of Fire Department, vice Dunham. December 4th, 1861, David Edwards, Collector, vice Hemiup, resigned.

Seventh Election, April, 1862—

Records from April, 1865 to June, are missing, and it is probable there are omissions in consequence. O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen, including those holding over—J. S. Pillsbury, Dan M. Demmon, Richard Fewer, Peter Weingart, Andrews, Blakeman, Bernhard, T. M. Rohan, Charles T. Simms, to fill vacancy. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, City Clerk; D. Edwards, Assessor; William Lashells, Supervisor; E. Lippencott, Marshal, vice Noble, resigned.

Eighth Election, April 7th, 1863—

E. S. Brown, Mayor. Aldermen—W. M. Lashells, First ward, two years; J. L. Newman, Second ward, two years; Charles F. Simms, Third ward, two years; S. W. Farnham, Fourth ward, two years. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, City Clerk; E. Ortman, Treasurer; D. Edwards, Assessor; N. H. Miner, Attorney; William Fewer, City Justice, vice Charles Henry; M. B. Rollins, Marshal; John McAuliff, Constable, vice D. Schofield; D. Edwards, Supervisor. June 11th, E. Lippincott, Chief Engineer, vice W. H. Chamberlain, resigned. May 6th, E. Lippencott, City Marshal, vice Rollins, not having qualified. August 15th, Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk, vice W. W. Wales, resigned; Baldwin Brown, Alderman, Second ward, vice Dan M. Demmon, resigned. October 8th, Joseph Van Eman, Collector.

Ninth Election, April 5th, 1864—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohen, First ward; L. B. Schrum, Second; T. J. Tuttle, Third; W. T. Cahill, Fourth. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; James A. Lovejoy, Treasurer; David Edwards, Assessor; Edward Lippencott, Marshal; Dan M. Demmon and William Spooner, Justices of the Peace; W. M. Lashells and Edward Lippencott, Constables. May 14th, George Richards, Supervisor. June 7th, E. W. Cutler, Alderman, Third ward, to fill vacancy. June 14th, Isaac Crowe, Alderman, Third ward, L. B. Schrum, resigned. November 19th, John M. Cushing, Supervisor, vice Richards, deceased. January 6th, 1865, J. M. Shepherd, previously appointed Marshal, to fill vacancy, resigned.

Tenth Election, April, 1865—

William W. Wales, Mayor. Aldermen—Louis Vorwerk, First ward; John M. Cushing, Second; Elijah Moulton, Third; William Gleason, Fourth. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; James A. Lovejoy, Treasurer; G. G. Loomis, Assessor; J. T. Butterfield, Justice, to fill vacancy; M. W. Getchell, Marshal. May 16th, J. S. Lane, Chief Engineer Fire Department; W. A. Rowell, First Assistant; Peter Thielen, Second. May 19th, D. P. Spafford, Supervisor, succeeded by L. D. White; M. W. Getchell, Assessor, vice Loomis, deceased. October 7th, L. D. White, Supervisor, resigned, succeeded by David Van Deren.

Eleventh Election, April 3rd, 1866—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—Houbert Weber, First ward; L. B. Schrum, Second ward; Thomas J. Tuttle, Third ward; John H. Armstrong, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; Samuel H. Chute, Treasurer; David Edwards, Assessor; Dan M. Demmon and Charles Henry, Justices for two years; John M. Cushing and William Spooner, Constables for two years. May 22nd, William Lochren, City Attorney. July 13th, M. W. Getchell, Marshal, holding over, resigned; Joseph Van Eman, Supervisor, resigned July 19th.

Twelfth Election, April 2nd, 1867—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; Gilbert B. Dake, Second ward; James S. Lane, Third ward; George D. Perkins, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; Edward S. Brown, Treasurer; Peter Thielen, Assessor; William Lochren, Attorney; Anson Northrup, Supervisor; Michael Hoy, Marshal; Charles Lamby, City Justice for one year; William M. Lashells and John Abell, Constables for one year.

Thirteenth Election, April 7th, 1868—

Winthrop Young, Mayor. Aldermen—Nicholas Risch, First ward; L. B. Schrum, Second ward; J. B. Gilfillan, Third ward, full term; D. M. Demmon, Third ward, to fill vacancy; James A. Lovejoy, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—William Lochren, City Clerk; E. S. Brown, Treasurer; Peter Thielen, Assessor; Michael Hoy, Marshal; W. W. Woodbury and Charles Lamby, City Justices; Henry Weimalt and John Abel, Constables. June 2nd, Michael Hoy, Supervisor; B. M. Van Alstine, Chief Engineer Fire Department; James McMullen and Baldwin Brown, Assistants. March 16th, Peter Thielen, City Clerk, vice William Lochren.

Fourteenth Election, April 6th, 1869—

W. W. McNair, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; Patrick Kennedy, Second ward; M. W. Getchell, Third ward; J. M. Pomeroy, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Peter Thielen, City Clerk; E. S. Brown, Treasurer; C. F. Smith, Assessor; William Lochren, Attorney; Michael Hoy, Marshal. May 4th, D. M. Demmon, Chief Engineer Fire Department; Robert Hasty and Leonard C. Smith, Assistants. May 6th, Michael Hoy, Supervisor of Streets, with authority to appoint an assistant.

Fifteenth Election, April 5th, 1870—

W. W. McNair, Mayor. Aldermen—Phillip Pick, First ward; G. B. Dake, Second ward; S. H. Chute, Third ward; Thomas Moulton, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Peter Thielen, City Clerk; E. Ortman, Treasurer; L. C. Smith, Assistant Treasurer; J. B. Gilfillan, Attorney; Michael Hoy, Marshal; William L. Lashells and P. J. Thielen, Justices; John Merchant and Michael Ryan, Constables. May 3rd, F. H. Warneke, Supervisor.

Sixteenth and last Election, April 7th, 1871—

E. S. Brown, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; Patrick Kennedy, Second ward; M. W. Getchell, Third ward; Charles F. Smith, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Solon Armstrong, City Clerk; Ernest Ortman, Treasurer; M. C. White, Assessor; Mathias Weir and Anton Grethen, Constables; Theodore Hess, Supervisor, First ward; Charles Mills, Supervisor, Second ward. May 2nd, Solon Armstrong, Justice, vice Thielen, deceased; James S. Lane, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

In 1867, the city of Minneapolis was organized. The first officers were elected February 19th, 1867, and took the official oath at the office of the Town Clerk, February 26th, following. The elected officers who formed the first City Council were: D. Morrison, Mayor. Aldermen—William H. Gaslin, Henry Oswald and F. L. Morse, First ward; Hugh G. Harrison, S. H. Mattison and N. B. Hill, Second ward; George A. Brackett, R. Price and O. B. King, Third ward; Isaac Atwater, F. R. E. Cornell and G. Scheitlin, Fourth ward; Charles H. Woods, City Justice. F. R. E. Cornell was elected President, and F. L. Morse, Vice-President. Upon drawing by lot for the term of office as Aldermen, the result was as follows: For the one year term, Morse, Harrison, Brackett and Atwater; for two years term, Gaslin, Mattison, Price and Cornell; three years term, Oswald, Hill, King and Scheitlin. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; D. R. Barber, Assessor. March 9th, H. H. Brackett, Chief of Police; S. H. King, City Surveyor; Chas. E. Flandrau, City Attorney; A. J. McDougall, Street Commissioner. March 16th, the Council designated the bounds constituting the fire limits, fixed upon the amount of bond required of the several officers, and awarded the city printing to T. S. King of the *Atlas* Printing Company. At the same meeting it was decided to employ four policemen at sixty dollars per month. Several new offices were created during the remainder of the year, and a number of ordinances added for the better government of the

city. A Board of Health was established, and Dr. Lindley appointed Health Officer. The amount required in the City Treasurer's bond was three hundred dollars.

First Regular Election, April 7th, 1868—

H. G. Harrison, Mayor. Aldermen—First ward, Frank L. Morse; Second, John H. Thompson; Third, George A. Brackett; Fourth, Isaac Atwater. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; John Vander Horck, Comptroller; W. D. Webb, Attorney; S. H. King, Street Commissioner; Daniel L. Day, Chief of Police; D. R. Barber, Assessor, vice King, resigned.

Second Election, April 6th, 1869—

D. Morrison, Mayor. Aldermen—F. Beebe, First ward; C. B. Heffelfinger, Second; G. M. Stickney, Third; Charles Clark, Fourth; H. A. Partridge and D. Morgan, City Justices. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; J. Vander Horck, Comptroller; J. M. Shaw, Attorney; O. L. Dudley, Constable; J. B. Clough, Street Commissioner; H. H. Brackett, Chief of Police.

Third Election, April 5th, 1870—

E. B. Ames, Mayor. Aldermen—Henry Oswald, First ward; S. H. Mattison, Second; C. M. Loring, Third; G. E. Huy, Fourth. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; J. Vander Horck, Comptroller; R. D. Rich, Constable; J. M. Shaw, Attorney; J. B. Clough, Surveyor and Street Commissioner, succeeded by M. Van Duzen, May 6th. February 27th, 1871, D. R. Barber was appointed Assessor, to fill vacancy.

Fourth Election, April 7th, 1871—

E. B. Ames, Mayor. Aldermen—F. L. Morse, First ward; A. M. Reid, Second; O. A. Pray, Third; F. R. E. Cornell, Fourth; J. L. Himes and H. G. Hicks, City Justices. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; Charles Darrow, Treasurer; John Vander Horck, Comptroller; D. R. Barber, Assessor; J. M. Shaw, Attorney; J. L. Himes and H. G. Hicks, Justices; J. D. Rich, Constable; Cortez L. Peck, Chief of Police. July 5th, A. H. Young, Attorney, vice Shaw, resigned; William F. Cahill, Alderman First ward, to fill vacancy. September 6th, O. M. Laraway, Treasurer, vice Darrow.

Previous to the next annual election, the cities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony were united by an act of the State Legislature, approved February 28th, 1872.

April 9th, 1872, the new Council was organized. The officers present were: Aldermen Richard Fewer, M. W. Glenn, Baldwin Brown, G. T. Townsend, T. J. Tuttle, John Vander Horck, W. P. Ankeny, Peter Rouen, A. M. Reid, C. M. Hardenbough, S. C. Gale, O. A. Pray, Leonard Day, N. B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Isaac Atwater, Joel B. Bassett and John Orth.

The oath of office was taken, Alderman Atwater elected temporary chairman, and the Council proceeded to the permanent organization of the city government of Minneapolis.

A. M. Reid was chosen President, E. W. Cutter, Vice-President, and Thomas Hale Williams, Clerk.

The standing rules of the former city government of Minneapolis were adopted, a few subordinate officers were appointed, and the first session of the consolidated city government closed.

April 12th the Council convened for the transaction of necessary business. The newly elected Mayor, E. M. Wilson, delivered his inaugural address, after which the usual committees were appointed. H. H. Corson was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and D. R. Barber, Assessor of the West Division. April 17th, the Police Force was reorganized, with a Chief, Captain, Sergeant and ten Patrolmen. May 8th, Dr. Charles Simpson was appointed Health Officer. June 5th, A. N. Merrick, City Attorney.

First Election, April 1st, 1873—

George A. Brackett, Mayor. Aldermen—John Orth, First ward; Charles Thielen, Second; Solon Armstrong, Third; Simson D. Rollins, Fourth; Joel B. Bassett, Fifth; R. E. Grimshaw, Sixth; C. M. Hardenbough, Seventh; E. S. Jones, Eighth; Leonard Day, Ninth; William H. Johnson, Tenth; Charles W. Johnson, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway,

Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; A. M. Merrick, Attorney; H. H. Corson, City Engineer; Dr. Charles Simpson, Health Officer.

Second Election, April 7th, 1874—

E. M. Wilson, Mayor. Aldermen—Gottfried Boehme, First ward; G. B. Dake, Second; O. C. Merriman, Third; G. M. Townsend, Fourth; John Vander Horck, Fifth; H. A. C. Thompson, Sixth; A. M. Reid, Seventh; N. R. Thompson, Eighth; Wm. E. Jones, Ninth; A. H. Edsten, Tenth; Frank J. Meade, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; A. N. Merrick, Attorney; Grove B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Ed. J. Davenport, Clerk Municipal Court; J. B. Clough, City Engineer; Dr. Charles Simpson, Health Officer.

Third Election, April 5th, 1875—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; M. W. Glenn, Second; Solon Armstrong, Third, resigned, succeeded by Baldwin Brown; T. F. Anderson, Fourth; F. L. Morse, Fifth; O. J. Evans, Sixth; M. L. Higgins, Seventh; C. L. Snyder, Eighth; A. A. Ames, Ninth; W. H. Johnson, Tenth; Frank J. Mead, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; Eugene M. Wilson, Attorney; J. B. Clough, Engineer; Dr. Charles Simpson, Health Officer; Grove B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Ed. J. Davenport, Clerk Municipal Court; John H. Nobie, Chief of Police; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department, West Division; M. B. Rollins, Chief of Fire Department, East Division; Sweet W. Case, Assessor, West Division; C. F. Smith, Assessor, East Division.

Fourth Election, April 4th, 1876—

A. A. Ames, Mayor. Aldermen—Gottfried Boehme, First ward; Michael Lyon, Second; Baldwin Brown, Third; A. R. Camp, Fourth; Daniel Waitt, Fifth; William Duncan, Fifth, to fill vacancy; H. A. C. Thompson, Sixth; N. F. Griswold, Seventh; John H. Stevens, Eighth; J. H. Conkney, Ninth; H. Kruckberg, Tenth. April 10th, J. O. Pattee, Ninth, vice Ames, elected Mayor; E. S. Corser, Seventh, vice M. L. Higgins, resigned; Frank J. Mead, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; Eugene M. Wilson, Attorney; Thomas L. Rosser, Engineer; Dr. G. F. Townsend, Health Officer; Grove B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Ed. J. Davenport, Clerk Municipal Court; Albert S. Munger, Chief of Police; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department, West Division; M. B. Rollins, Chief of Fire Department, East Division.

Fifth Election, April 3rd, 1877—

John De Laittre, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; M. W. Glenn, Second; Solon Armstrong, Third; P. D. McMillan, Fourth; J. B. Bassett, Fifth; J. G. McFarlane, Sixth; E. S. Corser, Seventh; C. L. Snyder, Eighth; J. O. Pattee, Ninth; A. F. Jackson, Tenth; Frank J. Meade, City Clerk; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; William Lochren, Attorney; Andrew Rinker, Engineer; S. W. Case, Assessor, West Division; G. B. Dake, Assessor, East Division; Dr. A. A. Ames, Health Officer; G. B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Reuben Reynolds, Special Municipal Judge; L. A. Dunn, Clerk Municipal Court. June 20th, W. B. Hall, Comptroller, vice Ortman, resigned. November 7th, Mathias Kees, Alderman, Sixth ward, vice Thompson, resigned.

Sixth Election, April 2nd, 1878—

A. C. Rand, Mayor. The number of wards was reduced to six, and three members elected from each for terms of one, two and three years. Aldermen—First ward, P. J. Thielen, one year, M. Lyons, two years, B. F. Nelson, three years; Second ward, T. F. Andrews, one year, W. M. Barrows, two years, A. R. Camp, three years; Third ward, J. W. Anderson, one year, H. C. Morse, two years, D. Waitt, three years; Fourth ward, E. S. Corser, one year, F. S. Gilson, two years, W. W. Woodward, three years; Fifth ward, A. Frank Gale, one year, Fred L. Smith, two years, C. L. Snyder, three years; Sixth ward, Karl Bendeke, one year, Mathew Walsh, two years, A. C. Haugan, three years; Selah Mathews, City Clerk; Assessors, A. C. Austin, G. B. Dake, William A. Barnes; W. B. Hill, Comptroller; William Lochren, Attorney; A. Rinker, Engineer; Dr. O. J. Evans, Health Officer; Thomas C. Wilson, Clerk of Municipal Court; A. P. Munger, Chief of Police, A. C. Berry, Captain, John West, Sergeant, Michael Hoy, Detective; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department, W. C. Stetson and C. Fredericks, Assistants.

Seventh Election, April 1st, 1879—

A. C. Rand, Mayor. Aldermen—M. W. Glenn, First ward; J. H. Gilmore, Second ward; J. W. Anderson, Third ward; Frank Beebe, Fourth ward; J. M. Parker, Fifth ward; Joseph Holscher, Sixth ward; R. C. Benton, Attorney; William B. Hill, Comptroller; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; Dr. A. H. Salisbury, Health Officer; Andrew Rinker, Engineer; Ed. McDermott, Sealer of Weights and Measures; A. S. Munger, Chief of Police; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department.

Eighth Election, April, 1880—

As this year closes the official record, the entire list is given, embracing both those officers elected in 1880, and those holding over from previous

elections: A. C. Rand, Mayor; City Council, A. R. Camp, President; C. L. Snyder, Vice-President; Aldermen, First ward, B. F. Nelson, M. Lyons, M. W. Glenn; Second ward, A. R. Camp, W. M. Barrows, J. H. Gilmore; Third ward, D. Waitt, H. C. Morse, J. W. Anderson; Fourth ward, W. W. Woodward, F. S. Gilson, F. Beebe; Fifth ward, F. L. Smith, C. L. Snyder, J. M. Parker; Sixth ward, M. Walsh, A. C. Haugan, Joseph Holscher; Selah Mathews, City Clerk; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; W. B. Hill, Comptroller; R. C. Benton, City Attorney; W. M. Brackett, Chief Engineer Fire Department; W. H. Johnson, Superintendent of Waterworks; Andrew Rinker, City Engineer; Grove B. Cooley, Judge of Municipal Court; A. S. Munger, Chief of Police; Dr. A. H. Salisbury, Health Officer.

Ninth Election, April 5th, 1881—

A. C. Rand, Mayor; W. B. Hill, Comptroller; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; Selah Matthews, City Clerk; R. C. Benton, City Attorney; Andrew Rinker, Engineer; Aldermen, First ward, M. W. Glenn, Anthon Grethen, B. F. Nelson; Second ward, J. H. Gilmore, W. M. Barrows, T. F. Andrews; Third ward, J. W. Anderson, Mathew Kees, Daniel Waitt; Fourth ward, Frank Beebe, F. S. Gilson, George S. Cleveland; Fifth ward, J. M. Parker, Fred L. Smith, C. W. Clark; Sixth ward, Joseph Holscher, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan.

Tenth Election, April 4, 1882—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, Wm. B. Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Buxton; City Clerk, Selah Matthews; City Attorney, C. H. Benton; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, Anton Grethen, B. F. Nelson, M. W. Glenn; Second ward, W. M. Barrows, T. F. Andrews, C. A. Coe; Third ward, Mathias Kees, Daniel Waitt, Edmund Eichhorn; Fourth ward, F. S. Gilson, Geo. S. Cleveland, Henry C. Morse; Fifth ward, Fred L. Smith, C. W. Clark, Jas. M. Parker; Sixth ward, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan, Jos. Holscher.

Eleventh Election, April 3rd, 1883—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, Wm. B. Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Buxton; City Clerk, Selah Matthews; City Attorney, C. H. Benton; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, B. F. Nelson, M. W. Glenn, E. F. Comstock; Second ward, T. F. Andrews, C. A. Cole, E. M. Johnson; Third ward, Daniel Waitt, Edmund Eichhorn, Chas. Hashow; Fourth ward, Geo. S. Cleveland, Henry C. Morse, F. L. Greenleaf; Fifth ward, C. W. Clark, Jas. M. Parker, George A. Pillsbury; Sixth ward, A. C. Haugan, Jos. Holscher, Matthew Walsh; Seventh ward, W. H. Roberts, two years; A. J. Norenberg, three years; Eighth ward, S. P. Channel, two years; Albert Lawrence, three years.

Twelfth Election, April 1st, 1884—

Mayor, Geo. A. Pillsbury; Comptroller, Sam'l Goodnow; Treasurer, T. J. Buxton; City Clerk, Selah Matthews; City Attorney, Judson N. Cross; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, M. W. Glenn, E. F. Comstock, John Fleetham; Second ward, C. A. Coe, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows; Third ward, Edmund Eichhorn, Charles Hashow, Robert Pratt; Fourth ward, Henry C. Morse, *a*F. L. Greenleaf, *b*Emerson Cole, W. W. Sly; Fifth ward, Jas. M. Parker, *c*George A. Pillsbury; *d*Sam'l C. Cutter, C. W. Clark; Sixth ward, Jos. Holscher, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan; Seventh ward, W. H. Roberts, A. J. Norenberg; Eighth ward, *e*S. P. Channel, *f*George W. Cooley, Albert Lawrence.

Thirteenth Election, April 7th, 1885—

Mayor, Geo. A. Pillsbury; Comptroller, Sam'l Goodnow; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Selah Matthews; City Attorney, Judson N. Cross; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, E. F. Comstock, John Fleetham, Titus Mareck; Second ward, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows, D. M. Clough; Third ward, Chas. Hashow, Robert Pratt, Edmund Eichhorn; Fourth ward, Emerson Cole, W. W. Sly, Henry C. Morse; Fifth ward, S. C. Cutter, C. W. Clark, Thomas Downs; Sixth ward, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan, Lars Swenson; Seventh ward, A. J. Norenberg, Phineas Phelps, E. T. Gibson; Eighth ward, Albert Lawrence, E. C. Babb, Geo. W. Cooley.

Fourteenth Election, April 6th, 1886—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, F. G. Holbrook; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Selah Matthews; City Attorney, Judson N. Cross; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, John Fleetham, Titus Mareck, E. J. L'Herault; Second ward, Fred C. Barrows, D. M. Clough, E. M. Johnson; Third ward, Robert Pratt, *g*Edmund Eichhorn, W. H. Mills; Fourth ward, W. W. Sly, Henry C. Morse, B. Cloutier; Fifth ward, C. W. Clark, Thomas Downs, Alonzo Phillips; Sixth ward, A. C. Haugan, *h*Lars Swen-

*a*Resigned February 25th, 1884.

*b*Elected March 15th, 1884, vice Greenleaf, resigned.

*c*Elected Mayor, April 1, 1884. Resigned as Alderman April 2, 1884.

*d*Elected April 19th, 1884, vice Pillsbury, elected Mayor.

*e*Resigned February 27th, 1884.

*f*Elected March 15th, 1884, vice Channel, resigned.

*g*Resigned March 10, 1887.

*h*By act of Legislature transferred to Eleventh ward for balance of unexpired term.

son, Jacob Stoft; Seventh ward, Phineas Phelps, E. T. Gibson, Thomas P. Dwyer; Eighth ward, E. Babb, George W. Cooley, Albert Lawrence.

Fifteenth Election, April 5th, 1887—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, F. G. Holbrook; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Chas. A. Comman; City Attorney, Seagrave Smith; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, Titus Mareck, E. J. L'Herault, Chas. A. Hanscome; Second ward, D. M. Clough, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows; Third ward, W. H. Mills, John A. Gilman, William McArdle; Fourth ward, Henry C. Morse, B. Cloutier, Emerson Cole; Fifth ward, Thomas Downs, Alonzo Phillips, C. W. Clark; Sixth ward, Jacob Stoft, J. M. Gleason, Clarence Johnson; Seventh ward, E. T. Gibson, Thos. P. Dwyer, A. J. Norenberg; Eighth ward, Geo. W. Cooley, Albert Lawrence, O. A. Stoneman; Ninth ward, Robert Erwin, John Kerr, Herman Vogt; Tenth ward, Vincent Reeves, Henry Oswald; Eleventh ward, Lars Swenson, J. D. Moulton, J. L. Johnson; Twelfth ward, Caleb Tingley, J. L. Parker; Thirteenth ward, C. C. Garvey, A. F. Nichols.

By an act of the Legislature the term of all city officers holding over, and all those elected April 5, 1887, to expire on the first Monday in January, 1889.

Sixteenth Election, November 6th, 1888—

Mayor, E. C. Babb; Comptroller, John F. Calderwood; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Charles F. Haney; City Attorney, Robert D. Russell; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, John McGowan, Joseph Ingenhutt, F. Brueshaber; Second ward, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows, V. M. Smith; Third ward, Geo. A. Durnam, C. R. Enstad, John A. Gilman; Fourth ward, E. G. Potter, Emerson Cole, S. B. Loye; Fifth ward, C. P. Lovell, H. W. Brazee, Thomas Downs; Sixth ward, Sam'l Hunter, Christ Ellingson, J. A. Swansen; Seventh ward, John H. Parry, J. M. Maloy, Ole Flatten; Eighth ward, Mabin Grimes, J. C. Sterling, D. G. Thompson; Ninth ward, J. H. Bradish, E. Rhode, Herman Vogt; Tenth ward, Vincent Reeves, W. J. Bursell, B. H. Billings; Eleventh ward, John P. Blichfeldt, J. W. Phillips, Otto A. Fultz; Twelfth ward, W. B. Woodward, J. E. Vanderwaker, J. S. Adams; Thirteenth ward, D. D. Farnsworth, Geo. H. Warren, Jas. S. Gray.

Term of all elected November 6, 1888, to commence on the first Monday in January, 1889.

Seventeenth Election, November 2nd, 1890—

Mayor, Philip B. Winston; Treasurer, Kristian Kortgaard; Comptroller, Solon Armstrong.

The present Board of Aldermen consists of the following members, viz:

First ward, John T. McGowan, Joseph Ingenhutt; Second ward, F. C. Barrows, James C. Haynes; Third ward, Geo. A. Durnam, Joseph H. Klichili; Fourth ward, E. G. Potter, S. B. Loye; Fifth ward, Chas. P. Lovell, Henry W. Brazie; Sixth ward, Samuel Hunter, Lars M. Rand; Seventh ward, John H. Parry, Mortimer B. Rollins; Eighth ward, Melvin Grimes, Geo. W. Flanders; Ninth ward, James H. Bradish, John J. McGuire; Tenth ward, Vincent Reeves, Fred A. Schwartz; Eleventh ward, John A. Blichfeldt, William H. Lackey; Twelfth ward, Wm. B. Woodward, George Peterson; Thirteenth ward, D. D. Farnsworth, James S. Gray. Officers appointed by the City Council for year 1891—Robert D. Russell, City Attorney; Chas. F. Haney, City Clerk; Andrew Rinker, City Engineer; J. C. Plummer, City Assessor; A. H. Runge, Chief Engineer Fire Department; J. M. Hazen, Inspector of Buildings; Dr. C. A. Chase, City Physician; Dr. E. S. Kelley, Commissioner of Health; John West, Superintendent of Work House; D. T. Davies, Inspector of Meats; A. G. Mosher, Sealer of Weights and Measures; J. M. Meloy, Inspector of Street Lights; Rufus Roberts, City Weigher; Wm. Collins, Engineer of City Hall; Frank Gaylord, Janitor City Hall.

In reading over this record of officials, it is noteworthy how many prominent men identified with the early history of the city, have filled the office of Mayor and Aldermen. Among the former we find the names of H. T. Welles, W. W. Wales, O. C. Merriman, E. S. Brown, Winthrop Young, W. W. McNair, D. Morrison, H. G. Harrison, E. B. Ames, E. M. Wilson, Geo. A. Brackett, A. A. Ames, John De Laittre, A. C. Rand, Geo. A. Pillsbury. Nearly all these belong to the early settlers of Minneapolis. Among the Aldermen, who were old settlers, (in addition to the Mayors, nearly all of whom have served one or more years as Aldermen), we find the names of R. W. Cummings, John Orth, Caleb D. Dorr, Wm. Fewer, A. D. Foster, D. A.

Secombe, Jas. McMullen, Henry Hechtman, William Lochren, Richard Fewer, O. T. Swett, J. S. Pillsbury, D. M. Demmon, S. W. Farnham, Baldwin Brown, Geo. D. Perkins, Henry Oswald, F. L. Morse, S. H. Mattison, I. Atwater, F. R. E. Cornell, G. Scheitlin, John H. Thompson, F. Beebe, Charles Clark, C. M. Loring, A. M. Reid, John Vander Horck, S. C. Gale, J. B. Bassett, C. M. Hardenburgh, E. S. Jones, R. E. Grimshaw, and A. M. Reid. The most of these are still residents of the city. They do not comprise all the prominent men who have served as Aldermen, but these mostly belong to the early settlers.

In this connection it is interesting to observe the change which has gradually been going on during the last fifteen or twenty years, in the personnel of the legislative department of the city. For several years, in the early history of the city, the compensation of the Aldermen was hardly more than nominal—not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum. And even of this amount, several Aldermen declined to draw their salaries, or turned them over to some charitable institution of the city. There was then no inducement to seek the office, for the salary attached to it. And yet the ablest business men, and those representing the largest interests, were willing to accept the office. By the act of incorporation of the city of Minneapolis, the Council was to consist of twelve members, and so continued until the union of the cities in 1872, when the number was increased to eighteen. With the growth of the city the number was subsequently increased, until at the present time (1890) the Council consists of thirty-nine members, and the salary of an Alderman is $750.

Meantime, few if any men representing the largest tax payers and business interests of the city, are found willing to accept the office of alderman. The raising of salaries has not resulted in securing better representative men, nor has the increase in numbers served to secure more useful and conservative legislation. So clearly has this become apparent, that the last Legislature amended the charter by reducing the number of aldermen from three to two in each ward, and the salaries to $500 each. The Board of Trade favored a still larger reduction of numbers and salaries, but the number was finally compromised as above stated.

It is true the business of the city has very largely increased in the last few years, and the work of some men in the council proportionally increased. But these men are few—confined to a few men on the important committees, by whom the main work of legislation is done. These few doubtless earn their salaries. But the majority do not. It is to be hoped the time will come in the history of municipal legislation when to each shall be proportioned his work and salary. The legislation of the present day has not achieved this result.

The municipal government of the city of Minneapolis cannot yet be said to be established on a permanent basis. Its main features will probably be retained for many years; but the rapid growth of the city, the increase of wards, and the large expenditures required for public improvements, necessitate from time to time important changes. This growth and the consequent increase of debt and expenditure will appear from the following statement compiled from latest reports:

POPULATION.

1860	United States census	5,830
1870	United States census	18,087
1880	United States census	46,867
1885	State census	129,200
1890	United States census	164,738

It may be here remarked that the last

census was taken under peculiar conditions. Under the law the census of the United States was to be taken in June. It was so taken in this city. Before the result was announced, allegations of fraud were made against the enumerators in both Minneapolis and St. Paul. A recount was ordered in both cities—in Minneapolis in August, and in St. Paul in August and September. The result in Minneapolis is given above. In St. Paul the recount showed 133,156. In the latter city the recount was carried on under the supervision of Mr. Wardle, in Minneapolis under that of Mr. Kruse. Both these gentlemen were detailed from the department at Washington for this express purpose. The returns were subjected to a more rigid scrutiny than those of any other city in the United States, and it is undoubtedly true that neither city was credited with an individual to which it was not justly entitled. But those two months were unquestionably the most unfavorable for each city of any in the year for showing the actual population. The large numbers of laborers always absent at that season in the harvest fields, as well as very large numbers away at pleasure resorts, would largely reduce the actual population. It is a conservative estimate to say that a census taken in June or October of the same year, would have shown an excess of 10,000 for each city over the actual returns, even under the rigid system adopted.

Minneapolis, however, has every reason to be proud of the actual showing. No other city in the country (unless it be Chicago) can show a higher precentage of increase for the last ten years. Nor need there have been any disappointment had not the press continuously insisted on claiming a larger population than any statistics at hand justified. But the same rate of increase for the next ten years will give us a population in 1900 of hardly, if any, less than 500,000. And certainly the prospects to-day are more favorable for an equal rate of increase than they were ten years ago.

A resume in a condensed form of the progress of the city, from 1860 to 1891, is here given for convenience. Many of these statistics will appear more at large in other articles, but some readers may prefer to see them concisely stated in a single group. The most of these are taken from published statistics and can be verified as being correct, except that at the time of the present writing (fall of 1891) the increase in several of the classes is very material. In a city of as rapid growth as Minneapolis a difference of nine months in the time of computation, in many departments, would make a change almost incredible to one not acquainted with the facts:

Population in 1860	5,809
Population in 1870	13,806
Population in 1880	46,887
Population in 1890	164,738
Votes in 1888	34,063
Registration in 1890	51,000
School attendance	20,592
Flour product, barrels	6,871,985
Elevator capacity	16,530,000
Grain handled	50,000,000
Lumber product, feet	350,000,000
Area of parks and parkways, acres	1,088
Value of park system	$4,000,000
Building and improvements in 1890	$16,000,000
Rate of total taxation	19.8 mills
Bonded debt November 1, 1890	$6,865,500
Assessed valuation August, 1890	$138,181,672
General banking capital	$7,780,000
Savings banks deposits	$5,220,000
Loan and Trust companies, capital	$3,000,000

Before this work goes to press some departments of the above statistics may be somewhat changed, but it is confidently believed that in all respects they will be increased instead of diminished. In regard to population alone statistics are at hand to prove conclusively that the population before January 1, 1892, will exceed 175,000.

RESIDENCE OF J. H. THOMSON, 1516 HAWTHORNE AVE. BUILT IN 1883.

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

A majority of the people of Minneapolis have always been of the Republican faith. That of the neighboring city of St. Paul have been as decisively Democratic.

A reason for the difference must be sought in the character of the immigration which flowed to the two cities in their early periods. That which came to the former was largely from New England, chiefly from the northeastern part, with many from the Middle States. That which constituted the controlling element of the latter was from the border states, with considerable numbers from the South. The one were native born and of the Protestant faith, the other largely of foreign extraction, and attached to the Roman Catholic church.

From 1841 to 1853 the National Government was in the control of the Whig party, except the four years of President Polk, from March 4, 1845. Its great statesmen, Clay and Webster, had developed and cherished the policy of protection to American industry, of stimulating and aiding internal improvement, with a lively sympathy with the development of the Northwest. During the latter part of the period the demands of the slave power in the nation, resulting in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, the fugitive slave law, and the attempt to carry the "domestic institution" into the free territories of Kansas and Nebraska, had aroused throughout the Northern States such a determined opposition that the Whig party was abandoned and the Republican party took its place in 1866. pledged to confine slavery to the states where it had a constitutional footing, and to prevent its extension into free territory. Though beaten with its standard bearer, the gallant Fremont, in the campaign of that year, the Democratic ascendancy did not survive the administration of Buchanan, and with the election of Lincoln in 1860 the Republican party secured control of the Government, and retained it for twenty-five years.

The first settlers of St. Anthony, and of Minneapolis were Whigs, but strongly imbued with the free soil sentiment, so that they naturally drifted into the Republican party on its organization. This rule, however, was not without its exceptions, for several of the most stalwart Democrats of Minneapolis came out of the Whig ranks, but they were leaders with few followers.

The Territory of Minnesota was Democratic, as was the first State admin-

istration. At the second State election the Republican party was successful, and has held political control to the present time. The political complexion of the Territory was, however, rather accidental than determined by political considerations. The appointed officers were Whigs, but it happened that the leading representative men were of the opposite faith. Such were Henry H. Sibley and Henry M. Rice, the delegates in Congress, and they gave to the Territory the complexion of their party affiliation. Politics, however, had little to do with their selection. They had lived in the Territory a long time, were able and conspicuous, and were enthusiastically devoted to the welfare of the new community. They were, in short, the fittest men, and were accordingly selected by the suffrages of Whigs and Democrats alike. The Republican precinct of St. Antnony gave to General Sibley an almost unanimous vote.

The press, too, that almost omnipotent moulder of public opinion, was Democratic The *Pioneer*, established in 1849, at St. Paul, by the brilliant and lamented James M. Goodhue, was Democratic, and although devoted to the best interests of the Territory, was in everything political "regular." His successor, Earl S. Goodrich, was equally attached to Democratic men and measures.

On the contrary, the *St. Anthony Express*, established in 1851, under the able editorial management of Isaac Atwater, assisted by Shelton Hollister, was a Whig paper, and strongly supported the administration of President Fillmore. At the dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. Atwater attached himself to the Democracy, by which party he was elected to the Supreme Bench at the organization of the State government, and he has continued to be a conspicuous member of that party to the present time.

In 1854, Rev. C. G. Ames established in Minneapolis the *Minnesota Republican*, which was a Republican paper of the most radical type; and when in 1857 it was merged into the *Daily News*, under the editorial management of W. A. Croffut, the politics and tone of the paper were in no way moderated.

A few years later (1859), Col. W. S. King, through the colums of the *Atlas*, poured hot shot into the ranks of the Democracy, and put to rout the "bond swindlers" and "repudiators."

By such influences, operating upon a sympathetic people, the Republican party became consolidated and strong in Minneapolis.

At the first general election, held at the time of the organization of the Hennepin county government on the 11th of October, 1852, politics were altogether overlooked.

The polls for the whole county were held at the home of Colonel Stevens, and seventy-one votes were cast—all for the same candidates: Benjamin H. Randall, of Fort Snelling, and Dr. A. E. Ames were elected representatives; John Jackins, Alex. Moore and Joseph Dean, county commissioners; Isaac Brown, sheriff; Joel B. Bassett, judge of probate; John H. Stevens, register of deeds; John S. Mann, treasurer; and Eli Pettijohn, of Fort Snelling, and Edwin Hedderly, justices of the peace.

Municipal government commenced with the granting of a charter for the City of St. Anthony in 1855. Previous to that time there had been a township organization, electing justices of the peace, and minor officers—county affairs being administered by the commissioners of Ramsey county, of which St. Anthony composed a part until 1856.

The first charter election was quite

spirited, Henry T. Welles being elected Mayor over John Rollins by a small majority. It could not be called a party victory, though the successful candidate was a Whig. Both gentlemen were for many succeeding years loyal supporters of the Democratic party. The succeeding city elections were mostly controlled by party considerations. Local issues, personal popularity of candidates, the exigencies of a rapidly growing community, inspired nominations and controlled elections. The following named gentlemen successively held the office of mayor of St. Anthony:

1855—Henry T. Welles.
1856—Alvarin Allen.
1857—William W. Wales.
1858-9—Orrin Curtiss.
1860—R. B. Groves.
1861-2—O. C. Merriman.
1863—Edwin S. Brown.
1864—O. C. Merriman.
1865—William W. Wales.
1866-7—O. C. Merriman.
1868—Winthrop Young.
1869-70—William W. McNair.
1871—Edwin S. Brown.

The mayors of the City of Minneapolis have been:

1867—Dorilus Morrison.
1868—Hugh G. Harrison.
1869—Dorilus Morrison.
1870-1—Eli B. Ames.

After the consolidation of the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, into the City of Minneapolis, the Mayor's chair has been filled by the following named gentlemen:

1872—Eugene M. Wilson.
1873—George A. Brackett.
1874—Eugene M. Wilson.
1875—O. C. Merriman.
1876—Albert A. Ames.
1877—John De Laittre.
1878 to 1882—Alonzo C. Rand.
1883-4—Albert A. Ames.
1885-6—George A. Pillsbury.
1887-8—Albert A. Ames.
1889-90—E. C. Babb.
1891—Philip B. Winston.

St. Anthony, as a constituent part of Ramsey county, was often represented in the Territorial Legislature. Thus at the election in 1849, Capt. John Rollins was elected to the Council, and William R. Marshall, afterwards Governor of the State—both Whigs—to the House. In the succeeding year John W. North and Edward Patch, Democrats, were elected to the House. It was at the session of 1850 that the charter of the State University was granted, locating that institution of learning at St. Anthony. Representative Marshall was chiefly instrumental in securing the location—a service for which he should be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Minneapolis.

At the election in 1851, William L. Larned, Democrat, was elected to the Council over Isaac Atwater, the Whig candidate, and Sumner W. Farnham and Dr. John H. Murphy were elected representatives. George F. Brott, Democrat, was elected sheriff, and Ira B. Kingsley, nominated by the People's party, judge of probate.

The Whigs decided to make no nominations in 1853, but supported candidates of disaffected Democrats, and thus secured the election of Henry S. Plummer and Cephas Gardner as representatives.

An anti-slavery convention was held in the Congregational church of St. Anthony, in 1854, at which the radical views of the prominent politicians of that period were freely and vigorously set forth by such men as John W. North, Rev. C. G. Ames, W. D. Babbit, Rev. Charles Secombe, and others; and resolutions were adopted which reflected the drift of opinion at the North respecting slavery, and its extension into new territory.

So strong was this sentiment in Minneapolis, that a few years later, when

the Winslow House was filled with guests—many of them from the South, accompanied by their body servants—a few of the leading anti-slavery men determined to make a public example which should inform such persons of their rights. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained, and by virtue of it the sheriff took a colored woman who was a slave of Col. R. Christmas at his home in Mississippi, and had been brought here with the family on a summer excursion, and brought her before the District Court. Mr. Cornell appeared for the petitioner, and Colonel Christmas was present. Judge Vanderburgh, before whom the proceeding was conducted, declared the law to be that slavery was a local institution, that a slave brought into Minnesota by its owner became free, and advised the woman—Eliza Winston was her name—that she was free to choose whether to remain with her former owner, or to leave him. Much excitement prevailed among the bystanders when the decision was given. The petitioners and their friends gathered around the woman, and escorted her to a carriage in waiting, while Colonel King paced the hall, brandishing a huge cane and denouncing in unmeasured terms all who aided or abetted in holding a slave in Minnesota. She was driven to the residence of W. D. Babbit; and a crowd of sympathizers with Colonel Christmas following and surrounding the house, she was at nightfall moved to another refuge, and was soon after sent to Canada. That night the *Atlas* printing office, owned by Colonel King, was guarded by citizen volunteers in anticipation of an attack, but fortunately reason and moderation prevailed, and no hostile demonstration was made.

D. M. Hanson, Democrat, and Joel B. Bassett, Whig, were elected Representatives from the district west of the Mississippi River.

The Republican party was formally organized in Minnesota at a public meeting held in Central Hall, St. Anthony, March 29th and 30th, 1855, William R. Marshall presiding, and J. F. Bradley acting as secretary. A platform consisting of fourteen resolutions was presented by C. G. Ames, which after a two days' discussion was amended and adopted, and an address to the people was issued. Reading the platform at this day, bristling with the most extreme tenets of the abolitionists, one can not wonder that conservative men of Whig antecedents, should hesitate to identify themselves with the new party.

Party lines were definitely drawn for the first time between the newly born Republican party and the Democrats at the fall election of this year. Nineteen hundred and fifty-five votes were cast in the county. Most of the former Whigs voted the Republican ticket, which prevailed by a majority of about twenty votes, although eighteen votes were thrown away on "know nothing" candidates. James F. Bradley and Thomas Pierce were elected Representatives, and although Joel B. Bassett received a majority in Hennepin county for the council, he was defeated by D. M. Hanson, who received sufficient votes in Carver county, to secure his election. Henceforth Hennepin county has with a few unimportant exceptions, sustained Republican measures and men.

St. Anthony was detached from Ramsey and annexed to Hennepin county in 1856, so that henceforth both participated in the elections for the same offices.

At the election of 1856, Hon. D. M. Hanson having deceased, Joel B. Bassett was elected to the council to fill the

vacancy, and William W. Wales was also elected to fill a vacancy in the council caused by the resignation of John Rollins. Asa Keith of Richfield, John P. Plummer of Brooklyn, Rev. W. Hayden of Champlin, and Delano T. Smith of Minneapolis, were elected Representatives from the west district, and Jonathan Chase, and Henry Hectman, from the St. Anthony district.

The Legislative session of 1857 was the last held under Territorial auspices, and was the most important which had hitherto convened. Congress had passed the land-grant act, by virtue of which the odd numbered sections of the public lands adjacent to five lines of railroad were granted to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the several lines, and it devolved on this Legislature to incorporate companies to construct the roads, and to grant to them the portion of lands appertaining to each line. In fulfillment of this duty the St. Paul & Pacific, Minneapolis, Faribault & Cedar Valley, and Southern Minnesota Rail Road Companies, were incorporated, and received their grants. No party question arose. All were animated by the prospect of rapid growth of population and wealth, under the stimulus of the aided railroad construction, and the millions of acres of public land were dealt out with a lavish hand. Happily no allegation of corruption has ever been made against those in whose hands lay the distribution of the imperial largess. In the scheme which was adopted, Minneapolis secured four lines of railroad; the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific, passing up the east side of the river; a branch line crossing the river from St. Anthony and running to the western boundary of the Territory; the Minneapolis, Faribault & Cedar Valley running from Minneapolis south across the Minnesota River; and a branch of the Southern Minnesota, from St. Anthony to Shakopee. All these lines, after many delays, and desperate attempts to thwart the will of Congress and the Legislature, on the part of hostile corporations and jealous rivals, have been substantially secured, together with others not then provided for, which the commanding position and commercial importance of Minneapolis have attracted to her.

The act enabling the Territory of Minnesota to establish a State government, having also become a law, it devolved on this Legislature to provide for the holding of the Constitutional Convention.

The Legislature was convened in extra session April 27th, and among its first acts was the important one accepting the land grant act, and another to execute the trust imposed on the Territory by the act. Much general legislation was also enacted, especially in creating municipal and railroad corporations. Under the Territorial regime special charters were freely granted. When the State constitution was adopted this power was taken away from the Legislature, and all private corporations were required to be formed under general laws open to all who would comply with their conditions.

An election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was held throughout the Territory on the 1st of June, 1857.

In the District of Hennepin county west, Dr. A. E. Ames, Col. Cyrus Aldrich, David Morgan, and Erastus N. Bates, of Minneapolis; Rev. W. W. Hagden, of Champlain; Gen. R. N. Bartholomew, of Richfield, and Rev. Chas. B. Sheldon, of Excelsior, were elected as delegates; and in the St. Anthony district Judge B. B. Meeker, William L. Lohelles, Calvin A. Tuttle, Charles L. Chase,

Dr. John H. Murphy, L. C. Walker, Peter Winell, David A. Secombe, S. W. Putnam, and C. M. Hall, were given certificates of election by the Register of Deeds, Rev. C. G. Ames, upon whom devolved the canvass of the votes. The last four names had not received a majority of votes, but as some of the ballots had not specified which of the names were as delegates at large, the register of deeds rejected so many of the majority ballots that the four minority candidates were given certificates. Of the delegates elected from the whole Territory, the political parties were so equally divided that the rejection of the four Democrats, and the certification of the four Republicans in their place, gave the majority of the convention to the Republicans. A violent storm of denunciation at once arose, and the *Pioneer* poured out the vials of its wrath upon the head of the Register of Deeds, denouncing him as a "political priest" and "conspirator." Charles L. Chase, who was one of the delegates and was also Secretary of the Territory, preferred charges of violation of official duty against the Register of Deeds, and Gov. Sam Medary removed him from office. But the removal was of little avail. The following day the County Commissioners restored him to office, and at the ensuing fall election the people again elected him. There is little doubt that Mr. Ames acted conscientiously, for he fortified his action by competent legal authority, and, in a similar case in the west district, and for the same irregularity, he set aside the returns which gave Rev. C. B. Sheldon, Republican, a majority, and gave the certificate of election to R. P. Russel, Democrat. Mr. Russel, however, declined to avail himself of his legal authority and did not claim the office, and Mr. Sheldon was admitted to the seat in the Republican wing of the convention.

The Constitutional Convention convened on the 15th of July, at 12 o'clock M. The Republican members had assembled at 12 o'clock of the preceding night and taken possession of the hall of the House of Representatives, and sat in solemn, silent conclave until the hour which had been designated for the meeting of the convention. The Democrats, including the four rejected delegates from St. Anthony, assembled in the Senate Chamber, and at 12 o'clock M. entered the hall of the House in dignified and orderly procession. Chas. L. Chase, as Secretary of the Territory, and Hon. John W. North, who had been requested by the Republican delegates, claiming to be a majority of the Convention, to call the Convention to order, simultaneously entered the Speaker's desk from opposite sides. A motion was made on the part of the Democrats to adjourn to the following day, and was put to vote by Mr. Chase, and declared carried, whereupon the Democrats withdrew, and the Republican delegates remained and proceeded to organize the Convention. From this time the two bodies met in separate rooms, and each proceeded to form a Constitution. At the close of the sessions it became apparent that the officers of the United States having control of the money appropriated for expenses of the Constitutional Convention, would recognize the Democratic wing, and that the others would get no pay. Committees of Conference were appointed, and a Constitution, made up in part from that framed by each body, but mainly from the work of the Democrats, was agreed to and formally ratified by each body. With a few amendments which have been from time to time adopted, the Constitution thus framed has constituted the fundamental law of the State to the present time.

At the ensuing election the Democrats carried the State, securing the election of their candidates for Governor, Judges, the Legislature, Members of Congress, and United States Senators; but the Republicans elected their candidates in Hennepin County. Erastus N. Bates, Delano T. Smith and Jonathan Chase were elected Senators, and R. B. Gibson, Geo. H. Keith, William S. Chowen, J. B. Hinkley, L. C. Walker, and William H. Townsend, Representatives.

The next year, 1858, David Heaton was elected Senator from the eastern district, and W. D. Washburn and A. C. Austin, Representatives from the western; the latter never took their seats, no session of the Legislature occurring during their term of office.

The railroad land grants had passed into the hands of corporations possessing little capital, and in the depression of that period, land was not available to secure the requisite means even to make a beginning of the work of construction. It was therefore proposed by the friends of the roads to issue five millions of dollars of State bonds, to be appropriated to the several companies, as a loan of public credit. A bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution, to carry this scheme into effect was introduced into the Legislature in February, 1858, which, though opposed by many of the ablest citizens of Minneapolis, was speedily adopted. A special election was authorized to be held about the middle of April, to vote upon the amendment. The wildest excitement followed. Public meetings were held to discuss the measure. The press generally supported it, but the *Atlas*, conducted by Colonel King, fairly blazed in opposition.

Colonel Stevens, in his "Personal Recollections," says of this measure:

> At first this bill met with serious opposition in Minneapolis by such able men as Col. Cyrus Aldrich, M. S. Olds, F. R. E. Cornell, W. D. Washburn, Charles E. Vanderburgh, George A. Brackett, E. B. Ames, C. A. Tuttle, Edwin Hedderly, Henry L. Birge, R. J. Baldwin, D. Morrison, J. S. Elliott, Geo. E. Huy, Wyman Elliott, Leonard Day, D. M. Coolbaugh, P. H. Kelley, and W. P. Ankeny. On the other hand, Senator Bates, Representative George H. Keith, and many others, approved of the measure.

So violent became the excitement that the night before the special election, Mr. Cornell, who had been conspicuous in the opposition, was carried through the streets by a howling procession, in effigy, mounted on a cow, to be butted off the track by a fiery locomotive. The opposition was of no avail. On the following day the amendment was carried by a vote in St. Anthony of 1,164 yeas to 66 nays, and in Minneapolis, yeas 234, nays 46. The approval in the whole State was carried by a majority, amounting almost to unanimity.

The vote of approval was followed by the first issue of the bonds, not, however, without scruples on the part of Governor Sibley, who refused to sign the bonds, until he was coerced by a writ of mandamus from the Supreme Court. Work was soon resumed on the railroad lines, and a few miles of each road were graded, but no rail laid. Colonel King continued his opposition, and poured his editorials denouncing the bonds as a "swindle," and predicting their repudiation, into the avenues of negotiation, so that their credit was destroyed; and no more than two million two hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of the five million authorized, were ever issued. These were paid to contractors, and to open a market for them, the Legislature was induced to authorize their receipt as security for the note issue of local banks. No bank in Minneapolis availed itself of the privilege, but banks in St. Paul and other parts of the State used

them as the basis of circulation, and with the exception of one owned by Erastus S. Edgerton, the banks failed to redeem the notes, and they became a dead loss in the pockets of the people. The State railroad bonds were repudiated. A Representative of Hennepin county, Hon. David A. Secombe, introduced into the Legislature another amendment of the constitution, expunging the bond amendment, and forbidding the Legislature to provide means for payment of principal or interest of the bonds, which was adopted. This amendment was declared by the Supreme Court void, but not until its baleful work had been accomplished. For more than twenty years no payment was made. At last it fell to another distinguished citizen of Minneapolis, Gov. John S. Pillsbury, to initiate measures, which, through a compromise with the bondholders, settled a question which had agitated the people for so long a time, and caused the most serious solicitude to those who were jealous of her honor.

At the general election of 1859, David Heaton was elected to the Senate from St. Anthony, and D. A. Secombe and George P. Baldwin to the House. At the same time Charles E. Vanderburgh was elected District Judge, in which position he was continued until his elevation to the Supreme Bench in 1888.

The following year David Heaton was elected Senator from St. Anthony, and Rufus J. Baldwin from Minneapolis, and F. R. E. Cornell was chosen Representative from the city district. These gentlemen were re-elected to the same positions in 1861, the Senatorial term having become two years. During these years the most important questions touching the status of the railroad companies were presented and happily settled. Mr. Heaton had recently settled in St. Anthony with his family. He came from Ohio, and sought a residence here for the benefit of his health, being afflicted with pulmonary disease. He was a lawyer by profession, though never engaging in active practice while here. He was an elegant gentleman, dignified in bearing, comely in appearance, cultured in mind, and courteous in intercourse. He made an able and useful Senator. Although the apparent interests of his constituency led him to take views of the railroad policy proper to be adopted, opposed to the position of the Representatives of the west side of the river, their confidence in his integrity was not diminished, nor their friendship alienated.

The railroad companies had forfeited all their engagements. No part of any line had been constructed, and interest on the State aid bonds had not been paid. The most obvious remedy was first adopted by the foreclosure of the railroad mortgages, and bidding the properties in for the State. The franchises were declared forfeited by act of the Legislature. But now the embarrassment was as great as ever. The State had resumed the railroad lands, and recalled the franchises of the corporations, and was in *statu quo*. What the public needed and demanded was the construction of the roads. Here arose propositions most dangerous, if not fatal, to the interests of Minneapolis. Contractors holding large amounts of the rail bonds issued for various lines, proposed to organize a single trunk line of road, which should substantially follow the Mississippi River, and by constructing this single line have their bonds recognized and validated. This insidious scheme brought to its support all whom the contractors could influence, as well as the communities to be served by the trunk line. The Represen-

tative of St. Paul warmly supported it, and was seconded by Senator Heaton, and the east side delegation. The Representives of Minneapolis opposed it, and demanded that each land grant line should be preserved intact, with all its original resources, until its friends could secure the construction of the line. This policy was, after a most intense agitation, both in the Legislature, and throughout the State, adopted. The franchise of each line, together with its appurtenant lands, and such work as had already been done by the old companies, was granted to corporators named by those promoting each line, but really in trust, to make the best disposition possible to secure the building of the roads. Long delays followed, but eventually the surprising growth of the State, and the gradual recovery of the country from the financial depression brought capital to take up the tempting offers, and one after another, the original lines of road were built, and on the original routes. The only exception was the branch of the Southern Minnesota line, from St. Anthony to a point of junction in the Minnesota valley near Shakopee. The Minnesota Valley line having fallen into the contract of a St. Paul company, that road was built from St. Paul, but the obligation to build from St. Anthony was persistently disregarded.

Minneapolis owes a debt of lasting gratitude to Henry T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, and their associates, who, after many years of patient waiting, organized the Minneapolis & St. Louis Rail Road Company, and without land grant or aid, other than that furnished by Minneapolis, put in the "missing link;" and, strangely, that neglected branch has become the main line of the company now owning the road—the "Omaha"—and Minneapolis is the initial point of the lines of that road radiating east and south.

The common school system of the State was placed upon a sound financial basis by this Legislature. Two sections of land in each township had been granted by Congress to the State for school uses. Governor Ramsey had recommended in his annual message that a minimum price of not less than five dollars per acre be placed upon the land; but the land speculators who had made princely fortunes out of the school lands of some of the new states, had fastened covetous eyes on the rich school lands of Minnesota, and opposed the minimum price. Without it, through manipulation of appraisements, and the blindness or apathy of the land officers, they might secure choice lands at nominal prices. A bill authorizing the sale of the school lands had gone to its final passage without the minimum clause, and had been committed to a conference committee, at the last hour of the session, when, by the firmness of a senator from Minneapolis, this invaluable safeguard of the school lands was inserted, and the bill then passed into a permanent law.

The outbreak of the War of the Rebellion hushed all partizan disputes and united the people of all political faiths in a zeal to preserve the Union, and in efforts to furnish the required quota of soldiers, and to support them and their dependents while in the field of conflict.

During the years from 1861 to 1865 if there was any political issue before the people it was who should do most for the soldiers. Minneapolis was not behind her neighbors in the zeal. More than one election turned on the point of devotion to this cause, even after the war was over. Such was the case at the election in the fall of 1866. Opposed to the regular Republican ticket for legis-

lative and county offices, was a so-called "Soldier's ticket," supported by Democrats and such Republicans as could be alienated from the nominees of their party by the virulent personal calumnies launched by Dr. Thomas Foster, an editorial Don Quixote, who had lately obtained control of a short-lived newspaper in Minneapolis, called *The Chronicle*. These calumnies related to the question of adjusting in some equitable way the repudiated State Railroad bonds, the Republican candidates for the Legislature being charged with a purpose to favor such adjustment.

The soldiers' ticket prevailed by a small majority, placing Capt. J. C. Whitney in the Senate, and Dr. A. A. Ames in the House of Representatives.

At this election John S. Pillsbury was for the second time elected to the State Senate from the St. Anthony district, a position to which he was repeatedly re-elected.

Upon the bond issue his opinions, so pronounced when he became Governor, were kept in abeyance, so that he escaped falling a victim to popular prejudice on that subject.

After peace had been secured, attention was again turned to the development of the resources of the State. No question of moment has arisen outside of ordinary political lines, and the city of Minneapolis has shared in the general prosperity, and grown in numbers, in wealth and in power to her present pre-eminent position, as is told in other appropriate chapters of this history.

During these years she has been represented in the Legislature by many of her ablest and most public spirited citizens. To the Senate she has sent, besides those already named, Dorilus Morrison, Curtis H. Pettit, Charles A. Pillsbury, Dr. Levi Butler, R. B. Langdon (who served seven terms), William Lochren, J. R. Gilfillan, D. M. Clough, L. Swenson, John Day Smith, J. C. Oswald, S. A. March, T. G. McMillan, E. M. Wilson, and J. W. Bell; and to the House of Representatives Curtis H. Pettit, Henry Hicks, Loren Fletcher, Dr. O. J. Evans, Josiah Thompson, James W. Griffin, Cyrus Aldrich, A. A. Ames, A. C. Austin, H. E. Mann, W. D. Washburn, Frank L. Morse, Chas. H. Clark, C. D. Davison, Daniel Bassett, John H. Stevens, George A. Camp, John Baxter, F. H. Boardman, W. H. Grinshaw, S. P. Snider, E. J. Davenport, Freeman P. Lane, Emerson Cole, Matt Walsh, C. McC. Reeve, and others of like prominence.

Among the Representatives, Chester D. Davison was elected Speaker of the House, at the eleventh session. A. R. Hall, who represented the Minneapolis district, though a resident of the northern part of the county, was Speaker at the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sessions, and Loren Fletcher filled the same honorable position at the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions.

No citizen of Minneapolis had ever occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States until the election of William D. Washburn in 1889.

An early immigrant to Minneapolis from Maine, member of a family distinguished in the annals of Congress, for the number and ability of its members who had occupied places in its councils—a Republican of unwavering loyalty—for thirty years an indefatigable worker in every enterprise for the upbuilding of the city, especially in the improvement of the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony, in the projecting and securing invaluable new railroad facilities, and in the enlargement of the lumber and flour manufacturing industries, it was with the greatest satisfaction that his fellow citizens hailed his nomination to the Senate, obtained by

a narrow margin over a popular and ambitious opponent. And his services in the Senate have fully justified the anticipations, as the new Government building, the reservoirs of the upper Mississippi, and the improvement of the river navigation attest. It is not a matter of least consideration that his views of the business needs of the country led him to prefer financial legislation to political, and to break from the lead of the administration in postponing the "force bill."

At the expiration of the terms of the Democratic members of Congress who were chosen at the first State election, Col. Cyrus Aldrich of Minneapolis, received the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in 1859, and was elected; and at the expiration of his term was re-elected.

Colonel Aldrich was among the most conspicuous citizens of Minneapolis. A native of Rhode Island, he had emigrated to Illinois at an early age, and had there held important offices of trust, and had accumulated a modest fortune. He had been an intimate of Abraham Lincoln, whom he resembled in altitude, build and facial features, and was not dissimilar in the vein of humor which pervaded his conversation, in his ability to narrate illustrative anecdotes, and in the strength and tenacity of his opinions.

Arriving in Minneapolis he erected on Fifth street a fine brick residence, the best which the town at that time exhibited, which he made his home, and identified himself with all measures for the advancement of the community. Particularly he devoted himself to the organization and propagation of the Republican party. In Congress he was a most indefatigable laborer for his constituents, and for the interests and reputation of Minnesota. He was in Washington during nearly the whole period of the war, and gave especial attention to the needs and comfort of the Minnesota soldiers, many of whom were engaged in or about Washington. During his term of service Col. W. S. King was appointed post-master of the House, and the late Secretary William Windom, represented a district in Southern Minnesota in the House. These three constituted a Minnesota triumvirate, whose attention and solicitous regard for the soldiers of the army, but especially of those from Minnesota, will not be forgotten till the last survivor and partaker of their bounty shall have passed away.

At the Senatorial election which occurred in 1864, his friends and admirers presented the name of Colonel Aldrich as a candidate for Senator of the United States. The Legislature was strongly Republican, so that a nomination was equivalent to an election. His opponent for the nomination was Gov. Alexander Ramsey. Both men had been conspicuous in the scenes of the war, Colonel Aldrich at Washington, and Governor Ramsey at home, but officiating as the War Governor of the State. Both were stalwart Republicans, and neither had an avowed private or public enemy, nor a stain upon his reputation.

Local and official influences about the Capitol favored the latter, and his hand had signed every military commission in the State. The Republican caucus was equally divided, neither receiving a majority of votes, and unable to come to an agreement, adjourned. On convening at a subsequent day, Governor Ramsey had secured the vote of a wavering representative, and was nominated and elected.

At the incorporation of the Northern Pacific railroad Colonel Aldrich was made one of the corporate members and

was chosen a director of the company. Colonel Aldrich was subsequently appointed postmaster of Minneapolis, and was serving in that capacity when his lamented demise occurred.

Minneapolis and St. Paul were in the same congressional district. To the capital of the State naturally gravitated many of the men who were ambitious to hold official positions, and her own citizens were not averse from presenting their claims, so that Minneapolis did not again receive the honor of naming the representative in Congress until 1869, when through an unhappy division among Republican leaders, Eugene M. Wilson, the Democratic candidate, secured an election. His term was signalized by no event of especial importance. He acted with the Democratic party, with which a majority of the people of Minnesota and the District were not in sympathy. In attention to the business of his constituents, and the general interests of the state, no fault was ever found.

The next representative chosen from Minneapolis was Col. William S. King, who was elected as a Republican candidate in 1875. He had been much about Congress for many years, and was so influential in making Congressmen and Senators that his official position was overshadowed by his political power and prestige in other respects.

John B. Gilfillan was returned to the House of Representatives in 1885, but on renomination at the expiration of his term was beaten by Edmund Rice, of St. Paul.

William D. Washburn served in Congress from 1879 to 1885, and S. P. Snider from 1889, for one term, with marked ability, and to the satisfaction of all, except that both were stalwart Republicans, and politically were not acceptable to the Democrats.

W. W. McNair, O. C. Merriman and A. A. Ames were at different times nominated by the Democrats for Congress, but after making creditable runs, especially in their own city, went down before the crushing preponderance of Republican votes.

Col. Hans Mattson has been repeatedly elected Secretary of State. His selection has been rather as a representative of the Scandinavian population, than as a tribute to the city of his residence. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve held the office of Adjutant-General from 1866 to 1870, and again from 1876 to 1882. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and while serving as an officer at Fort Snelling married Charlotte Ouisconsin Clark, who was brought an infant with the military expedition that built Fort Snelling in 1819, and still survives her distinguished husband. General Van Cleve was appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and served with so much distinction that he was made by brevet Major-General. No other State office has been filled by a citizen of Minneapolis with the exception of Attorney-General and of three successive executive terms, in which John S. Pillsbury held the office of Governor with distinguished ability.

He gave the weight of his official authority and large personal influence to the settlement of the State railroad bonds, which, through a liberal compromise on the part of the creditors, were adjusted by the issue of new bonds. Thus the only stain which has ever rested upon the otherwise untarnished fame of Minnesota, by the long continued repudiation of her obligations was removed, so far as a settlement acceptable to her creditors, was able to efface it. However much credit is due to the Governor for his bold stand and persistent

effort to settle the vexed question, these could not have prevailed had not the way been prepared by the indefatigable effort through many years, of citizens in private station, who so influenced public sentiment, that the final act became possible and successful.

Among these private citizens were Horace Thompson, a banker at St. Paul, ex-Governor Henry H. Sibley and Geo. H. Keith, and other citizens of Minneapolis.

Though no other citizen of Minneapolis has filled the chair of State, several have been candidates, and but for adverse Republican majorities, would have had the distinguished honor. Henry T. Welles, William W. McNair, A. A. Ames and Eugene M. Wilson, were Democratic candidates and nominees for the Governorship.

At the first State election nominations were made for Judges of the Supreme Court by both political parties, the candidates of the Democratic party being elected.

They were Isaac Atwater of Minneapolis, Charles E. Flandrau of Traverse des Sioux, and Lafayette Emmet of St. Paul.

Judge Atwater was a New York boy, who by his own industry and perseverance had secured a bachelor's degree at Yale College, and a professional education, and at the age of about thirty came to Minnesota to carve out his own way to fame and fortune. He had resided in St. Anthony and Minneapolis for seven years, and was known as a clear and forcible editorial writer, a laborious practitioner at the law, and had identified himself with laying the foundations of religious and educational institutions. He was one of the first vestrymen of the church of Gethsemane, and a regent of the State University.

Judge Atwater entered upon his judicial labors with the cordial good will of his neighbors and fellow citizens of all parties, and conducted himself with so much dignity, impartiality and industry, as to heighten their esteem and admiration. The first eight volumes of the Minnesota reports are embellished with many opinions from his facile pen, and remain as monuments of his rare judicial discernment. In the new State, law and equity jurisdictions had been united in the same courts, and the code, then a comparative innovation on time honored methods of procedure, had been adopted as a rule of practice. It was no small labor to harmonize and bring into symmetrical action the new methods. Questions of practice were presented and settled, while the fundamental principles of equity were recognized, and administered, in cases calling for their application.

In March, 1864, Judge Atwater, finding the salary of the office (then only $2,000 per year, paid in depreciated State orders) insufficient for the support of his family, resigned. Having received a lucrative offer to resume practice in Carson City, Nevada, he accepted it, without, however, removing his family, or intending to make it a permanent residence. At the end of three years, he returned, and resumed practice for several years in this city. Of late years, however, his attention has been devoted entirely to his private business.

Francis R. E. Cornell, the most brilliant lawyer who ever practiced at the Hennepin county bar, after having filled the position of Attorney-General with distinguished ability, was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court in 1875, and occupied the position until his death six years later. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, a graduate of Union College, and had entered the practice of law in Stuben county, New

York. At an early age he was elected to the Senate of his native State, and in the capacity of Senator, was a member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, and as it chanced during his term, of a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of a high State officer, impeached by the House for malversation in office.

He removed to Minneapolis in 1854, at the age of thirty-four years, and at once formed a partnership for the practice of law with D. M. Hanson. Upon his death, he associated Charles E. Vanderburgh, who had just come to Minneapolis from New York State, the partnership continuing until the election of the latter to the District Court bench.

The law practice of those days was not lucrative. It consisted chiefly in contests before the land office, and in the entering, transfer and care of the public lands. If money was wanting, the lawyer who had successfully conducted a contest, sometimes received a part of the land as his fee. Often Judge Cornell was put to straits for current living expenses, but at his death, the landed interests which he had accumulated, became a liberal patrimony for his family. He interested himself in the public schools, serving as Trustee, and at great personal sacrifice, served as Alderman in the municipal government.

As the courts became occupied with a variety of forensic subjects, his versatile abilities began to mark him as a brilliant practitioner. His oratory was vigorous and thrilling, his voice a shrill treble, and whether before a jury, or on the platform, he seldom failed to carry his case. His skill as a cross examiner was remarkable, and he seldom failed to establish truth, and strip the mask from falsehood and cunning. With all, his knowledge of law was profound, and his judgment cool and discriminating.

While a member of the Legislature, he, in concert with the late Judge John M. Berry, then a Senator from Rice county, devised the measures, intricate, and without the guide of precedents, which carried the railroad interests safely through the complications of the bond entanglement, defaults and forfeitures, involving the consideration and decision of difficult and obscure legal questions. As a proof of his sagacity, almost every question then raised has been the subject of controversy in the courts, and every point made by him in these laws has been sustained.

While holding the office of Attorney-General he was called to remote parts of the State, to assist the prosecuting officers in important cases—several capital cases being among them—and never failed to convict where he decided that guilt existed.

No citizen of Minneapolis was more beloved by his fellow citizens, nor more sincerely mourned when called away from life in the maturity of his powers.

John M. Berry was a resident of Faribault when first elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, but soon afterwards removed to Minneapolis, which was his home through the remainder of his life. He was repeatedly re-elected at the expiration of his term of office, and was eminent as a judge, and honored and respected as a citizen.

A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme Court Judge, during the Governorship of Hon. Cushman K. Davis, George B. Young was appointed, and served out the remainder of the term. He was not re-elected, but at the expiration of his appointment removed to St. Paul, where he has since been a leader at the bar.

In 1882 Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh was elected Justice of the Supreme Court. He had served as District Judge

of the Fourth Judicial District since 1859, and since his first election has been continued in office to the present time. Judge Vanderburgh enjoys the reputation of being the best administrator of the equity jurisdiction of the court who has ever occupied the Supreme Bench, besides eminent ability in other departments.

For many years Judge Vanderburgh was the only Judge of the District Court. As the volume of litigation increased, other judges were appointed and the position has been filled with ability by many eminent lawyers; conspicuous among them is Judge William Lochren. Arriving in Minneapolis in 1857 he entered into practice as a lawyer, and soon gained a leading position at the bar. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the famous First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as a private, and served as such during the whole war. Though probably the ablest man in his regiment, he saw others of far less merit preferred in rank, and may be excused if he cherished the suspicion, that partisan considerations influenced military appointments, as well as patriotism. He was a Democrat, and never suffered his political faith to waver, or swerve him from the line of duty. Escaping the perils of more than twenty battles, during which were the fiery days of Gettsburg, he resumed the practice of his profession at the close of the war, and was associated with W. W. McNair and J. B. Gilfillan, until he received the appointment of Judge. His judicial labors have been indefatigable, and so satisfactory in character, that no suggestion of retirement from the bench would be received with toleration.

A. H. Young received an appointment as District Judge in 1877, and occupied the position until January, 1891, when he was retired through failure to receive a non-partisan nomination, and by the impairment of Republican ascendancy in the district, through the diversion of the Farmers' Alliance.

It is probable that the Republican party is as preponderant in the city of Minneapolis as it has ever been. At the Presidential election of 1889 it gave the Republican ticket 19,248 votes, the Democratic 13,307, and the Prohibition 1,427. At the state election in 1890, Merriam, Republican, received for Governor 9,840 votes; Wilson, Democrat, 13,461; Owen, Farmers' Alliance, 5,784, and Pinkham, Prohibition, 1,571.

The Alliance candidate was a respected citizen of Minneapolis, while the Republican nominee was a resident of St. Paul, and had not been favored for the nomination by the Republicans of Minneapolis. A comparison of the votes cast in 1888 with those cast in 1890, shows that while the Democratic vote increased only 154, the combined Republican and Alliance vote fell off 3,618.

For many years the Union League has been a strong political club in Minneapolis, numbering in its membership many of the young, able and aggressive Republicans, and has done much to keep up the organization and efficiency of its party.

The Algonquin Club at present is the political organization of the Democrats, who have from time to time had other political associations.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

BY THE EDITOR.

No city in the Northwest, and perhaps it would be safe to say in the United States, can boast of a more perfect system of public schools, than that of Minneapolis. The first settlers, chiefly from New England and the Middle States, brought with them an inherited love of schools and churches. These were their first care. Other desirable things might wait—these could not. These were the corner stones of religious, social and political life. On foundations broadly and securely laid by the founders of the city, in educational matters, their successors have wisely built. And to-day, what with her public and private schools, her University, her theological schools, libraries, newspapers, periodicals, and large numbers of learned professional men, Minneapolis stands easily first as the literary center of the Northwest.

This prominence has not been achieved without great sacrifice of labor and money. The city has been peculiarly fortunate from the beginning, in the large number of its leading citizens who have given unstintedly of the time and money to the cause of education. She has not been less fortunate, in securing men and women of exceptional ability to take the charge of her public schools. And the people have liberally responded in voting large sums of money to sustain these institutions. No taxes have been paid more cheerfully than those devoted to the building and equipment of school houses, and providing competent instructors. And so rapid has been the growth of the city, that these have often seemed a heavy burden. But whatever cries of retrenchment have been raised, the universal feeling has been, that it must not begin with our public schools.

With the growth of the city, the pride of its citizens in, and devotion to the interests of her public schools, has in no respect diminished, but on the contrary, is increasing. The scope and efficiency of the system is year by year enlarging. Within the past three or four years, evening schools have been established for those who cannot take the regular course, and are largely attended. Training in industrial occupations has been introduced with most gratifying results. And instruction in the higher branches pertaining to college preparation is carried to a greater extent than ever before thought practicable or desirable. True, there are some who strenuously object that the system is being stretched be-

RESIDENCE OF E. R. BARBER, 2313 PARK AVENUE. BUILT IN 1885.

yond its legitimate limits, and is becoming too heavy a burden on the community at large. But it is believed the number of these is comparatively small, and there is not likely to be any retrograde step taken in regard to the system now established.

The first record we find of any school taught within the present limits of the city, is as early as 1836. It was established on the bank of Lake Harriet by the Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary of the Presbyterian Church. The pupils were all native Americans, to wit, Sioux Indians. Writing of this school in January, 1836, Mr. Stevens says:

> On the 19th instant, we commenced a school with six full blood Indian children, at least so in all their habits, dress, etc.; not one could speak any language but Sioux. The school has since increased to the number of twenty-five. I am now collecting and arranging words for a dictionary. Mr. Pond is assiduously employed in preparing a small spelling book, which we may forward next mail for printing.*

We find no record of how long this school continued, or what afterwards became of the pupils. It is probable that none of them became eminent in literature or science, as history has not preserved their names. It would be interesting to know whether any of them were connected with the Sioux massacre of twenty-five years later, and if so, whether as friends or foes.

The next school taught in what is now the city of Minneapolis was opened, as near as can be ascertained, June 1, 1849. It was taught as a private school by Miss Elizabeth Backus, who came out to Minnesota with Governor Slade's missionary teachers. There was then no school house, and the school was opened in a small frame building or shanty on Second street, near Second avenue south, St. Anthony. The room would accommodate only about twenty scholars—indeed, did not *accommodate* that number. The increase during the summer and following autumn, was such, that the necessity for a school house became imperative, and one was erected in the fall of the same year, and was occupied in the winter following. This was built on Second street and near the point above located. Mr. Lee taught the first public school for a time. The school house was built by subscriptions of a few pioneers, who had nothing to spare from their scanty earnings, and who relied on the justice of the future to reimburse them. To some extent this was done. But these first efforts show the determination of the early settlers to have the common schools to which they had been accustomed, at all events, regardless of how great were other privations which they must suffer. Among those who attended this first school and the most of whom are still living, were Helen and Abner Godrey, Mortimer, Daniel, John, and Sarah Rollins, Luella Tuttle, Emery and Elmer Worthingham, and children of Charles Mosseau and Pierre Bottineau.

The first Sunday school was also taught by Miss Backus in the same room in which the day school was taught.

The next building erected for school purposes was a two story frame structure, situated on a reserved block in the original town site, between Central avenue and First avenue south, and north of Second street. This block was originally donated by Franklin Steele as a site for the University of Minnesota. The building erected thereon was intended to be used for the preparatory department of that institution. Two rooms only in this building were finished at first, capable of accommodating about fifty pupils each.

*Neil's History of Hennepin County, page 109.

In November, 1851, the Rev. E. W. Merrill, a graduate of Middletown College, Conn., opened in this building a school, which was known as the Primary School of the University of Minnesota. True, there was no University building yet in existence, but it was fondly hoped there would be by the time pupils were prepared for entrance. Mr. Merrill was invited by the Board of Regents to take charge of the school, and was given the rent of the building free, and derived his compensation from term fees from the pupils. This school was continued by Mr. Merrill, aided by an assistant, for three years and a half. There was an average attendance of about sixty scholars. After this, Mr. Merrill's sister took charge, and carried on the school for some time longer. The building was used for school purposes until 1864, when it was burned.

In this connection it may be stated, that Mr. Merrill was Superintendent of Schools in the Territory for some years, receiving his commission from Gov. Willis A. Gorman, August 13th, 1853. He succeeded Rev. E. D. Neil, who had previously held the office, and in that year resigned. Mr. Merrill is still a resident of the city, but from impaired health not engaged in any active occupation. He resides with his son, Rev. George G. Merrill, on Bryant avenue.

It may here be observed, that in the charter of the city of St. Anthony, approved March 3rd, 1855, no mention is made of public schools. The inference is, that up to that time, they had been managed to the satisfaction of the people, and that no interference was desired from the city government. They continued to progress in numbers and efficiency with the increase of population. Unfortunately, we find no district records in existence previous to the year 1860, and the presumption is that if such were kept, they have been lost or destroyed. After that date, however, full records were kept until 1878, when the schools of the East and West divisions were united under one head. Commencing with the year 1860, and continuing to 1878, we find the following well known names, serving for longer or shorter periods as Directors on the Board of Education on the East side of the river, viz:

John L. Lovejoy, Orrin Curtis, John B. Gilfillan, Martin Stiles, S. F. Rankin, Charles Crawford, Geo. F. Townsend, A. C. Morrell, James B. Gilbert, Samuel H. Chute, James A. Lovejoy, N. H. Miner, Wm. F. Cahill, John W. Pomeroy, W. W. Wales, John M. Cushing, Henry Webber, Nathan M. Prescott, O. C. Merriman, John Orth, James McMullen, Winthrop Young, E. W. B. Harvey, W. W. McNair, A. Ortman, Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, M. Rosch, W. W. Woodbury, Gen. R. W. Johnson, J. M. McIntosh, Solon Armstrong, James J. Green, Michael Lyons, John Bach, Geo. W. Perkins, A. Grethen, G. S. Haseltine, Isaac McNair, Versal J. Walker. E. K. Smith, Charles Simpson, Mrs. Van Cleve, Mrs C. S. Winchell.

In the early days the salaries of teachers were fixed at a very modest sum. The male principal of the high school was paid thirty-five dollars per month, the female teacher twenty dollars. Teachers of intermediate schools were also paid twenty dollars, and teachers of primary schools eighteen dollars per month. In 1864, these salaries were increased five dollars per month. Certainly not a very remunerative occupation, and yet it would seem the Board had no serious difficulty in finding fairly competent teachers at those rates.

The high school on the East side was kept in the old Academy, or "University" building, as it was sometimes called (to which reference has heretofore been made), until it was burned in August, 1864. The intermediate and primary schools occupied rented rooms in the different wards. The census taken by

David Edwards in 1861, showed 1,032 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The School Directors on the East side were uniformly selected from the most intelligent, prudent, conservative business men, and while the schools were managed with great economy, the results obtained were highly satisfactory to the Directors and the community generally.

It was not till April, 1865, that active measures were taken in St. Anthony to secure sites for school houses, suitable to the growing needs of the city. A public meeting was then called to consider the subject, but nothing was at that time accomplished. In August following, however, at a citizens' meeting, it was voted to recommend the purchase of lots one and two in block eighteen, in St. Anthony Falls, and lots seven and eight in block two, in Trader's Addition to St. Anthony, also to raise by tax $6,000 for purposes of purchasing sites and erecting buildings.

Nothing further seems to have resulted from the proceedings. Another citizens' meeting was called for May 17, 1866. At this meeting it was voted to purchase lots one and two in block eighteen in St. Anthony Falls, and lots two and three in block three, in St. Anthony Falls, as sites for school houses, also to raise the sum of $7,500 by taxation for purchase of sites and erection of school houses. These lots were purchased, and in March, 1867, a contract was made for the erection of a schoolhouse on block eighteen, above mentioned. In April, 1867, a meeting of citizens was called, at which it was decided to purchase five more lots in said block, thus furnishing, perhaps, the finest grounds for a school house in the city. These lots were purchased at a cost of $3,250. The contract price for the building was $16,250. This building was called the Central School House.

At a meeting of citizens held in May, 1871, it was voted to purchase lots one and two in block twelve, in the town of St. Anthony, as a site for another school house. In 1872 another site was purchased, and a school house erected in the Fourth ward.

In the act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1872, consolidating the two cities, it was provided that "the school system heretofore in force in each of said Divisions (East and West), shall remain the same," except that they were to be known respectively as "The Board of Education of the East and West Divisions of Minneapolis." This state of things continued until 1878, when by an act of the Legislature, approved March 7, of that year, the schools in both divisions were united and placed under control of a new Board of Education, representing the whole city. This action made the city in both divisions united in all departments of municipal government. The last vestige of power, however, was not surrendered by the East Division without a sigh of regret, as we infer from a monument erected at the end of its records by Dr. Ortman, who had long been the faithful and accomplished president of the Board of Education, viz:

"Occubuit fato! Jacet ingens, litore' truncus,
Absolvumque caput tamen haud sine nomine corpus."

From the aforesaid records we learn that one Secretary of the Board was elected by "acclimation." It is the first recorded instance where this qualification was deemed essential and sufficient for the discharge of the duties of that office. It is possible, however, that the worthy Secretary intended to have written an "a" instead of an "i" in the second syllable, which would materially alter the sense. Suffice it to say that in

any case the Secretary discharged his duties most satisfactorily.

Turning now to the West side of the river, we find that in 1851-2, a school was opened by Miss Mary Schofield, in an old government log building on the bank of the river, near the intersection of Second street with Eighth avenue south. At the first the pupils were very few, consisting of the children of the squatters, who had obtained permission of the authorities at Fort Snelling to settle on this part of the reserve. Miss Schofield was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Miller in December, 1852. Settlers on the reservation continued to increase in 1853 and 1854, and were much incommoded in their school accommodations, from the fact that no arrangements could be made for erecting a public school building, so long as the title to the land remained in the government. And it was not till after the opening of the reserve to pre-emption in 1855, that definite measures were taken for the erection of a public school building.

Adelbert K. Hartwell, who was one of the early settlers in West Minneapolis, made a claim of government land, and built a house on the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue south, in 1854, which is now standing. His sister (now Mrs. J. D. Taylor, residing at 820 Fifteenth avenue north) opened a school July 5th, the same year, with an attendance of twenty-five scholars in a frame building, corner of Hennepin avenue and Fourth street. The building was entirely unfit for the purpose, being roughly boarded with green lumber with wide open cracks, through which wind and rain had free access. Indeed, in September she was fairly driven out, and was compelled to complete the last three weeks of her term in the parlor of John Jackins, which had been kindly furnished for the purpose.

In 1855, Mrs. Taylor taught another school in a frame claim shanty erected by Henry Angell, located somewhere between Thirtieth and Thirty-Fifth streets, and about half a mile east of Lake Calhoun. Subsequently, Mrs. Taylor removed to Belle Prairie, and for some time was engaged as a teacher in the Indian school established at that place.

On the 5th of December, 1854, Charles Hoag was employed to teach the district school of Minneapolis for a four months' term. It opened with fifty scholars, but before the close the enrollment reached nearly one hundred. Mr. Hoag had been a successful teacher in Philadelphia, before locating in Minneapolis. We do not learn that his occupation as a teacher continued more than one term. Not from lack of capacity or support, but because more lucrative opportunities opened. He made a claim of land, now known on the map (and including a part of the original claim) as Hoag's addition to Minneapolis. It embraces now some of the most valuable property in the city. Mr. Hoag secured the same, and had he retained it unencumbered, would have been at his death, a very wealthy man. But at an early day when its future value could not be foreseen, he encumbered the same with mortgage, and with a comparatively small receipt in cash, lost the greater part of the land. His case is only one of many, of the old settlers, who lost the fruits of their early enterprise, by accepting a small amount, for what afterwards proved of immense value. It is gratifying to know, however, that Mr. Hoag retained sufficient to end his days in comfort and peace.

In December of the same year (1854) the *Northwestern Democrat* (of Minneapolis) published a call for a citizens' meeting, signed by Wm. Hanson, J. N. Barber and J. H. Stevens, for the pur-

pose of voting a tax for another district school. Editorially, the call was supplemented by remarks, showing the crowded condition of the school taught by Mr. Hoag, the large number of scholars who had not access to it by reason of distance, and the urgent need of more school facilities. We do not learn, however, that this resulted in any practical measures in the direction expected.

On May 5th, 1855, it was announced that the Primary Department of the Minnesota Central University, would be opened on the 15th of that month in Fletcher's building, under the superintendence of Miss Martha E. Boynton.

It was not until December of 1855, that active and energetic measures were taken, to meet the pressing demand for greater facilities for common school education, with which the young village was confronted. A meeting of citizens was called in that month to consider the question, and Col. John H. Stevens, J. N. Barber and F. R. E. Cornell, were appointed a committee, to report on a plan of action to obtain the desired result. The same month they submitted the following report, viz:

Resolved, that this meeting respectfully petition the Legislature to pass an act, authorizing the trustees of this school district, either by loan on such terms, and payable at such times, or assessment and levy, at such times and such amounts, a sum of money, not exceeding in the aggregate $10,000, as may be determined, by a majority of the qualified electors in such district when duly convened, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site, and erecting a school house, such as shall be determined by said school district.

This inaugurated the first movement for the erection of a school building on the West side of the river. This action bore fruit in the passage of an act of the Legislature, approved March 1st, 1856, authorizing the Trustees of School District Number One, in Hennepin county, to borrow a sum of money not exceeding in the aggregate $10,000, on such terms as they should deem most advantageous to the District, for the purpose of purchasing a site, and erecting a school house or school houses thereon. Or instead of borrowing the money, in case the voters so decided, to raise the same amount by taxation.

In this connection it may be stated, that an act was passed by the same Legislature, approved February 16th, 1856, authorizing the Trustees of School District Number Five, in the city of St. Anthony, to borrow money not exceeding $12,000, for the same purposes, at a rate of interest not exceeding twelve per cent. Such were the humble beginnings of what has since become one of the grandest school systems in the Northwest.

April 30, 1856, a meeting was called at Barber's Hall to consider the question of raising funds for purchase of a site for a school house, and to elect a trustee in place of F. R. E. Cornell, resigned. This meeting apparently did not materialize, and another meeting was called for the same purpose, May 14th following. And it may be noticed in this connection, that in many instances in those early years, it was difficult at these called meetings to secure an attendance sufficient to transact business, notwithstanding urgent appeals in the newspapers, showing the importance of energetic action. This does not, however, so much argue apathy and indifference on the part of the people to the subject, as that they were so intensely occupied, in providing a comfortable shelter for their families in their newly acquired homes, that the matter of schools must temporarily stand in abeyance.

At the meeting of May 20th, it was voted to build a two story brick school house, and a tax voted for the purpose.

Sites were discussed, but not agreed upon. At an adjourned meeting on the 29th of the same month the northwest half of block seventy-seven, in the town of Minneapolis was selected. The ground was purchased of W. D. Babbitt for $2,500. The location was in every way suitable and desirable, and served the purpose for which it was intended until 1888, when it was sold to the city and county for a court house site.

At the same meeting it was voted to proceed immediately with the erection of a building, and the trustees were authorized to issue the bonds of the district to defray the expense. On the 12th of September following, it was voted to raise by tax $2,500 to furnish the Union school house.

But meanwhile, the Trustees found themselves embarrassed in the prosecution of the work from lack of funds. The act only authorized the expenditure of $10,000, and one quarter of this went for the site. It was estimated that no building at all suitable could be erected, at an expense of less than twelve or thirteen thousand dollars, without furnishing, (the actual expense complete, did finally exceed $19,000.) It became necessary to call a halt, and further proceedings were temporarily suspended. But in September, 1857, it was voted to raise $2,500 by tax to furnish the building and have the same in readiness by the first of December of that year. In this, however, the Trustees were again disappointed. The financial cyclone which struck Minnesota that year utterly wrecked the fortunes of thousands, and rendered it impossible to raise money on the securities the District had to offer. It was not, therefore, till June, 1858, that the building was finally complete and ready for occupancy. It was intended to accommodate 400 pupils.

Meanwhile, the Trustees made such arrangements as were possible for a district school. Mr. Hawkins was engaged to teach in 1857, in a hall in Woodman's Block (then occupying the site of the present St. James Hotel).

Miss Jefferson the same year also was engaged to teach in a building on Third street, and on or near Eighth avenue south. A. A. Olcott, advertised to open a high school in Woodman's Block in June of that year.

Miss Tolman and Miss Stanton were also teaching on the East side, and the latter opened a young ladies school. The St. Anthony high school was also opened in 1857, H. B. Taylor, principal, Miss Caroline M. Hill, preceptress, and M. J. Stimpson, music. These probably comprised all (or nearly all) the schools until 1858.

In June, 1858, Geo. B. Stone was engaged as Principal of the Union school, and the same was opened that month, with an attendance of 320 scholars. Mr. Stone was an accomplished instructor from Indianapolis, and under his superintendence the schools from the first were conducted on the most approved methods, and took a high stand. The first rules governing the schools were published May 15th, 1858. In that year David Morgan, Edward Murphy and C. L. Anderson, were Trustees.

Under the superintendency of Professor Stone, the schools on the West side progressed favorably for several years—more or less hampered, however, for lack of funds to meet the full needs of the growing city. Unfortunately the Union school building was destroyed by fire in 1864, and it is believed all records were destroyed with it, as none are now found earlier than 1865. Such facts as are here stated in regard to the schools previous to the date last aforesaid, are gathered from such newspapers as were

then published, and from individuals now living, who took an active part in the early establishment and history of the public schools. In collecting information in this way, it is manifest that some errors or omissions are liable to occur, but it is hoped none of serious importance.

In 1865, William R. Smith, A. T. Hale, Henry Hurlbut and Hugh G. Harrison, constituted the Board of Directors. A building was leased on Helen street (now Second avenue south) near Washington, at $240 per annum for the Union school. Other buildings were leased in north and south Minneapolis to accommodate the scholars in those sections of the city. The accommodations in all these were very inadequate, and instruction in all the schools was carried on under many disadvantages. The salaries of teachers (except Superintendent) ranged from $300 to $400 per year, averaging about $350. The Superintendent was paid $1,000. In 1865 fifteen teachers besides the Superintendent were employed.

In October of that year, it was resolved to lay the foundation and construct the basement walls of the Union school house that fall. In January following, A. M. Radcliff was employed to superintend the erection of the building. In 1867, A. S. Kissell was elected Superintendent of the schools. In the spring of the same year W. D. Washburn and J. A. Wolverton were elected Directors, in place of Messrs. Smith and Hurlburt. In May, 1867, it was voted to purchase four lots in block five in Atwater's addition, as a site for a school house. The same season a school house was erected thereon of brick, being the second school building erected on the West side of the river. In 1889-90, the building was torn down to give place to a larger and more commodious structure. Two other school houses (frame) were decided upon, one in North, and one in South Minneapolis, to be erected the same year (1867). Also a brick school house was voted, on lots two and three, block thirty, (corner of Washington avenue and Cross street), and work on same to be commenced same year. The contract for the two brick buildings was $15,500 each. The cost of the Central building with furniture exceeded $45,000. In 1868, the building was named the "Washington School." The same year it was voted to purchase lots nine and ten in block nine in Harmon's addition, as a site for a school house.

In 1868, the number of teachers had increased to twenty-seven. The average of salaries had also increased to $540 a year. In this year the Board of Directors (after July 15th) consisted of H. G. Harrison, W. D. Washburn, I. Atwater and Allen Harmon. W. O. Hiskey was elected Superintendent at a salary of $2,500 for the year. Mr. Harrison was elected President of the Board, R. J. Mendenhall was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1869, the Board consisted of the above named Directors, with the addition of J. A. Wolverton. The number of teachers had increased to thirty-five. R. J. Mendenhall was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Two more school houses were ordered during the year. This average was maintained for several successive years, and it is deemed unnecessary to refer to them more in detail.

In 1870, the Board of Directors consisted of Messrs. Harrison, Washburn, Atwater, R. E. Grimshaw and A. M. Reid. H. G. Harrison was elected President, and R. J. Mendenhall Secretary and Treasurer. The number of teachers had increased to forty-five. The school expenses for this year (West side) were estimated at $59,700.

In 1871, Messrs. Harrison, Washburn and Reid, having declined a re-election, Dorilus Morrison and H. G. Sidle, were elected for two years, and S. C. Gale for one year. I. Atwater was elected President, and R. J. Mendenhall Secretary and Treasurer. The long and faithful services of H. G. Harrison as a Director and President of the Board, were acknowledged by appropriate resolutions spread on the minutes of the board. For many years Mr. Harrison was untiring in his devotion to the interests of the schools, and deserves a large share of credit, for the solid and liberal foundation on which they were established in their early days. For several years previous to his retirement, Music, German, the Classics and Mathematics, had become established branches of instruction, and the corps of teachers employed, for accomplishments and efficiency, were unexcelled by any schools in the country. The lamented death of Mr. Harrison occurred August 12th, 1891.

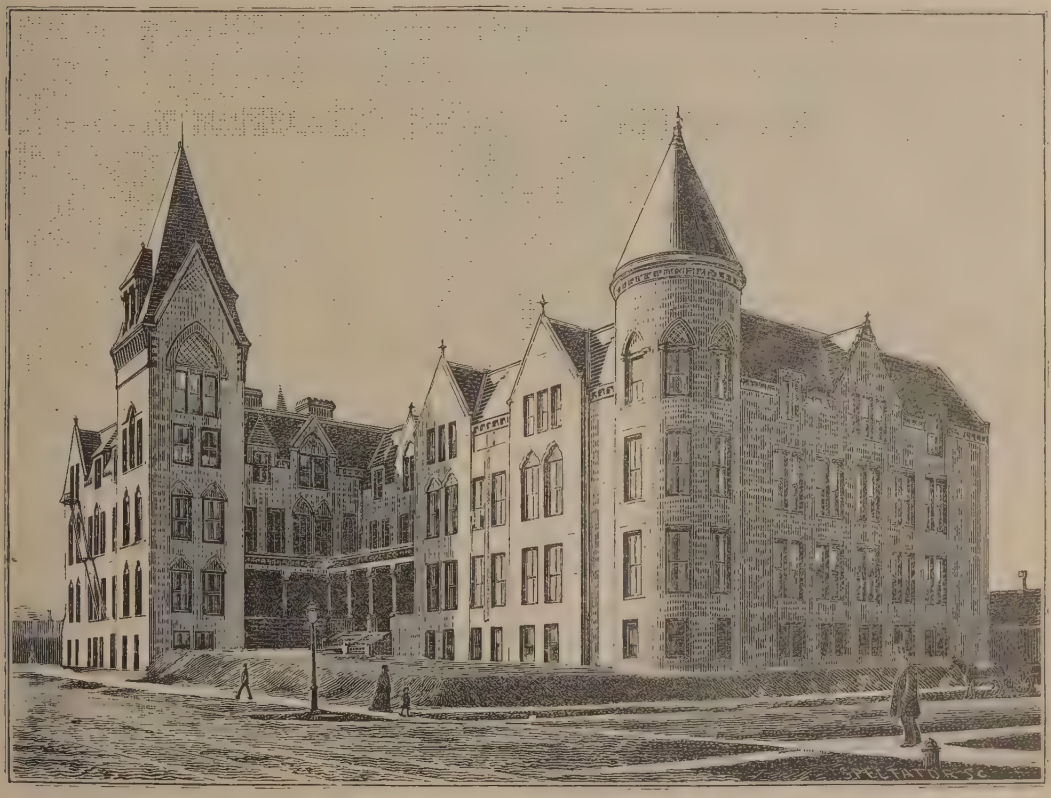
On the 28th of September, 1871, Superintendent W. O. Hiskey died very suddenly. He had been connected with the schools for five years, labored faithfully to promote their interests, and was beloved by teachers and pupils. Suitable resolutions in acknowledgement of his services were spread upon the minutes of the Board.

In October, 1871, O. V. Tousley was elected Superintendent of the public schools of Minneapolis. This selection was an exceptionally fortunate one. Professor Tousley graduated with honors from Williams College in the class of 1854. President Garfield and Senator Ingalls were in the same college at that time. After graduating he entered on the study of law, and graduated at the Albany Law School. Hon. Ira Harris, Amosa J. Parker and Amos Dean, eminent legal instructors, were then professors in the school. For reasons of health, Professor Tousley did not enter on the practice of law, but went South, and for a time taught school in Saulsbury, Tennessee. At the opening of the war he went to Indiana, and opened a school which became known throughout the State as Tousley's Academy. Here he took high rank as an educator, but desired a larger and more progressive field for the exercise of his abilities, and removed to Minneapolis in the fall of 1869. Here he first entered the law office of Atwater & Flandrau, with the design of entering upon the practice of the profession. But soon a vacancy occurred in the high school, and he was strongly urged to accept the position of Principal. He reluctantly consented, intending to fill the position only temporarily. But once again in the harness, he yielded to the increasing pressure to continue, until as above stated, on the death of Mr. Hiskey, he was elected superintendent of the schools of the West side of the river. This position he occupied for fifteen consecutive years, with the exception of nearly two years spent as United States Consul at Trieste, and afterwards Liepsig, under the administration of President Arthur. Of course this ended his plans for entering upon the practice of law, a result which he was sometimes disposed to regret. But whether or not it was unfortunate for him, there can be no question but that the city of Minneapolis was extremely fortunate in securing his invaluable services.

The thorough collegiate education Professor Tousley had received, and the long experience he had enjoyed in teaching before coming to Minneapolis, as well as his acquaintance with the schools as Principal, admirably qualified him for the position to which he was elected. But it was chiefly to his ex-

traordinary executive ability, combined with remarkable energy and enthusiasm in his profession, that was due the great success he achieved during the fifteen years of his professional life in Minneapolis as an educator. At the time he took charge, discipline in some of the schools had become somewhat relaxed. A firm directing hand was needed, over both teachers and scholars. The schools of a rapidly growing cosmopolitan city.

Professor Tousley was equal to the emergency. The schools soon learned there was a hand at the helm which meant business. A few cases of judiciously administered punishment restored discipline where it had been lax. A liberal and comprehensive course of study was established, which with few changes, has since been continued.



THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

were rapidly increasing, and composed of by no means homogeneous elements. Five or six different nationalities were represented in nearly every school. It needed wisdom and a broad grasp of mind to harmonize the different and conflicting elements, and firmness united with moderation, to carry out educational plans, designed to meet the needs Teachers who had been remiss in duty, incompetent or inefficient, were quickened to diligence, or discharged. Above all, by an intimate acquaintance with each school, and by a series of lectures to the teachers, he succeeded in inspiring them with great enthusiasm in their work, with an *esprit de corps*, productive of the happiest results. They

labored unceasingly to fit themselves for the most efficient discharge of their duties. Indeed the criticism was sometimes made, that the Superintendent was too severe a taskmaster over his teachers. Unsparing of himself, of tireless energy, he looked for an equal degree of devotion and labor on the part of every subordinate. As a consequence the schools of Minneapolis, in a comparatively brief period, were recognized as having no superiors in the Northwest.

The Board of Directors continued unchanged during the year 1872, the members whose terms expired during that year, viz: Messrs. Atwater, Grimshaw and Gale, having been re-elected. The same officers of the Board were also continued. At the census taken that year, the number of children reported between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 5,318.

For the year 1873, the Board of Directors continued unchanged, Messrs. Morrison, Sidle and Grimshaw having been re-elected. I. Atwater was re-elected President, and R. J. Mendenhall Secretary and Treasurer. The estimated expenses of the schools for that year were $79,200.

In 1874, a new school house was contracted for at the corner of Franklin and Sixteenth avenues south. The site of a high school was also selected, being block three, Pennman's addition, purchased for the sum of $10,000. The cost of the building to be erected was fixed at $50,000. This site was afterwards changed to the present location on Fourth avenue south.

In 1875, Mr. Morrison having declined a re-election, Mr. Huhn was elected in his place, and Messrs. Sidle and Grimshaw re-elected. I. Atwater was re-elected President, and W. W. Huntington Secretary and Treasurer. Charles Marsh was elected teacher of music in 1874, at a salary of $1,200, and was continued this year.

At the annual election for Directors in 1876, Messrs. Atwater and Huhn were re-elected for two years, and Mr. Gale for one year. Universal interest was manifested in the election that year, from a concerted effort to elect two women, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker and Eliza J. Lindley, on the Board of Directors. They fell but little short of an election. The old officers were re-elected. The school expenses for the year ending June 30, 1876, were $83,789. Seventy teachers were employed. A building was erected in Stinson's addition, named the Sumner School. December 12th of this year the Jefferson school building was burned, making the third school building destroyed by fire.

In 1877, Messrs. Gale and Grimshaw were re-elected Directors for two years, and A. T. Ankeny for one year. The same officers of the Board were re-elected.

The Board of Directors of the West division of Minneapolis ceased to exist April 1st, 1878. By an act of Legislature passed that year, the two divisions of the city were consolidated into one for school purposes, and placed under control of seven directors, to be elected at large from the whole city. The title of the corporation is "The Board of Education of the City of Minneapolis." It was made the successor in law of the Boards of Education of the East and West Divisions of Minneapolis, and vested with the entire control of all common schools in the city.

By this union, the duties and labors of the Superintendent were, at least for a time, largely increased. The textbooks and methods of instruction in the two divisions, had in some important respects, materially differed, and these were to be harmonized. Under the able

management of Professor Tousley, this was effected much sooner than could have been expected, and in a brief period the new system was moving in perfect order, without appearance of friction.

At an election held under the law, April 2nd, 1878, the following named persons were elected Directors, viz: D. Morrison, Winthrop Young, S. C. Gale, George Huhn, Sven Oftedal, Chas. Simpson and A. C. Austin. D. Morrison was elected President, and Sven Oftedal Secretary. W. W. Huntington was elected Treasurer.

By an inventory taken soon after the new Board was organized, the value of all school property in the city was estimated at $317,502. The number of teachers this year (not including supernumeraries) was 110.

The Board for the year 1879, continued the same, Messrs. Austin and Simpson having been re-elected. The same officers were also elected, except that by a change in the law, T. J. Buxton, City Treasurer, became *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Board of Education. This office he continued to hold till 1886. In that year, E. H. Moulton was elected City Treasurer, and became thereby Treasurer of the Board, which office he held till 1891.

The members of the Board, and officers, from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, were as follows, viz:

1880—D. Morrison, W. Young, S. C. Gale, A. C. Austin, Chas. Simpson, Sven Oftedal, J. W. Johnson. President, D. Morrison; Secretary, A. C. Austin.

1881—Sven Oftedal, Chas. Simpson, A. C. Austin, Geo. A. Pillsbury, O. J. Evans, W. W. McNair, J. W. Johnson. President, J. W. Johnson; Secretary, A. C. Austin.

1882—The same members and officers, with exception that Geo. H. Miller was elected in place of Chas. Simpson.

1883—Same members and officers.

1884—J. W. Johnson, Sven Oftedal, A. C. Austin, Geo. H. Miller, W. D. Hale, B. F. Nelson, R. P. Russell. President, J. W. Johnson; Secretary, A. C. Austin.

1885—Same members and officers, except E. H. Moulton elected Treasurer. The Board this year lost two of its members. W. W. McNair died in September, and J. W. Johnson resigned in November. Prof. Sven Oftedal was elected President in his place.

1886—Oftedal, Hale, Miller, Nelson, Russell, A. T. Ankeny, Austin. Professor Oftedal President; A. C. Austin Secretary.

1887—Same Board and officers, except that John G. Moore was elected a member of the Board in place of R. P. Russell. E. M. Johnson, Esq., who had served as Clerk of the Board for two years, sent in his resignation which was accepted, and Wm. S. Pearson was elected in his stead at a salary of $1,500 per year.

Owing to a change in the law, no election was held in April, 1888, and the old Board continued in office until January, 1889.

The Board of Directors for the year 1889, consisted of B. F. Nelson, W. D. Hale, J. G. Moore, A. C. Austin, A. T. Ankeny, M. F. Gjertsen and Robert Pratt. The last four above named, were elected at the November election, 1888. The Board organized by the election of A. C. Austin President, and M. F. Gjertsen Secretary. The same Board continued in office until January, 1891.

From the foregoing record it will be seen that several of the Directors served continuously for quite a number of years. With the increase in the number of schools their labors became more engrossing, involving the sacrifice of much time and work. Their services were without compensation, save in the grateful appreciation of their fellow citizens. In the large amounts of money annually disbursed, no breath of suspicion has ever been aroused, that every dollar has not been honestly expended.

In 1886, Professor Tousley, after a service of some fifteen years, as Principal and Superintendent, resigned his position. Prof. John E. Bradley was elected in his place.

Professor Bradley was born in Lee, Mass., August 8th, 1839. He graduated from Williams College in 1865, receiving one of the class honors. Immedi-

ately upon graduation he became Principal of the Pittsfield (Mass.) high school. After two years of successful service, he was elected Vice-President of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and editor of the *Massachusetts Teacher*, and was connected with various educational interests.

In 1868, Professor Bradley was called to Albany, N. Y., where he remained until 1886, as Principal of the high school and academy. The high standing of this school has become widely known beyond the limits of that State. He was during this time Chairman of the Board of Visitors of Williams College, and is still one of its trustees.

In 1878, he was appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and made a valuable and exhaustive report thereon, to the Legislature in 1879, of which an extra edition was ordered printed. In the following year he received the degree of Ph. D. from the Regents of the State University of N. Y. He was Curator of the Young Men's Association from 1877 to 1884. He was also instrumental in securing important legislation for the benefit of secondary education in New York State, and the re-organization of the work of the high schools of the State, in such a way as greatly to promote their efficiency.

He has during his career contributed extensively to the educational journals of the country, and has written a large number of valuable treatises upon educational topics, most of which have been issued in pamphlet form.*

It will thus appear that since his graduation, Professor Bradley has been constantly and actively engaged in educational work, of a practical kind and varied character, but mostly in the superintendence of schools similar to those of which he is now the head. His large and wide experience in this direction, is of inestimable value, and eminently qualifies him to carry on the work on the broad foundations laid by his predecessor.

The last four years have been a period of rapid development in our educational affairs. The number of schools has increased from twenty-eight to forty-six; the number of teachers four years ago was 292, and now it is 509; the number of pupils has risen from 14,194 to 20,598. The number in high school grades has increased three-fold, and the number in the graduating class has advanced from fifteen in 1886, to 104 in 1890. Fifty-three students entered the State University from the Minneapolis high school in 1889.

An exhibit of school work prepared in 1890 for the meeting of the National Educational Association, was by far the largest of any displayed on the occasion, and was said by professional experts to be superior in quality to any school exhibit ever produced in this country.

In 1887, a new course of study was adopted, and new methods of instruction were introduced, including "Observation Lessons" and "Manual Training." The regularity in attendance as well as the total enrollment, have been much improved as a result of the new interest thus aroused among the pupils and their parents. It is manifest that Professor Bradley is fully abreast with the times in the most approved educational methods, and is resolved that the high standard which the Minneapolis public schools have always enjoyed, shall not only be maintained, but even advanced until they shall have distanced all competitors. In this resolution he is

*For most of the above brief sketch of Professor Bradley's life we are indebted to the *High School Annual*, a very creditable publication, issued by the senior class of that institution in 1890.

ably seconded by the Board of Education, whose confidence he enjoys without reserve. The policy of the Board has always been, that having secured an able man for the place, he should be clothed with large powers and discretion in carrying out his plans and measures. To this wise policy is due, in a large degree, the pre-eminence which the Minneapolis public schools have always enjoyed.

John S. Crombie, Principal of the Minneapolis Central High School, ably seconds the Superintendent, in the instruction and management of the schools. He was born in Pontiac, Mich., June 19, 1854. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1877, with high honors. He was subsequently Principal of the High School at Coldwater, in that State, and was afterwards called to the superintendency of the schools in that city. This position he held for three years. He was then called to the superintendency of the schools at Big Rapids, Mich., which position he held for four years, and until called to Minneapolis to his present position.

To bring this record down to the time this article goes to press in October, 1891, we give the summary as follows, viz:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1891.

A. C. Austin, term expires January 1st, 1893.
Robert Pratt, term expires January 1st, 1893.
M. Falk Gjertsen, term expires January 1st, 1895.
A. T. Ankeny, term expires January 1st, 1895.
John Norton, term expires January 1st, 1897.
Luth Jaeger, term expires January 1st, 1897.
Jos. H. Rolf, term expires January 1st, 1897.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1891.

A. T. Ankeny, President.
M. Faulk Gjertsen, Secretary.
Kristian Kortgaard, Treasurer.
C. T. Conger, Clerk.
William Duncan, Foreman of Buildings.
John E. Bradley, Superintendent of Schools.

From the address of President Ankeny to the Board of Education of July 28th, 1891, we learn that schools were maintained, for the school year closing the previous month, in forty-six school buildings under the direction of 540 teachers.

The enrollments for the year were	21,966
For evening schools	1,978
Total	23,944
For 1890 the enrollments were	20,592
For evening schools	1,750
Total	22,342
Making a gain for regular schools	1,374
For evening schools	228
Total	1,602

From the statement of the Clerk of the Board, just received, it appears that there were admitted to the schools during the month of September, 1890, 17,305 pupils. For the same month in 1891, there were admitted 19,404, being an increase of 2,099.

Taking the Federal census of 1890, 164,738, the statistics show one enrollment to every eight persons. On the same ratio the population for 1891, would be 175,728. Statistics showing the increase in several branches of business, prove that this is a conservative estimate.

The receipts of the Board from all sources for the school year ending in 1890, were $649,389.53. The expenditures were $609,688.24.

The President in his address, states that four or five new eight-room buildings are absolutely necessary. Should the same rate of increase continue as shown in the September report, even more will be required. The charter allows a tax levy of four mills for school purposes, but for 1890, only two and eight-tenths mills were assessed. The Board of Education are doing the best

possible with the means at their command, but are constantly hampered and harassed, in carrying on their work, by the lack of funds to meet even pressing necessities. This need has been more or less felt, from the first establishment of schools in the city, but is probably more strongly felt at present than at any previous time.

We cannot close this sketch without reference to an honored name, which easily stands among the list of educators, as one of the first in the State. It may not generally be known that the Rev. E. D. Neill, D. D., was at one time the head of an educational institution in Minneapolis. Baldwin school was incorporated by the Legislature in 1853, and is the oldest incorporated institution in Minnesota, supported without State aid. It was opened in June of that year, and in December, 1853, occupied its own brick building at the head of Rice Square in St. Paul.

The old Winslow Hotel in St. Anthony fell into the hands of Charles Macalester of Pennsylvania. Through the efforts of Dr. Neill, it was bequeathed by Mr. Macalester for educational purposes. By an Act of the Legislature in 1874, the Baldwin school became the preparatory school for Macalester College. For some time this school occupied the Winslow building, which had been occupied as a hotel. Later, steps were taken by the Trustees of Macalester College to erect permanent buildings between Minneapolis and St. Paul, on the present site, and the preparatory department in Minneapolis was discontinued.

In this connection it may be noted, that the Angel of Fame which flies over the Exposition Building, did duty over the old Winslow, while the preparatory department was conducted there, having been presented to Macalester College by Dr. Neill.

As before stated, Dr. Neill was the first Territorial Superintendent of schools, having been appointed in 1851, by Governor Ramsey. He resigned in 1853. He was also elected Chancellor of the University. The deep interest he has always taken in the educational and historical work of the Territory and State, is too well known to need further mention in this connection. Although not at present a resident of Minneapolis, he has here a large circle of friends, who entertain the warmest regard for him personally, and on account of his long continued, self denying, and successful labors in the cause of education.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The University of Minnesota was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature approved February 25th, 1851. By the terms of the Act it was located, "at or near the Falls of St. Anthony." The first Board of Regents elected by the Legislature, consisted of Henry H. Sibley, Franklin Steele, Alexander Ramsey, Isaac Atwater, B. B. Meeker, Socrates Nelson, C. K. Smith, Wm. R. Marshall, N. C. Taylor, Henry M. Rice, Abram Van Vorhes, and J. Furber.

The first meeting of the Board was held in St. Anthony, June 3d, 1851. No endowment or funds in support of the institution, were then in existence. The Act provided that "the proceeds of all land, that may hereafter be granted by the United States to the Territory, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the University fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of a University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University." The Regents, therefore, at first were without means, either to procure a site, or erect any buildings for University purposes.

Their work consisted in the consideration of the question of a suitable loca-

tion in the future, of plans for raising means in support of the institution, of arousing and keeping alive public interest to the importance of the subject, and using all available means and agencies, to promote the success of the undertaking. Their position was not an enviable one, involving no inconsiderable amount of labor, with small prospect of seeing any fruit therefrom for many years.

Meantime, Franklin Steele, then a large property owner in St. Anthony, in 1852, generously donated a valuable block of land, in the rear of what is now the Exposition Building, as a site. He also engaged to erect a two story frame building thereon, to be used as a preparatory school. The offer was accepted and the building was erected. A further account of the use of this building will be found in a preceding article on Public Schools.

By an Act of Congress, approved February 19th, 1851, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to set apart and reserve from sale, a quantity of land, not exceeding two Townships, for the use and support of a University in the Territory of Minnesota, to be located in legal subdivisions of not less than one entire section. The land was located and placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University. This was the first provision made in aid of the institution.

When these lands granted by Government had been selected, several thousand acres consisted of pine lands, the timber on which was available and accessible to market, and was in demand. Meantime, it had been decided that the site offered by Mr. Steele was entirely unsuitable, both on account of the limited quantity of land, and its close proximity to the business centre of the city. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with Calvin A. Tuttle and Paul R. George, to purchase the site on which the University is now located, consisting of a tract of twenty-seven acres. The grounds were beautiful, being covered with a grove of fine oak trees, commanding a full view of the Falls, then in their native beauty, extending from bank to bank, undisfigured by the unsightly structures which have since so much obscured them, but which have lately been to some extent removed. These grounds were secured, a part having been donated by Mr. Tuttle, and the balance purchased from Mr. George on very advantageous terms. The location was a fortunate one for the institution, and has given universal satisfaction.

After the acquisition of these grounds, and in 1855-6, the demand began to be urgent for the erection of a University Building. The people were becoming impatient to reap the fruits of the Government benefaction. In addition to this, owing to political complications arising in different parts from time to time, mutterings of dissatisfaction were heard at the tardiness of the Regents, and sometimes even threats made, that the University might be removed from St. Anthony to another locality.

These, with other considerations, induced the Board in 1856, earnestly to consider the question, whether the time had arrived to undertake the erection of a building. The times then were prosperous. There was an increasing demand for pine lumber, from which a considerable income was then being derived. It was finally considered, that from the means then in sight, and by issuing bonds secured by mortgage on the lands, the enterprise might safely be undertaken. Plans were accordingly invited, and a set by Alden & Cutter accepted, the building estimated to cost $50,000. The building thus erected was the West part of the great plan of the Architect,

MAIN BUILDING—BUILT IN 1857—ENLARGED IN 1874.

R. M. Alden, and shown on the preceding page.

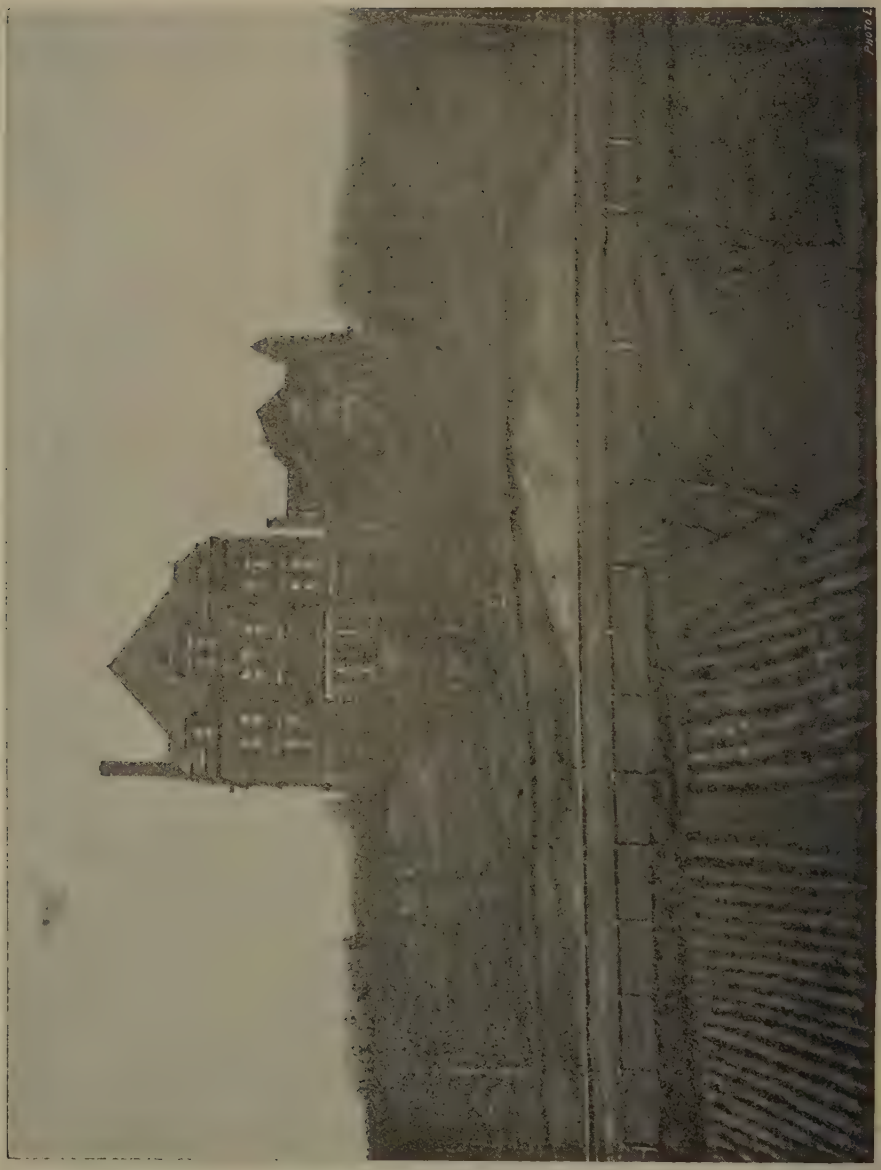
The work was commenced in 1856. The Regents had then a few thousand dollars on hand received from pine stumpage. This amount was, of course, soon exhausted. But the work continued to be prosecuted in 1857, though under increasing difficulties. All the Regents donated various amounts, none of them it is believed, giving less than a hundred dollars. In addition, some members advanced money amounting to several thousand dollars without security, save the good faith of the Board, to forward the completion of the work. By these means, the building was erected and under roof in the fall of 1857.

Then came unlooked for disaster. In September of that year, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, came the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, the commencement of a financial panic and crisis, such as the country had never before, and has never since witnessed. Tens of thousands of the best and wealthiest business men throughout the country, in less than three months, were utterly and irretrievably ruined. Money (in Minnesota) could not be obtained at any rate or on any securieties. This state of things continued for several years.

It was inevitable, from what has beore been stated, that the work of the completion of the building must at once stop. It was impossible to raise money East, on the University lands. Confidence in Western lands was utterly destroyed, and not for long weary years was it restored. For several years the building remained in an unfinished state.

As time went on, as was but natural, complaints were made, that the building remained uncompleted. Charges were even made that the Board of Regents had misappropriated the funds of the institution. The Board demanded an investigation. At the session of the Legislature in 1860, a committee was appointed for this purpose. After a most rigid and searching inquiry, continued for several days, the committee fully exonerated the Board from any and all charges of misappropriation of money. Every cent that had come into their hands was shown to have been honestly expended in the construction of the building. Not a dollar was found to have been appropriated by any member of the Board, either for services, expenses or otherwise. On the contrary, the institution was found to be in debt to members of the Board, in quite a considerable amount of money, advanced for the construction of the building, on which no interest had been paid for from two to three years. But the fact nevertheless remained, that the Board had erred in judgment in proceeding with the erection of a building without means to complete it, or even to pay indebtedness incurred. In short, the Board had made the same error in their collective capacity, that they in common with thousands of others, made in conducting their private business. None were more ready to acknowledge this than the members themselves.

In the meantime attention was called to the fact, that were suitable efforts made, it might be possible to secure more land in aid of the institution, on the admission of the State. Henry M. Rice, then a Delegate in Congress, and always a staunch and devoted friend of the University, took hold of the matter with his accustomed energy. He framed the Act, approved February 26, 1857, entitled an "Act authorizing the people of the Territory to form a Constitution and State Government," and he succeeded in having inserted a provision,



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

giving to the State "*Seventy-two sections of land*, for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be apportioned and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other."

In drawing this Act, Mr. Rice had the advice and assistance of Judge Douglas, and both considered that it would give the State seventy-two sections of land *in addition* to the land previously granted to the Territory by the Act of 1851. Afterwards, however, the Land Department raised objections to giving the State title to these lands, on the ground (if we are correctly informed), that it was not intended as an additional grant. Pending the controversy on this question Mr. Rice's term as Senator expired. He did not, however, relax his efforts in this behalf; and with the able assistance of Governor Pillsbury and the Hon. John Nicols of St. Paul, (who, in the meantime had been appointed on the Board of Regents), their labors were crowned with success, and the grant of seventy-two sections secured to the University. Other gentlemen aided in the work whose names we have not been able to obtain, except the Hon. E. M. Wilson, while Member of Congress. But probably the chief credit belongs to the three gentlemen above named.

It is, however, but simple justice to Mr. Nicols, to state, that his long and laborious services as Treasurer of the institution, and the discharge of duties connected therewith, during these years of depression, largely contributed to the final success which crowned the efforts of the Regents. His well known modesty led him rarely to allude to his important services, but they were known to, and most highly appreciated by the Board, and all the earnest friends of the University.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved February 14, 1860, entitled "an Act for the Government and regulation of the University of Minnesota," the institution was entirely re-organized. Section four of the Act provided that, "the University shall be governed and managed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, and five electors of the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, immediately after the passage of this Act, and such other persons as may be appointed in accordance with a subsequent provision." The Act contained the usual provisions, defining the powers and duties of the Regents, common to similar institutions.

Under this Act the following named persons constituted the Board under the re-organization, for the year 1860, viz: Gov. Alexander Ramsey, President; Wm. R. Marshall, Rev. Edward D. Neill, Chancellor, Jured Benson, John M. Berry, E. O. Hamlin, Uriah Thomas and W. M. Kimball. Uriah Thomas was elected Secretary, and W. M. Kimball, Treasurer.

Mr. Neill had been elected to the office of Chancellor by the Territorial Board in 1858, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction had been in 1861, attached to the Chancellorship. Both these offices were vacated by this distinguished citizen on his joining the Volunteer Army of the U. S. in 1861, as Chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment, and public service kept him absent from the State till 1872.

The State, however, was not yet ready to take up the educational work, for which the University was created. There was no money in the treasury to

complete the buildings and cancel the indebtedness. And it was not until 1864, that the Legislature appointed a special commission consisting of Messrs. John S. Pillsbury, John Nicols and O. C. Merriman, with full power to sell lands and pay debts. These gentlemen addressed themselves diligently to the work for which they were appointed; but it was not till December, 1867, that they were able to report that the debts were substantially paid, by a sale of less than 12,000 acres of land. They well earned the approbation of the people of the State, by the efficient and economical manner in which they discharged the trust reposed in them.

By this time the State was recovering from its financial depression, and in 1867, an Act was passed, appropriating $15,000, to be expended in repairing and furnishing the University building, and for the employing of teachers for the purpose of commencing the grammar and normal departments of the University of Minnesota. Under this Act the Board of Regents proceeded to employ the Rev. W. W. Washburn, B.A., as principal, and two assistants, who in October, 1867, commenced the work of instruction in the renovated University building. It will thus be seen that it is but a little over twenty years since, on a small scale, the work of instruction was commenced in the University, which has now grown to such unexpectedly great proportions, in so brief a time.

For some years, both previously, and after this commencement, the development of the institution was more or less hampered by political influences, almost inseparable from State institutions. It is not proposed to enter into any history of these. Suffice it to say, that the staunch friends of the University among the Regents, and the educated men of the State, patiently and persistently, struggled against these influences, and ultimately had the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success. At least, there are no present indications that any political schemes or figuring are to be permitted to interfere with the highest development of the University.

Meantime, the preparatory department which had been opened in 1867, under the charge of Mr. Washburn and his assistants, Messrs. G. Campbell, Ira Moore and E. H. Twining, had been successfully progressing till the summer of 1869. It had then become apparent that the time had arrived to enlarge the field of instruction. In that year it was determined to organize a regular college course of instruction. Before speaking of this, however, it is proper to refer to some legislation, which had an important bearing on reaching this conclusion.

An Act of Congress was passed July 2d, 1862, entitled "an Act donating lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." This Act had been accepted by the Legislature of Minnesota, and the lands received thereunder entrusted to the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, chartered in 1858, and located in McLeod County.

An Act was passed by the Legislature, approved February 18, 1868, entitled "an Act to re-organize and provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and establish an Agricultural College therein." The first two sections read as follows:

SECTION 1. The object of the University of Minnesota, established by the Constitution, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony, shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts, and such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, including military tactics and other scientific and classical studies."

THE CAMPUS AS SEEN WHEN LOOKING SOUTH FROM WALK TO THE MAIN BUILDING.

SEC. 2. There shall be established in the University of Minnesota, five or more colleges or departments, that is to say, a department of elementary instruction, a college of science, literature and the arts, a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, a college or department of law, and also a college or department of medicine."

Section seven provided that there should be placed at the disposal of the Regents, "all the interest and income of the fund to be derived from the sales of all the lands granted or to be granted to the State of Minnesota by virtue of an Act of Congress, entitled "an Act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts;" and also all such gifts, grants and contributions to the endowment thereof, as may be derived from any and all sources."

From this Act it will be seen the scope and powers of the University were greatly enlarged, and its means for carrying on its work much increased. The ground work and plan was laid out, for a University in the true sense of the term, and not in name only. The foundations were broadly laid for the beginning of the real work of the institution. A change was also made in the government of the University. It was vested in a Board of nine Regents, of whom the Governor of the State, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were to be *ex-officio* members, and the seven remaining members thereof to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of a Regent is three years. The first Board under this Act consisted of the following named persons, viz:

Gov. Wm. R. Marshall, and M. H. Dunnell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex-officio;* R. S. Donaldson, of Farmington; A. A. Harwood, of Owatonna; H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul; E. J. Thompson, of Chatfield; O. C. Merriman, of St. Anthony; John Nicols, of St. Paul, and J. S. Pillsbury, of St. Anthony. J. S. Pillsbury was chosen President, O. C. Merriman, Secretary, and John Nicols, Treasurer.

The Board having determined, in 1869, as before stated, to proceed with the organization of a college course proper, the most important question first to be solved was the selection of a President. This position—almost always a difficult one to satisfactorily fill—was in the present instance, rendered much more so, by the peculiar circumstances of the case. A complete system of University, or at least college education, and instruction, must be planned and put into execution, as fast as the exigencies of the institution required. A faculty was to be organized, classes, both preparatory and collegiate to be formed, text books to be decided on, and innumerable matters of detail, requiring the personal attention of the President, which ordinarily are not a part of the duties of that officer. Many changes in the system of education were going on, in the old established colleges, some of them quite radical and untried, and it was a most difficult problem, to determine the best methods. Clearly, the position was to be no sinecure. It was certain to be most fruitful of labors, with no prospect of reaping the fruits for many years to come.

The Regents were not unmindful of the gravity of the situation, and proceeded with caution. After due deliberation and careful investigation, they finally unanimously agreed in the selection of Colonel William M. Folwell, as President of the University. The selection was in every respect a most fortunate one, and the result proved the wisdom of their choice.

MR. WILLIAM M. FOLWELL was born

in the town of Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y., February 14, 1833. His youth was divided between work on a farm and attendance on common school. At the age of fourteen he passed a year at the Academy in Nunda, N. Y., and later, after the experience of two winters in teaching common schools, a year was spent in Ovid Academy, in the same State, after which he entered the Sophomore class of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He was graduated from this college in 1857, with the rank of valedictorian.

A year after his graduation he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in Hobart College, devoting also a part of his time to instruction in languages. In this position he remained for two years, devoting all his leisure to the study of law, under the direction of the Hon. Chas. J. Folger, the distinguished jurist, and late Secretary of the Treasury.

About this time his attention was turned to a subject, then but little studied in American colleges, that of comparative philology. It possessed a peculiar attraction for him, and after pursuing it for a time under disadvantages, he resolved to go to Germany, where far better facilities could be enjoyed.

In October, 1861, he was matriculated as a student of Philology in the University of Berlin. Letters which he brought from home introduced him to several distinguished German professors, including such names as Weber, Roediger, Lepsius, Bopp and Grimm.

The breaking out of the war, however, cut short the programme of his philological studies, as he felt his first duty was to his country in her hour of peril. After a trip through several countries of Europe, he returned home in the latter part of 1861, and immediately offered his services in any position where his education and experience might render him useful. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 50th New York Regiment of Engineers. In February, 1862, he was in command of a company of Engineers, then stationed with the 50th Regiment in Washington, D. C. From this time on, till his muster out of the service in July, 1865, he was unremittingly engaged in active service in the Engineering Department. He was promoted to Captain in the fall of 1862. In 1864 he was promoted to be Major by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious service," in the campaign of that year against Richmond. In the following winter he was commissioned a Major of Engineers in his own Regiment. At the opening of the campaign in 1865, Major Folwell was placed in command of a detachment of 450 Engineer troops, reserved for such duty as the Chief Engineer might order. This detachment was in most active service during the whole campaign, and rendered services which earned for its commander the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Vols. No higher rank was then obtainable in the Volunteer Engineer corps as then organized.

During his four years of active service, his studies had been necessarily entirely neglected. Life was to be begun anew. Soon after his discharge a position was offered him of sharing in the management of a large business in Northern Ohio, embracing coopering, milling, merchandising, and a large landed estate. This he accepted, and continued in the employment nearly four years. It was during this time that he took up in earnest the studies in economics and politics, which of late years have almost exclusively occupied him.

In the winter of 1869, Colonel Folwell was offered the Professorship of

STUDENTS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, 1889.

Mathematics and Engineering in Kenyon College, Ohio. The position was accepted and the duties performed for part of the year. In August, 1869, he was elected President of the University of Minnesota, and entered upon the discharge of his duties the following month. From this brief sketch, it will be seen that Colonel Folwell had a large experience of men and affairs, which in addition to his scholastic attainments, was of great service to him in the discharge of the new duties to which he had been called.*

The position of President of the University was tendered to Colonel Folwell unsought, and in view of the situation before stated, was one of grave responsibility. Had the choice been left to him, his own preferences and habits of thought, would have led him to a professional, rather than executive chair. But the line of duty was presented in such a way that he did not feel at liberty to decline the responsibility. As before stated, in 1869, he accepted the position, and with his accustomed energy, entered upon the discharge of the duties incident thereto. He was inaugurated December 22nd, 1869.

For the next fifteen years he applied himself unremittingly and successfully to the work before him. The progress of the University during that period, is the enduring evidence of the wisdom of his administration, not less than of the hearty co-operation of the Board of Regents, and their earnest efforts to place the institution on a broad and secure foundation. Some of the leading incidents, following the induction of President Folwell to office, connected with this part of the history of the University, may properly here be stated.

At this time of the commencement of college work, the value of the property belonging to the institution was conservatively estimated at a round million of dollars. Of course, but a very small portion of this was available, or interest bearing funds. But the result was conclusive evidence of the wisdom and energy with which the Regents had labored for nearly ten years, to rescue the institution from a state of what was thought almost hopeless bankruptcy, and placing it in a condition for future work and usefulness, unsurpassed by that of any similar institution in the Northwest.

As before remarked, it was in 1869, that the first beginning of college work was made. The preparatory department had fitted a small number of excellent and ambitious students for such work. The college year opened in September with a class of fifteen. From that time the work of the University has proceeded steadily in a course of healthful development. The preparatory department having served its purpose in the early days when the high schools of the State were undeveloped, has been lopped off, the last vestige having disappeared with the close of the college year, 1889-90.

The operation of the High School Board, as designed, and for several years conducted by the President of the University, has more than exceeded expectations, and Minnesota presents the first example in the country of a public school system, organically connected in all its elements, from the primary school to the post-graduate course of the University.

In the year 1875, the main part of the Academic building as projected in 1857, was erected, although much changed in plans and elevation. At the same time the old wing underwent such alterations as to unite it with the new addition as a whole. The result was a reasonably confluent and comfortable, if not hand-

*For most of the facts contained in the foregoing sketch, we are indebted THE GOPHER, an interesting publication of 1890, by class of '90, of the University.

some, structure. Repaired and improved by the introduction of heating and ventilating apparatus, this Academic building is still in use, and will be of service for many years to come.

To accommodate the work of the College of Agriculture and the sciences related thereto, chemistry, physics and botany, a brick building of considerable dimensions was erected in the same year. 1875. The appointments of this building were such as to make it very useful, although it soon became too small to accommodate the enlarging work of the departments occupying it. The removal of the Department of Physics to the new Engineering building, and of Agriculture to the new farm on Como Avenue, gave room for the expansion of the Department of Chemistry. In the fall of 1888, a fire destroyed the old Agricultural College, at least to the extent of rendering the upper story useless. In anticipation of Legislative assistance, it was decided to put on a temporary roof to render the first story and basement usable for the remainder of the year. An entirely new building now occupies its site. In this structure the Departments of Physics and Chemistry are to be accommodated in a manner and style unequalled in this country.

A period of eight years elapsed after the erection of the buildings described, as erected in 1875, before any new structures appeared on the campus. Although the immediate demands on these buildings were met within five years at some inconvenience, it became apparent, at least to those on the ground, that the growth of the institution would soon require larger accommodation. So much impressed with this idea was President Folwell, that at the annual meeting of the Board of Regents, occurring on the last days of December, 1880, he submitted to that body a plan for the addition of new buildings, and recommended that the Legislature be asked to appropriate for their erection, the sum of $30,000 a year, for ten successive years. The Board concurred in his views, but thought it wise to reduce the sum to be then asked for, to $30,000 a year, for a term of six years. In pursuance of the action of the Regents, the President drafted a bill, which passed both houses, without the least alteration, and stands as Chapter 175 of the General Laws of 1881.

It so chanced that on the night following the day on which this Act received the approving signature of Governor Pillsbury, the State Capitol was burned to the ground. Not long after, the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter was extensively damaged by fire; and the State Prison at Stillwater, had been likewise unfortunate. These disasters occasioned sudden and unexpected drafts upon the State treasury. Under the circumstances, the Board of Regents, patiently and magnanimously resolved to postpone the development of the institution they had planned, till the extraordinary drain on the treasury should be over. This was a sore disappointment to the president and faculty, who keenly felt the need of enlarged accommodations, to render their work more effective; and to some extent perhaps incurred censure for the condition of apparent stagnation in University affairs, for some period following the date mentioned.

It is a fact which deserves to be emphasized, that the Act of 1881, providing for the erection of new buildings, to accommodate the growth of old departments, the opening of new ones, and the inevitable increase in attendance, was the foundation of all subsequent building development. The law of 1881, provided for the erection of (1) a farm

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

house, (2) a gymnasium and drill hall, (3) a museum, (4) a building for engineering and physics, (5) an observatory, and (6) a library building. The departures from the plan in detail, have been such as subsequent casualities and exigencies suggested.

The charter of 1868, authorized the Regents to buy for the use of the Agricultural College, lands suitable for an experimental farm. They soon after purchased, for the sum of $8,500, 120 acres of land lying east of the University campus, on the old territorial road beyond the City limits.

This farm proved to be in some respects unsuitable, and the growth of the City made it possible to dispose of it to excellent advantage. In 1883, it was put on the market, and sold at such rates, for lots and blocks as to yield over $150,000.

Out of this fund a tract of land on Como Avenue, distant about two miles, and known as the "Bass Farm," and comprising 155 acres, was bought at $200 per acre. Ninety-two acres adjoining were afterwards purchased, but at a higher price.

Utilizing temporarily the old buildings of the farm, the Regents proceeded the same year (1883) to erect an ample farm house, and later, a large barn, a plant house, and a laboratory.

Two other buildings have lately been added for the accommodation of a school of practical agriculture, opened in October, 1888, in accordance with what was believed to be the demand of the farmers of the State as a body. The catalogue for the year mentioned gives the plan and course of studies, and exercise of the school.

It should be remarked that a laboratory and a plant house have been provided to carry out the provisions of the "Hatch Law," establishing agricultural experiment stations in all the States—the Minnesota station having been established on the Experimental Farm of the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

In pursuance of the Act of 1881, appropriating $180,000 for building, the Regents proceeded in the summer of 1883, to plan for the erection of a drill hall and gymnasium. The sketch of a floor plan submitted by President Folwell, outlined a large oblong building about 150 by 60 feet, one story high. To adapt it to use for seating large audiences, at commencement, the sketch showed an enlargement on one of the long sides, for a stage and green rooms, and a corresponding one opposite to be occupied with seats. This plan was later enlarged and elaborated, and the original idea and purpose so obscured, that when the architect's building plans were completed, the President was constrained to say in writing, that "he could not conceive that any such structure could be seriously contemplated." The plans however, were approved, and a large sum of money expended on the building and its furniture.

In the meantime, the academical work of the University had been steadily and prosperously progressing. In the year 1884, the number of students connected with the institution had increased to 394. The executive duties naturally devolving upon the President, and other labors co-relative thereto, and especially more exigent in a young, than in an old well established college, were such as to require the whole time of that officer. While engaged in the discharge of these duties, President Folwell had by no means lost his taste and preference for the exclusive work of an instructor. And the time seemed to have arrived when he could indulge this preference without injury, and as he

hoped, to the advantage of the University. His labors had been unremitting in its behalf since his connection with it, and he enjoyed the great satisfaction of having aided its growth from the humblest beginnings, to a position among the colleges of the Northwest, second to none in comparison with its age. That his labors in this behalf were appreciated by the Regents, was shown by the flattering resolutions spread upon the minutes of the Board on his retirement from office. He was unanimously elected as professor of political science, and librarian and lecturer on international law, which chair he still fills to the entire acceptance of the Faculty and Regents. He also finds time to give more or less attention to important objects outside his professional duties. He is a member of the Park Commission, a Trustee of St. Barnabas Hospital, a Director of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and for six years its President, and not infrequently, is called upon to lecture before various public bodies in different parts of the State. Although he resigned the office of President in 1883, it was not till a year and a half later that the Board of Regents actually relieved him from the discharge of its duties.

CYRUS NORTHRUP, L. L. D., was elected President of the University in 1884. He was born in Ridgfield, Conn., September 30, 1834. He attended school in Ridgfield until sixteen years of age, then spent one year at study at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; entered Yale College in 1852, but was soon after obliged to leave for a year on account of ill health. He resumed his studies in 1854, and graduated with the class of 1857, with the third highest honor in scholarship in a class of 104.

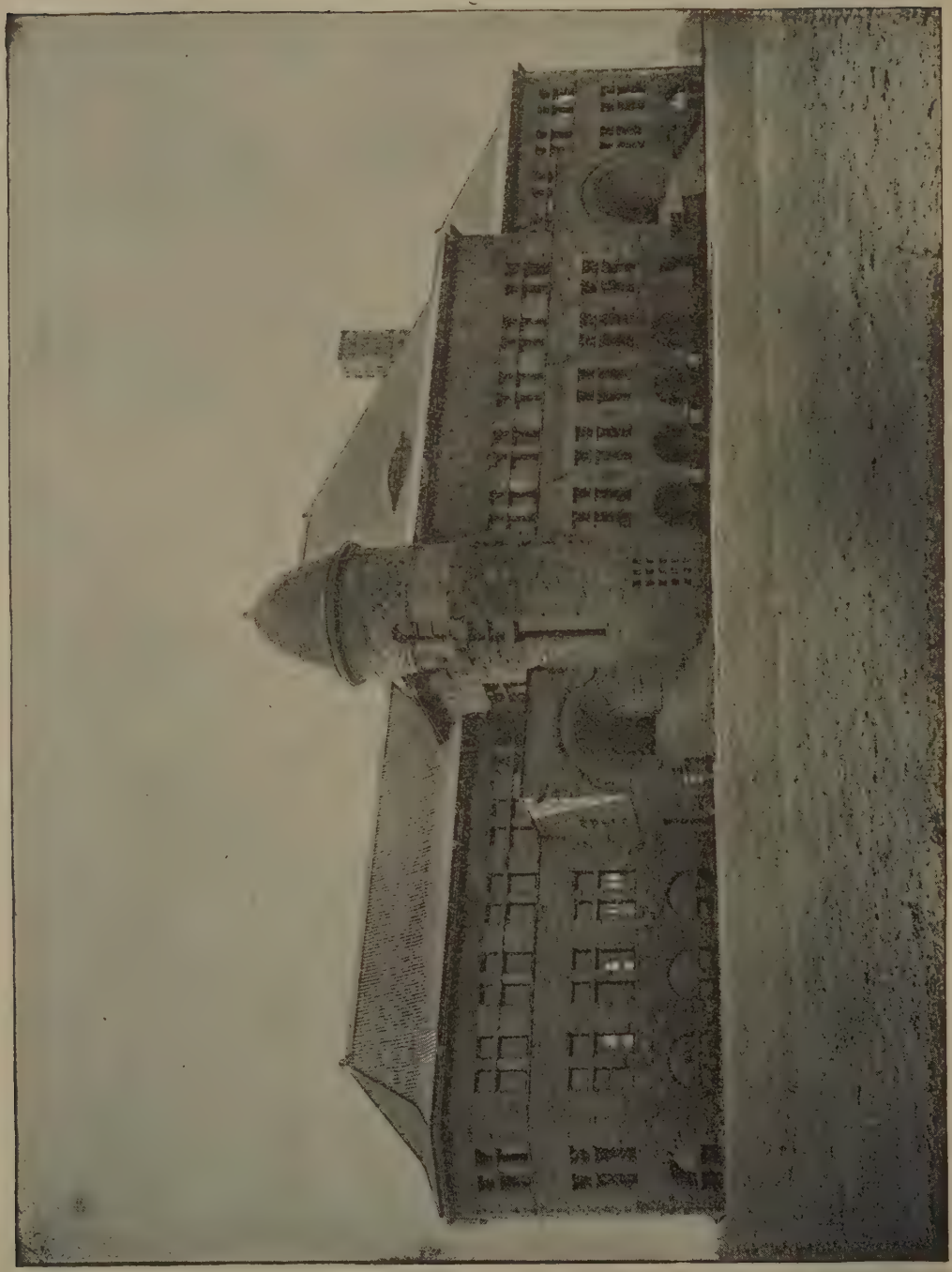
After graduation he taught two years in New Haven, and in 1860, graduated at the Yale Law School. He commenced the practice of law in Norfolk, Conn., the following year. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1861, and of the Senate in 1862. The same year he became Editor in Chief of the *New Haven Daily Palladium*, one of the most influential papers in the State. The following year he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale College. This position he held till 1884, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the University.

After his graduation, President Northrup was active in politics in his native State for twenty years, making many addresses in every campaign in behalf of the Republican party. In 1867, he was a candidate for Congress in the New Haven district. He has delivered numerous addresses in different States of the Union, on educational, religious and political subjects.*

President Northrup was peculiarly fitted by his education, executive ability, and varied and extensive knowledge of the world, to take up the work of the University, where it had been laid down by President Folwell, and carry it forward to a successful issue. Possessing to an unusual degree popular and engaging traits and manners, he has the faculty of making friends with almost all with whom he comes in contact. The affection of the students for him, and his entire control over them, is something quite unusual and extraordinary. In this respect he more nearly resembles the lamented President Day of Yale College, than any other one we have known in the same position.

The remarkable and rapid increase in the number of students attending the University during the last six years, attests the confidence in the wisdom of its management, and the facilities it is

* We are indebted to THE GOPHER, before mentioned, for most of the facts above given in the life of President Northrup.



PILLSBURY HALL, 1889.

giving for a thorough education. It must become increasingly in the future a most important factor, not only in the educational development of the City, but in its material prosperity as well. It must inevitably attract a large number of cultivated people, who seek its advantages for the education of their children.

From the catalogue of the University published in 1890, we learn that there were connected with its different departments, 770 gentlemen, and 232 ladies—an aggregate of 1,002. This showing, considering the age of the institution, is in the highest degree flattering. This rate of increase continued but a few years longer, will leave it without a rival in number of students, by any University or College in the United States.

It does not fall within the limits assigned to this article, to give an account of the internal goverment of the institution, or the scope of studies pursued therein. Those interested in that regard, have only to consult the complete and excellent catalogue above mentioned. Nor indeed, to give any detailed sketch of the earnest and praiseworthy labors of Regents and Faculty, continued through many years, and without which the University could by no means have attained the high rank which it now occupies. Our design has rather been to rescue from oblivion, some of the incidents connected with its early history, which might be lost, when those taking part in the same have passed away.

It would, however, not be fitting to close this sketch without some brief reference to the distinguished services rendered to the institution by Gov. John S. Pillsbury. For thirty years he has been instant in devoting his time and money to further the interests of the institution. During the long years of its depression, he labored unweariedly to rescue it from financial ruin, and establish it on a firm foundation. And later, in 1887, when State aid was lacking to carry on the work which had been undertaken of building the Science Hall, he most generously donated from his ample fortune, a sum sufficient to complete the same, then estimated at $150,000. His interest in the institution is still undiminished, and being in the full vigor of life, there is good reason to believe, it may enjoy for many years to come, the services which in the past have been of such inestimable benefit.

To another honored name—that of Gov. Henry H. Sibley—does the University owe a deep debt of gratitude. For nearly forty years has he been a member of the Board of Regents, and given unstintedly of his time and labors to the interests of the institution. In its darkest days he did not waiver, and his interest and efforts in its behalf have never relaxed, until perhaps in some small measure recently, from physical infirmities, due to advanced age. His position, his wisdom, and sound clear judgment, have always been a tower of strength to the University, and no one will be more missed from the counsels of the Board than Governor Sibley. His lamented death occurred February 18th, 1891.

Jabez Brooks, D. D., Professor of Greek, is the oldest member of the Faculty, having been elected to the chair in 1869. N. H. Winchell, M. A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, ranks next, having been elected in 1872. For several years, Professor Winchell has been exclusively occupied as Chief Geologist of the Geological Natural History of the State, being relieved from teaching for that purpose. This survey by virtue of a Legislative Act, prepared and formulated by President Folwell, is

placed under the care of the Board of Regents of the University. One of the results of this arrangement will be the establishment of a great and splendid Museum, illustrating especially the entire Geology of the State, and eventually, doubtless, of a large part of the Northwest. Very creditable progress has already been made in this direction.

The College of Medicine of the University, opened October 6th, 1891, (fourth year), under the most flattering auspices. The attendance was larger than ever before. The new building, for this College now in course of construction, at an expense of about $60,000, is expected to be completed early in 1892. The opening exercises in the College of Homœopathy, also took place on the same date. Both schools now belong to the University, and are under its control. The Veterinary Department of the Agricultural School, also opened on October 6th, for the first time. It is located at the corner of Fourth Street and Fourteenth Avenue South. It is under the direction of Olaf Schwartzkopf, and starts out with thirty students.

NEWTON HORACE WINCHELL. In response to an invitation from the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, Prof. Winchell came to the State in the summer of 1872, and in execution of the duties entrusted to the Board of Regents, by an Act of the Legislature of 1872, to cause a Geological and Natural History Survey of the State to be prosecuted, was appointed Director of the survey, and also was elected to the Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy in the University. Since that time he has been known throughout the State by the energetic and intelligent prosecution of the survey, summerized in Nineteen Annual Reports, and two volumes of final reports; by his instruction in science to the successive classes of the University; and to scientific men of other States and foreign countries, by his numerous publications upon scientific subjects, by his original investigations in Geology and Paleontology; and by his conduct in recent years as Managing Editor of the *American Geologist*, a monthly periodical circulating among scientific men in all civilized countries of the world.

An elder brother, the late Alexander Winchell, had for many years allied his name to the illustrious leaders in Geological and kindred science throughout the world. To place Winchell, and Dawson and Agassiz in the same category of fame with Hugh Miller and Lyell, is no disparagement of those great men. The career of Prof. N. H. Winchell, yet in full course of intellectual activity, gives bright promise that the younger brother will occupy an equally exalted pedestal of fame, in the scientific world, with the elder, when it shall have run its course.

Alexander and Newton H. Winchell were sons of Horace Winchell. Newton, was born December 17th, 1839, at Spencer's Corners, in the town of North East, Dutchess County, New York. The family had resided on the fertile slopes of one of the mountains of the Taconic Range, since known as Winchell Mountain, since about the year 1760, and traces its descent from Robert Winchell, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1634. Though none of the immediate ancestors were specially devoted to science, they were many of them men of letters, and not a few graduates of Yale, Brown and other New England Colleges.

Nevertheless, the worldly circumstances of the parents were so limited, that the sons, yearning for a liberal education, were forced to earn by their own labor much of the means for obtaining it. The subject of this sketch taught a

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district school near his birth place when sixteen years old, and taught in adjoining districts for three successive seasons. He then removed to Ann Arbor, and became a resident in the family of his brother Alexander, who was Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan, and completed the studies preparatory to entering college. He was matriculated in the University in 1858, but did not graduate until 1866, being compelled to earn his expenses, first by service in 1861 and 1869, on the Michigan Geological Survey, and afterwards by teaching in the intervals of study. He received the bachelor's degree of his *Alma Mater*, and in course the Master's also. During the four succeeding years he was successively Principal of the High School at Kalamazoo, and Superintendent of schools at Port Huron and Adrian, and for two years was engaged upon the Geological Survey, in Ohio. The report of this last employment, coming to the knowledge of the Regents of the University of Minnesota, induced the giving of the invitation mentioned, to undertake the Directorship of the Minnesota Survey.

In 1864, before his graduation, Professor Winchell married Miss C. S. Imus, of Galesburg, Mich., who was a graduate of, and afterwards a teacher in Albion College, Mich. They have five children. The older son, Horace V., a graduate of the University of Michigan, possesses the scientific genius of his uncle and father, and has been associated with his father on the Minnesota Survey, and is in request for the examination of economic enterprises, requiring the application of scientific principles. A younger son, Alexander N., is yet pursuing his studies. A daughter is the wife of F. N. Stacy, one of the Editors of the Minneapolis *Daily Tribune*, and another is married to Ulysses S. Grant, son of the Assistant Secretary of War, and himself a promising young Geologist. The youngest—a daughter—is at home.

Professor Winchell is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Corresponding Member of the New York and Buffalo Academies of Science, a Fellow of the American Geological Society, a Member of the National Geographical Society, and Honorary Member of other scientific bodies. He has been among the most diligent and active members of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science at Minneapolis, and has more than once served as its President. He is a life Member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and for several years has served on its Executive Council. Besides his Professorship in the University he has been Curator of its Museum, which is an outgrowth of the Geological Survey. It contains over eight thousand entries in its geological and mineralogical department, and in the zöological nearly two thousand, embracing several times as many specimens. This is a valuable means of instruction to the students in Natural Science, and of enlightment and pleasure to all visitors.

Professor Winchell's life work and enduring monument is the Geological Survey of the State of Minnesota, in which he engaged with enthusiasm and has pursued with unwearied diligence. Nearly all parts of the State have been explored, mapped and described in their geological relations, and the final reports are being published. Besides the scientific value of these examinations, not a few economic advantages have resulted. Impracticable and visionary enterprises have been checked, and others guided to successful results. Especially valuable have been the labors of the Survey, in developing and guiding the iron mining industry in

Very truly
A. H. Mitchell

the Vermillion and Mesabi ranges of the Northern part of the State. One of the latest reports is an exhaustive treatise upon the iron ores of the State. The chief means for the prosecution of the survey has been derived from the sale of the Salt Springs grant of public lands, which were rescued from threatened spoliation by the counsels of the State Geologist, and placed in the control of the Regents of the University, to be devoted to this work.

Professor Winchell has been a prolific writer upon scientific subjects, chiefly connected with Geology, and has prepared many papers for scientific bodies, and current publications.

Among the more prominent of these may be mentioned the following:

The Glacial Features of Green Bay, of Lake Michigan, with some observations on a probable former outlet of lake Superior.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, (3), ii, 15; July, 1875.

The Surface Geology of Northwestern Ohio.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* xxi, 152, 1875.

Reports on the Geological Survey of Ohio; counties of Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot and Marion, in the *first volume of the final report*; counties of Ottawa, Crawford, Morrow, Delaware, Van Wert, Union, Paulding, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Allen, Auglaize, Henry, and Defiance, in the *second volume of the final report*.

The First Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1872. First and second editions identical, 112 pp. 8 vo. Contains a list of earlier publications, and a sketch of the geology of the State, with a colored geological map of the State.

The Second Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1873, 219 pp. 8 vo. Contains chapters on the Belle Plaine salt well; peat, and the geology of the Minnesota valley.

The Drift-Deposits of the Northwest.—*Popular Science Monthly*, June and July, 1873.

Notes on the drift-soils of Minnesota.—*Fourth annual report of the commissioner of statistics of Minnesota*, 1873.

The Devonian limestone in Ohio.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* xxii, 100, 1873.

On the Hamilton in Ohio.—*Am. Jour. Sci.* (3), vii, 395, 1874.

Report concerning the Salt Spring lands due the State of Minnesota, 1874, 8 vo. 26 pp.

The economical geology of the region of Cheboygan and old Mackinac in the counties of Presqu' Isle, Cheboygan and Emmet, State of Michigan. Report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture for 1873.

Geological notes from early explorers in the Minnesota valley; two papers.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.* Vol. i, pp. 89 and 153; 1874 and 1875.

The third annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1874. Freeborn and Mower counties, with colored geological maps.

Report of a reconnoissance of the Black Hills of Dakota, made in the summer of 1874 by Capt. Wm. Ludlow. Geological report by N. H. Winchell; contains the first geological map of the interior of the Black Hills.

Report on the copper and silver districts of Southwestern New Mexico. Published in Raymond's *Mines and Mining west of the Rocky Mountains.* Washington, 1874, pp. 335-43.

Vegetable remains in the drift-deposits of the Northwest.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* xxiv, 42, 1875.

On the parallelism of Devonian out-crops in Michigan and Ohio.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* 1875, xxiv, 57.

Notes on a deep well drilled at East Minneapolis in 1874-1875.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, i, 187. Reprinted in the fifth report on the Minnesota Survey.

The fourth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1875. Contains Fillmore county; and other counties by M. W. Harrington.

The fifth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1876. Contains reports on Houston and Hennepin counties, the latter having the discussion of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony; with reports on chemistry, ornithology, entomology and botany, by assistants.

The sixth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1877. Contains a discussion of the water supply of the Red River Valley; the geology of Morrison, of Pipestone and Rock counties, and of Ramsey county: also chapters on Rice county; chemistry; entomology and ornithology, by assistants.

The seventh annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1878. Contains a preliminary report on the stratigraphy of the rocks of the northern part of the state, with their mineral characteristics; with reports by as-

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sistants on chemistry, ornithology, botany, and on microscopic Entomostraca.

The Cretaceous in Minnesota.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, vol. i, 347, 1877.

The recession of the Falls of St. Anthony.—*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.* [London], for November, 1878.

Annual address of the President of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, vol. i, 389.

The eighth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1879. Contains chapters on the microscopic examination of rocks; on the Cupriferous at Duluth; descriptions of two species of Lingula, one of Crania and seven of Orthis; and reports by assistants; also a paper on Castoroides Ohioensis at Minneapolis.

Preliminary report on the building stones, clays, limes, cements, roofing, flagging and paving stones of Minnesota, 1880, 8vo., 37 pp.

The ancient copper mines of Isle Royale, [abstract].—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, 1880, vol, i., 29. Printed in full in the *Popular Science Monthly*, xix, 601.

The Cupriferous series in Minnesota.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, 1880.

Typical thin sections of the Cupriferous series in Minnesota.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, 1881.

The State and higher education; an address delivered Jan. 12, 1881, before the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, vol. ii, 1881.

Dall's observations on arctic ice, and the bearing of the facts on the glacial phenomena of Minnesota.—*Am. Jour. Sci.* (3), xxi., 358, 1881.

The ninth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1880. Contains field descriptions and notes on 442 crystalline rock samples; description of two species of Orthis and one of Strophomena; with chapters on the water supply of the Red River Valley, with simple tests of the qualities of water, and on the Cupriferous series in Minnesota; also reports by assistants.

The tenth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1881. Contains preliminary descriptions and field notes on 393 crystalline rock samples, chapters on the Potsdam sandstone, typical thin sections of the rocks of the Cupriferous series in Minnesota, description of fossil elephant's teeth from Montana, and a translation from the German of Kloos, of "Geological Notes on Minnesota," and notes on a deep well drilled at Minneapolis; also contains chapters by assistants.

The eleventh annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota,, 1882. Contains a report on the mineralogy of Minnesota and a translation from the *Neues Jahrbuch fur Mineralogie* for 1877, of Streng and Kloos' papers on the crystalline rocks of Minnesota, with a note on the age of the rocks of the Mesabi and Vermilion iron districts, with other chapters by assistants.

Resume d'une communication sur la nomenclature Geologique dans l'echelle statigraphique. *Congres Geologique International; deuxieme session*, 1881, p. 642.

The Geology of Minnesota, vol. 1 *of the final report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota*, 4to, 697 pages, 43 plates, and 52 figures, 1872-1882; also contains chapters by M. W. Harrington and Warren Upham.

The strength of Minnesota and New England granites.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, 1883, xxxi., 249, [abstract]. Reprinted in full in the twelfth annual report on the Minnesota Survey.

The twelfth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1883. Contains a paper on the strength of Minnesota and New England granites and various miscellany; also chapters by assistants.

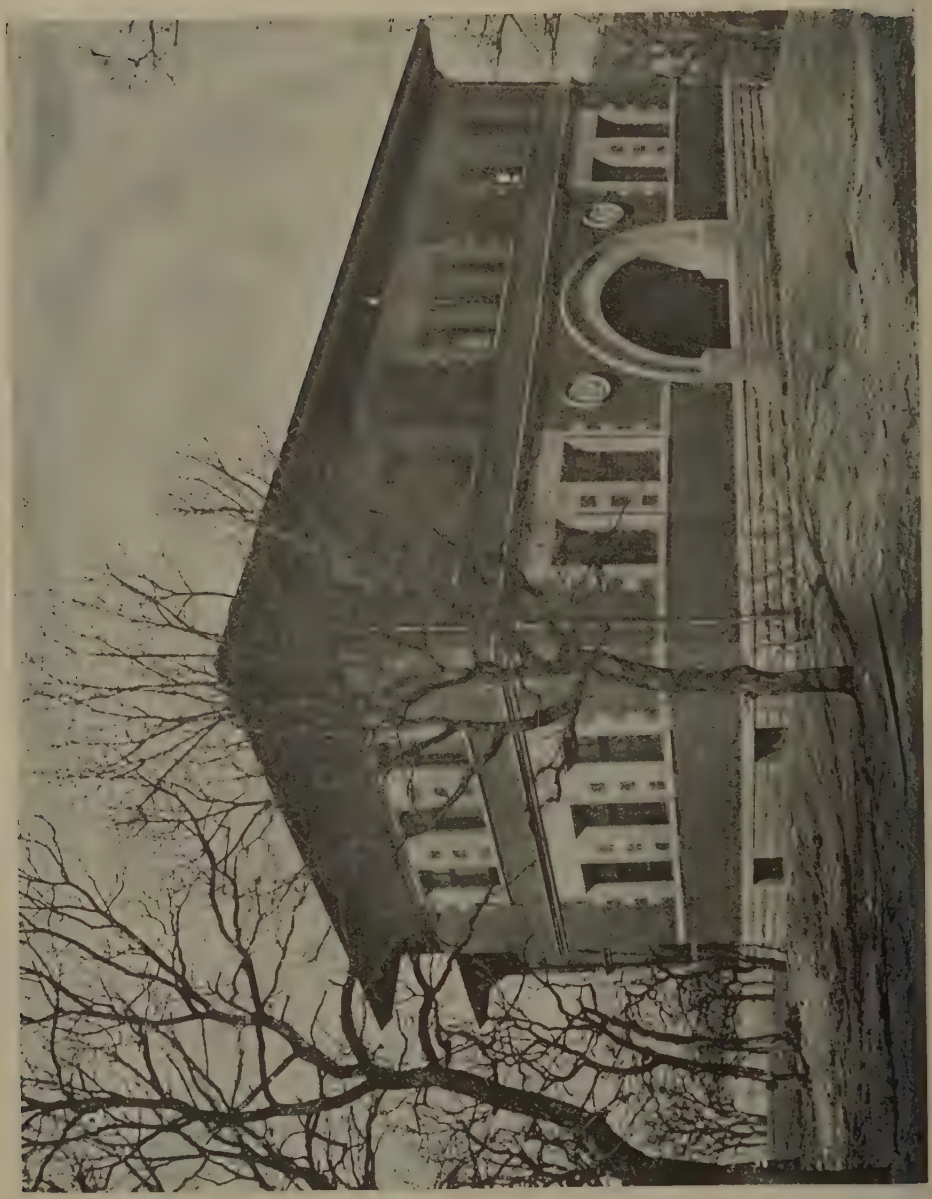
Circular letter to the Geologists of America (as chairman of a committee for the organization of what became the *Geological Society of America*, 1881). This was subsequently reprinted in the *American Geologist*, vol. vi, p. 184.

The crystalline rocks of the Northwest, Vice-presidential address before Section of Geology and Geography, *Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, Philadelphia, Sep. 5, 1884.

The Thirteenth annual report of the Geological and Natural History survey of Minnesota contains observations in Pope county and on the crystalline rocks of the northeastern part of the State. Here is first foreshadowed the classification of the iron ores of the State which afterwards was adopted, with slight modifications, in the final report (Bulletin No. 6) on the iron ores of Minnesota, and which has wrought a great change in the prevailing ideas of the geology and of the origin of those ores. This report also announces primordial fossils found in the red quartzyte in Pipestone county, correcting the reported age of a great formation which before had been put in the Archean, and contains various miscellany.

The mineral exhibit of Minnesota at the New Orleans exposition, 1884. Published in the report of the State Mineralogist of California for 1885, pp. 167-69.

The Fourteenth annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for



LAW BUILDING.

1885. This report contains descriptions of some new fossils, and a revision of the Cambrian in Minnesota.

Notes on classification and nomenclature for the American committee of the International Geological Congress, March, 1887. *American Naturalist*, August, 1887.

Some thoughts on eruptive rocks with special reference to those of Minnesota. *Proc. A. A. A. S.* 1887.

Fifteenth annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota for 1886. This gives a multitude of detailed observations in the country northeast from Duluth, illustrative of the geology of the iron-bearing rocks, and contains a geological map, 1887.

Sixteenth report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for 1887. This report is similar to the fifteenth, but embraces comparative studies in the area of the original Huronian, at Marquette and on the Gogebic range in Michigan. 1888.

The Geology of Minnesota, vol. ii, of the final report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota. This is one of the matured results of the survey, and like volume 1 consists of about 700 quarto pages, with over forty maps and plates. The chief feature of the volume is the final discussion of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony, which is abundantly illustrated with reproductions of old maps, paintings and other views of the falls showing their position at various dates from the time of their discovery by Hennepin to 1857. 1888.

Natural Gas in Minnesota. Bulletin No. 5, of the publications of the Geological Survey, octavo 39 pages. 1889.

Seventeenth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for 1888. This contains a general review of progress made in the study of the crystalline rocks. 1889.

The Animikic black slates and quartzytes, and the Ogishke conglomerate of Minnesota the equivalent of the "Original Huronian." *American Geologist*, Jan. 1888.

Some objections to the word *Taconic* considered. *American Geologist*, March, 1888.

A great primordial quartzyte. *American Geologist*, March, 1888.

Report of the Sub-committee on the Lower Palæozoic. Presented for the American Committee to the International Congress of Geologists, London Session, 1888. *American Geologist*, Sept. 1888. Also published in the report of the Congress, London, 1891.

Natural Science at the University of Minnesota. March, 1889.

Benjamin Franklin Shumaed, a sketch. *American Geologist*, July, 1889.

On a possible chemical origin of the Iron ores of the Keewatin in Minnesota (with H. V. Winchell). *American Geologist*, Dec. 1889.

Methods of Stratigraphy in studying the Huronian. *American Geologist*, Dec. 1889.

The Brenham, Kiowa county, Kansas, meteorites (with Prof. J. A. Dodge). *American Geologist*, May and Dec., 1890.

A sketch of Richard Owen. *American Geologist*, Sept., 1890.

The Taconic Iron Ores of Minnesota and of western New England (with H. V. Winchell). *American Geologist*, Nov. 1890.

Jean N. Nicollet, a sketch. *American Geologist*, Dec., 1891.

Eighteenth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for 1889. This report also is concerned with the crystalline rocks, and specially with phenomena that bear on a theory of the origin of the iron ores of the State.

The eastern equivalents of the Minnesota iron ores. Read before the Minnesota Academy of Sciences Oct. 7, 1890. Published in "*The Iron Ores of Minnesota*," pp. 411-419.

Museums and their purposes. A lecture before the St. Paul Academy of Sciences, May, 1891. No. 1 of the publications of the St. Paul Academy.

A letter to the Horticultural Society, describing certain maps of the State of Minnesota. Report of the Horticultural Society, 1891, pp. 296-299.

The History of Geological Surveys in Minnesota. Bulletin No. 1 of the Survey publications, 1889.

The Iron Ores of Minnesota; their Discovery, Development, Geology, Origin, Qualities, and comparison with those of other iron districts. 8 vo., 430 pp., 43 plates and a colored geological map of the iron district, 1891 (with H. V. Winchell).

As managing editor of the American Geologist he has contributed numerous editorials and reviews, which, however, are published anonymously.

The nineteenth annual report of the Geological Survey is now in press, and the twentieth is being written. He is also engaged on vol. iii of the final report of the Survey.

AUGSBURG SEMINARY.

The Corporate name of this institution is: The Norwegian Danish Evangelical Lutheran Augsburg Seminary.

Its first origin may be traced back to doctrinal differences amongst the Nor-

wegian Lutherans who immigrated to this country. They had split in three separate bodies, none of them having a theological institution of their own. One fraction did not believe in scientific education of preachers; the other had joined the German Missouri Synod, and had their ministers educated in St. Louis, Mo. The third fraction had united with the Swedes, and organized a church body called the Augustana Synod, in which, however, the Swedes were far superior in numbers. They had founded a Theological Seminary in Paxton, Ills. In 1860, the Norwegians of this Synod had, in order to assert their nationality, called Rev. A. Weenaas from Norway, to be their Theological Professor and representative, as it were, at Paxton. He became very soon dissatisfied with the whole joint arrangement, and shortly conceived the idea of building up a separate Theological institution for the Norwegian Lutherans.

Without money or even assurance of support, he started, with some devoted pupils, a temporary school in Marshall, Dane Co., Wis. That was the beginning of Augsburg Seminary. The severance from the Swedish Augustana Synod and school followed as a matter of course. A number of ministers and churches, however, were not satisfied with the new order of things, and the dissatisfaction broke out in open revolt, when Professor Weenaas and his closest followers united with some seceders from the Missouri branch of the Norwegian Lutherans, and organized a new church society, "The Conference of the Norwegian Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America;" afterwards, however, briefly known as "The Conference." They then left Professor Weenaas entirely, organized a "Norwegian Augustana Synod," and having elected a Board of Trustees, they drove Professor Weenaas and his pupils out of the school buildings in Marshall.

From then on Professor Weenaas' school carried on an utterly precarious existence. The little rickety hall they had rented was almost uninhabitable during the winter months; the free contributions from churches — the only source of revenue on which Professor Weenaas had to rely — grew utterly scarce, and at times both he and the pupils were literally on the point of starvation. Thus Augsburg Seminary was born and baptized in tribulations.

The stay at Marshall was now, however, only a question of time; there was no alternative left for Professor Weenaas but to move or give up.

As early as 1870, at a convention at Madison, Wis., a committee had been appointed to select a permanent location for Augsburg Seminary, and through the foresight and energy of Rev. O. Paulsen, at the time pastor at Minneapolis, now of Blanchardville, Wis., determined on Minneapolis. Rev. Paulsen had secured some lots in the Southern part of the Town, obtained from citizens some subscriptions in lumber and money, and with $50 cash—borrowed from a servant girl—he started with a couple of carpenters the building of a two-story, 40 x 50, brick veneered frame building, the attic of which, through the primitiveness and elasticity of the architectural principles applied, was, in the course of construction, expanded into a third story. This structure forms now one of the wings of the present Seminary building proper. It was at the time intended to comprise family apartments for Professor Weenaas; dormitories for the students—at that time in all 18—class-rooms, kitchen and dining hall.

Meanwhile, Rev. Paulsen had the institution incorporated, and may of right

be called the founder of the now successful Augsburg Seminary. He received, however, but little encouragement from outside the City.

In 1872, when the building was completed and Professor Weenaas with his pupils moved in, there was an indebtedness on the institution of considerably over $5,000; the cost of the building had been about $9,000, of which churches and individuals outside of Minneapolis had contributed an amount not exceeding $500.

In 1873, Sven Oftedal accepted of a call as Theological Professor at Augsburg Seminary. He was a graduate from the University of Norway, and had passed several years in travels and studies in other European countries. He was singularly well fitted for this country and the position, being thorough going American in all his views. His ambition was to draw the churches of his countrymen out of the sterile doctrinal controversies in which the clergy were one sidedly all powerful—to confine the doctrines to the simple and acknowledged truths of the catechism, thereby enabling the lay element of the churches to control themselves the purity of doctrine, and finally turn their energies to more practical christian work in connection with the building up of an institution to educate ministers in accordance with these views.

After looking over the ground for a year, and having familiarized himself with persons and things, he caused in 1874, the present Seminary building to be erected, together with a tenement house for three professors. Simultaneously were called from Norway two additional Theological Professors, his friends, George Sverdrup and S. R. Gunnersen, both exceptionally able and learned men, actuated by the same motives and holding the same free church views as Professor Oftedal.

With no funds, no endowments, little sympathy or understanding amongst the people, few pupils, many poor ones at that, it was indeed an uphill work to build up the institution, take financially care of buildings already heavily encumbered, and pay the salary of four Theological Professors. It takes time to enlist the sympathy of the public in a new move, particularly when it involves expenses. The Professors had to work very hard, and had to content themselves with partial and very irregular payment of their salary. Professor Weenaas soon grew discontented and tired; he resigned, and returned to Norway in 1876. Internal discussions both in the Faculty and out of it, made matters still worse. An incompetent and undesirable Professor had been elected in Professor Weenaas' place.

The financial condition of the institution became every year more entangled, and its indebtedness had in 1877, reached $16,000. The churches that never had evinced any great substantial zeal for the school grew more and more indifferent; the school as well as the society, threatened to split up in parties and go under.

Something had to be done this year; 1877 is, therefore, the great turning point in the history of Augsburg Seminary. A large and enthusiastic convention in Wilmar, consisting of one-third ministers and two-thirds lay delegates from the churches, connected with the Seminary, took the matter in their hands. It was a remarkable assembly; determined Norsemen and earnest Christian farmers, the large majority of them. Apparently, irreconcilable discussions and an unsurmountable debt stared them in the eyes. All around, the fields

were in June dark with the ravages of grasshoppers, that had at the time infested the entire Northwest, the main support of the school. But nothing deterred them from taking the steps that seemed necessary to save both Seminary and society. After long and earnest debates, sometimes prolonged until after midnight, the convention discharged the last appointed Professor, and resolved to raise $16,000 cash, on condition that if it was not all paid in before January 1, 1878, the whole amount collected should be returned to the contributors. It was live or die. Professor Oftedal was appointed Chairman of a Committee to collect this money, with authority to select the Committee.

He went about the work in dead earnest. He first started a paper for the purpose, and printed it in 10,000 copies. Through this instrumentality, chiefly, and with very little traveling, he organized Committees in every Church, gave them detailed instructions, and wrought up in two or three months an enthusiasm hitherto absolutely unknown amongst a cool-headed, conservative people like the Norwegians. The results followed. From the beginning of October, most of the Committees were ready to work, and in three months the whole amount, $16,000, and some to spare, was subscribed.

In three weeks, from the 1st to the 21st of January, 1878, after having given order to send in the amounts subscribed, Professor Oftedal received cash $18,000, contributed by over 30,000 individuals.

The school was saved, and more; from now on Augsburg Seminary was not the concern of some ministers or of a clique, but—as of right it ought to be—the School of the Churches, of the people. The farmers got the habit of calling it "Our School."

What this meant for the future of the Seminary, the history of the last fourteen years has proved. There were struggles afterwards, but they have been those of progress; the question has always been: "How large a step forward shall be made each time." But always, onward. The financial condition of the institution has been constantly improving. An endowment fund has been collected of $50,000, in the same way as the debt was paid, by small free contributions—very few individual gifts reaching the amount of $100. New buildings have been erected, a dormitary building and a professor's residence, together costing in the neighborhood of $12,000.

Almost an entire block of land has been acquired, partly by purchase, partly by the substantial aid of some few public spirited citizens of Minneapolis. Able professors, educated by the institution itself, have been secured for the Elementary and Collegiate Departments, and the number of pupils have been time and again doubled.

The opponents of the institution have gradually dwindled away into insignificance. Nothing succeeds like success, and the plain democratic principles of Augsburg Seminary have constantly gained ground, not only in the "Conference," but also outside, to such an extent, that in 1890, three separate Norwegian Lutheran Synods of the Northwest have formed a union around Augsburg Seminary as their centre.

But while the success of Augsburg Seminary in simplifying doctrines and church policy has been felt through the whole Northwest, its influences in other spheres amongst the Norwegian Lutherans has hardly been less marked. It has become the avowed advocate of the common school system of America against influences in the opposite direction coming from the German Lutherans

of the Missouri Synod. The cause of temperance and prohibition has, through the professors and students of the Augsburg Seminary, got a foothold in the Northwest, that already has shown its effect in the two Dakotas. From Augsburgh Seminary go abroad influences that foster and strengthen the conviction, not only that Lutheranism has to play an important part in the religious development of the Northwest, but that the Scandinavians in thoroughly becoming Americanized, also have to carry with them into the new American people in process of development, the best features of Norse national character.

Augsburg Seminary consists of the following three departments:

1. Elementary, two years; partly preparatory for the colleges; partly normal, enabling the pupils to take first and second grade certificates as common school teachers.

2. Collegiate or Greek Department; Greek taking the lead instead of Latin. The course here is four years, at the end of which, after due examination, the pupils are graduated as B. A.

3. Theological, giving a course of three years.

The entire regular curriculum at Augsburg Seminary comprises consequently nine years.

The terms run from September 15th to June 7th for the Theological course; from October 1st to May 7th, for the College. All pupils have to attend the whole term.

Augsburg Seminary is a boarding school, and the boarding department is a peculiar and most important feature in its make-up. The boarding club is namely organized and managed by the students themselves. They elect their own manager and treasurer, pay in at the beginning and in the middle of every term a certain amount cash, and buy everything wholesale; the Seminary furnishes them only stoves and dining-room furniture. The consequence is, that they have a healthy and substantial board for about $1.50 a week, and many a young man is thereby enabled to get an education who otherwise could not. Intellectually, however, this boarding arrangement is perhaps of still greater benefit to the students. When the club meets for discussion, no member is apt to be absent; for the debates there appeal immediately to his purse, and when questions come up of a new assessment for improving the board, or of retrenchment and closer economy towards the end of the term, there will be a vigor and earnestness in his arguments, that are usually sadly lacking in the ordinary formal discussions of a debating club.

In other respects Augsburg Seminary does not differ materially from other American institutions of similar kind. A majority of the Norwegian Churches in America, however, demanding preaching in their own language, necessitates yet the use of both languages, English and Norwegian, on equal terms throughout the entire curriculum. While this may have certain advantages, it makes the institution more complicated than if it all could be communicated in one language, which eventually will be the case.

The last years have been a period of unqualified progress and prosperity for Augsburg Seminary. There are now five endowed chairs of theology, with five professors, five additional professors for the preparatory departments.

The endowment fund has been increased to $125,000, and the value of the Seminary's property, including a large book concern, amounts to another $125,000.

In 1891 were graduated thirty one ministers of the Gospel, bringing the

total number of graduated ministers to 162. The number of pupils the same year was 188, a number that at any time could be doubled if the school was not, as it is now, strictly confined to prepare for the ministry.

In 1871 there were connected with the institution in all sixteen ministers and thirty churches. In 1891, Augsburg Seminary had associated with itself 268 ministers, with 869 churches, mainly in the six Northwestern States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

We have thus given a full and comprehensive sketch of this institution from its origin, both because its work, and what it has accomplished, are but imperfectly known, to a large majority of the citizens of Minneapolis, and on account of the invaluable moral influence it is already wielding, not only in Minnesota, but throughout the Northwest, an influence which manifestly must rapidly increase year by year. The history of the Seminary reads almost like a novel; so interesting in its origin, and by the difficulties it has encountered and surmounted, before achieving final and complete success.

The sketch shows a resolution, determination and perseverance of the Norwegian people, on behalf of their school, unsurpassed by anything recorded of our Puritan ancestors of New England. But two men stand forth pre-eminently as leaders in the enterprise—Professor Oftedal and President Sverdrup. The latter was not so closely connected with the financial affairs of the institution, but his distinguished name and finished scholarship, through all these years, have been a tower of strength to the Seminary. Professor Oftedal undertook the herculean task of rescuing the institution from almost hopeless bankruptcy, and placing it on a solid financial foundation. By his indomitable will and energy, in a comparatively short time, he achieved even a greater success than he deemed possible. Professor Oftedal is hardly less an American than Norwegian, and has repeatedly been elected as School Director, was President of the Board for some years, and is a Director of the Library Board, and is prominent in all moral and reformatory movements, tending to improve the condition of the people.

LUTHER SEMINARY.

The history of Luther Seminary is so intimately connected with the history of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, yea even with the history of the Norwegian people of this country, that it would be impossible to treat of the first, without to some extent at least, to touch upon the latter.

Emigration to this country from Norway commenced as early as 1836. The first colonists, after unspeakable hardships, especially at sea, founded new homes in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, and in Texas.

In 1839, the Northern part of Illinois and the Southern part of Wisconsin, was settled by Norwegians.

In 1850, parts of Iowa, especially the counties encircling Decorah, commenced to be settled by Norwegians. Minnesota somewhat later.

A statistical table shows, that the total number of emigrants from both Norway and Sweden, in the decade from 1841-1850, was 13,903: from 1851-1860, it increased to 20,931; from 1861-1870, it was 117,798; from 1871-1880, it was 226,488, and from 1881-1890, it exceeded the half million mark, the exact number being 560,483.

The Norwegian people is a religious people. It may be said in justice of the great majority of the early emigrants,

being mostly peasants, that they did not leave their old homes in order to get rid of the old Lutheran faith.

It was a sturdy, hard working, earnest, pious class of people, that left their poor rugged home and settled on the fertile prairies of the Northwest. As the Greek colonists of olden times took some soil from their father-land or mother-city along to their new homes, symbolizing their fidelity towards the religion of their mother-country, so the pioneers of the Norwegian nationality had made up their mind to perpetuate and build up their old dear Lutheran Church in this country. A layman by the name of Elling Eielsen, had tried in his peculiar way to administer to the spiritual wants of the emigrants. But the men who commenced the organization of congregations, that later on became an essential element of a large church society, were W. Dietrichson, the first minister from Norway, and C. L. Clausen, a Dane, about the year 1844.

In 1848, H. A. Stub, the second minister from Norway arrived. Dietrichson returned to Norway in 1850, but A. C. Preus, the third minister from Norway, filled the vacancy.

As the constitution adopted at the first attempt of organizing a larger church body or synod was found to be faulty in one particular point, the organization was formally dissolved again in 1852, and a new constitution laid before the congregations for approval and adoption.

In the year 1853, "Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America," was organized at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. It numbered about twenty congregations and seven ministers, viz: A. C. Preus, President; C. L. Clausen, H. A. Stub, H. A. Preus, G. F. Dietrichson, N. Brandt and I. A. Ottesen, all with the exception of Mr. Clausen, the Dane, men who had received a thorough classical education in Norway, and passed their theological examinations at the University.

These men, who had to serve at least twice as many congregations as those that originally formed the Synod, were convinced, that the success of the church to a great extent depended upon a well educated and efficient clergy. But in order to get a well educated and efficient clergy, a thorough training is required, at least, as a rule.

Being so few, and having their hands full, they naturally looked around for some other Lutheran society, with which they might join in establishing the necessary educational institutions.

In the year 1857, it was resolved to create a Norwegian Professorship at the German Lutheran Concordia College, in St. Louis, Mo., and the prospects were held out, that eventually this would develop into a separate Norwegian Theological institution.

The theological students consequently went to St. Louis—Professor L. Larsen serving as the special Professor of the Synod. The necessary preparatory training had been received either at St. Louis, or later, at the College at Fort Wayne, or at the house of some of the ministers. In one instance, the gifted and learned wife of one of the ministers, conducted the preparatory training. One of her pupils, certainly, was the most learned college professor among the Scandinavians in this country.

But the Civil War caused such disturbance in St. Louis, that the Synod in 1861, resolved to build its own school and locate it in Decorah, in the State of Iowa.

Rev. V. Koren, of Washington Prairie, near Decorah, another minister from Norway, who in the course of time, by his extraordinary ability and consum-

mate leadership, as President of the Iowa District, as a member of the Church Council, in the pulpit and in debate, has established a reputation as the ablest among emigranted Norwegian churchmen in this country, had secured a beautiful tract of land, comprising thirty-two acres. But there were no buildings. The school, therefore, in the year 1861-1862, found temporary accommodations in the Half Way Creek Parsonage, thirteen miles from La Crosse, Wis., the teachers being Professor L. Larsen, a minister from Norway, a scholar and of great executive ability, already tested in St. Louis, and F. A. Schmidt, a German by birth, educated at the College and Seminary at St. Louis, mastering the English language as well as the German.

In 1862, the school was removed to Decorah, and opened in a building that had been bought by the Synod for temporary use. As early as 1861, a committee appointed by the Synod, had made out plans for a large college building, and these had been adopted by the Synod in 1862. Preliminary work began in the summer of 1863. The 30th of June, 1864, the cornerstone of Luther College was laid with imposing ceremonies.

Saturday the 14th of October, 1865, Luther College was dedicated in the name of the triune God to its important service in the interest of both church and state. This was the greatest event in the history of the Norwegians of this country, and consequently was celebrated as such.

Of the twenty-eight ministers and professors, at that time belonging to the Synod, nearly every one was present, as well as large representative bodies, even from far distant congregations. About 6,000 people took part in the dedication. The President of the Synod, Rev. H. A. Preus, delivered the dedicatory sermon, and performed the dedicatory act. Rev. V. Koren delivered the address of welcome to the representatives of the German Missouri Synod.

With surprise and admiration, the large gathering faced one of the largest buildings in the State of Iowa, that time, an edifice, the cost of which on the day of its dedication, was $75,000, erected during the most trying times, during the Civil War.

But there was a divinely inspired enthusiasm for the project both among the layity and the clergy. A presentation of the difficulties, under which the building committee labored, is given in a report to the Synod by Prof. L. Larsen, the President of the institution, who better than any one else in the whole Synod, from personal experience, could speak of the struggles for existence. "How seldom was there even for a short time as much as $2,000 to be found in the treasury! On the contrary, it ofttimes happened, that on a Saturday we did not know whence the $1,000 were to come, wherewith the numerous laborers were to be paid on the following Monday. Nothing could then be done but confide the matter to God, and beseech Him, that even if He to our well deserved humiliation, intended to put us to shame, He nevertheless would preserve the honor of His holy name, and not permit His own cause, for which we were laboring, to become an object of derision. And the Lord always provided in due season. We were always able to satisfy the demand made upon us."

From the time the school moved into new quarters, it has had a steady and healthy growth, both intrinsically and numerically.

Among the Professors of Luther College, we may mention besides the venerable President, L. Larsen, who has been

a tower of strength by his executive ability, J. D. Jacobsen, capable of teaching all the branches comprised in a college course; G. Landmark, a noted Philologist from Norway; A. Seipel, at present Professor of semitic languages at the University of Christiania; K. Bergh, a master of the English language, who died in the prime of manhood; O. Breda, at present filling the chair of Professor of Scandinavian languages and Latin, at our own University; Th. Bothne, recognized as an authority in the Scandinavian languages and literature; L. Reque, a son of his *Alma Mater*, a graduate from the Law Department of his State, a scholar and a finished orator; G. Bothne, a graduate from Luther College, the Northwestern University and John Hopkins, especially gifted as a teacher. The representative Protestant religious paper of this country, *The Independent*, of New York, speaks of Luther College as "celebrated for the conscientious thoroughness of its fine work, and the great number of fine scholars it has turned out." It says that "Luther College has been the conservative centre of learning," and that "Decorah graduates are now filling important chairs in most of the leading Colleges and Universities in the country." Luther College, having sent so many of its graduates to John Hopkins University, has, from the President of this most thorough scientific institution, received the flattering testimony of being "one of the Colleges of the country."

Among the graduates from Luther College may be mentioned the two Professors of Luther Seminary, who nearly from the start have been connected with it, and made it the most solid and thorough theological institution among the Norwegians, viz: H. G. Stub and J. Ylvisaker.

Further, R. B. Andersen, for years Professor at the State University of Wisconsin, lately U. S. Minister to Denmark, a man of great fame; N. P. Haugen, Member of Congress from Wisconsin; L. Hektoen, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the State University of Iowa; Mr. O. Kalheim and O. P. Strömme, two exceedingly able men as journalists, editors of influential papers published in Chicago, are graduates from Luther College.

The chief object of Luther College has been to teach the disciplines of liberal knowledge to young men, who intend later to take up the study of theology, but secondly, to afford the advantages of a liberal education to any youth desiring to avail himself of the same. The yearly attendance has been about two hundred (only boys), and the total number of students, that have attended the College, 1,503.

For a number of years the majority of the graduates from Luther College went to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, to study theology. The Synod had its representative professor at that institution, in the person of Professor F. A. Schmidt. Other young men, who without a six year's college training, were regarded as qualified for pursuing the study of theology, went to the German Lutheran Seminary at Springfield, Illinois, where the Synod also was represented by a Professor, viz: O. Asperheim.

Luther College had as stated developed into a first class college. The original idea of making it a Theological Seminary, was given up. A combination of a preparatory department, a college and a Theological Seminary, on account of the approved beneficial moral and religious influence, which the Seminary might exert on the College, was not favored in the Synod. The general sentiment was in favor of leaving every institution of a specific character and with a

specific aim, within its own sphere, and under its own specific management. In the Synod they very properly reasoned thus: A college must, as a matter of course, have a broader basis and a more cosmopolitan character, than a Theological Seminary. A combination, it was thought, would cripple the college, and reduce the standard of a true, thorough college, to the level of an academy or high school. The results of this amalgamation system of throwing a preparatory department, a college and a Theological Seminary together, had certainly not proved to be a success among other Norwegian church bodies. The experiment had deprived the so-called colleges of the right to be named among the colleges and the seminaries, of the right to be classed among the thorough scientific theological schools. A seminary with its theological professors, can not possibly do its own work and the work of a college at the same time. The solid foundation for a solid and thorough theological study must be had at a college having its own professors, who can give all their time to the studies and sciences required in a college course proper. These considerations led to the establishment of the so-called practical department of the Theological Seminary at Madison, Wis.

In 1876, the Synod bought a valuable property, said to have cost $50,000, within the city's limits, on the beautiful shores of Lake Monona, for about $20,000, and there opened its theological school with two Professors, viz: F. A. Schmidt and O. Asperheim. In 1878, the theological department, which had been in St. Louis, was also moved to the same place, and Rev. H. G. Stub, the young pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, of this city, called as professor. He had studied four years in Norway, graduated from Luther College, Decorah, three years later from the German College, Fort Wayne, and three years later from the Seminary at St. Louis, passing all his examinations with honor.

In 1879, Rev. Joh. Ylvisaker, pastor of a large congregation in Goodhue Co., Minn., was called as their professor, and accepted. He is a graduate from Luther College and Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, an able theologian, and has proved himself in possession of distinguished qualifications as a teacher.

This same year H. H. Stub was elected President of the institution, and forty-one theological students enrolled. The outlooks were certainly bright, Luther College was flourishing as never before. In 1872, the South wing, at an expense of $25,000 being added, bringing the extreme length of the building up to 172 feet. At Northfield, Minnesota, the St. Olofs school, a large academy at that time, had been built at an expense of nearly $25,000.

But at this very time of prosperity, a doctrinal controversy without just cause, was thrust upon the Synod by one of its Theological Professors, and a civil war ensued, that threatened to undermine the organization with its institutions of theological and general learning. From 1880 to 1887, a new seven years' war raged, and these seven years could not but cripple the development of the Seminary. In 1881, Professor Stub and Ylvisaker got leave of absence for a year. They went to Christiana, and afterwards to Leipsic, Germany, taking up special studies in the interest of their future work at the Seminary. Their places were temporarily filled by Rev. K. Bjorgo and T. A. Torgersen. Besides this the present location was not the most desirable, Minnesota having become the stronghold and centre of the Norwegian people.

At a meeting at Stoughton, Wisconsin, in 1887, it was resolved to sell the property in Madison, and move the Seminary to one of the Twin Cities, as the very heart of the Norwegian population, the Synod having in Minneapolis alone three congregations and three ministers, and in St. Paul a very large congregation. Several offers of site were received from St. Paul and La Crosse, but finally the present site at Robbinsdale, about five miles from the centre of Minneapolis, a mile and a half from the city's limits, on the Great Northern Road, was accepted. Mr. A. B. Robbins of Minneapolis, now residing at Robbinsdale, donating five acres of land and $1,000 in cash, Mr. A. Parker, two and a half acres, and Mr. Brimhall, two and a half acres, making ten acres in all. The preparations for building commenced this same year.

The faculty and old students left Madison, rented temporary accommodations in Minneapolis, and opened with about thirty students. A new Professor, Rev. I. B. Frich, a minister from Norway, and a man of much experience, for fifteen years President of the Eastern district, was added to the faculty. At the first meeting of the faculty and church council in Minneapolis, 1888, Professor H. G. Stub, who for nine years had served as President, besides the regular work as Professor of some of the chief departments, resigned as such, nominating Professor Frich as his successor.

The 15th of July of 1888, the corner stone of Luther Seminary was laid by President H. A. Preus, the English address being delivered by Professor H. G. Stub.

The Synod certainly had much on its hands. The erection of the Seminary, the erection of a normal school at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and during the time of disintegration and dismay, the bell of Luther College for the last time sent out its plaintive call for help, while the walls crumbled down in the fiery embrace of flames. The 19th of May, 1889, Luther College, the hope of Luther Seminary, the fountain head of its supply of students was laid in ruins.

But the fire of olden times was rekindled. A time of activity, of energy, of enthusiasm and sacrifices commenced, that called to mind the history of the Synod during the erection of the first Luther College.

Sunday, the 8th of September, 1889, Luther Seminary was solemnly dedicated. About 5,000 people were present. The festivities opened with an address by Professor Frich. The address in English was delivered by Prof. H. G. Stub. The dedicatory sermon was preached by President Koren. The dedicatory act was performed by President Preus, and the closing address made by Professor Ylvisaker. After the dedication of the Seminary, a number of addresses were delivered in the afternoon by prominent such men as President Cyrus Northrup of the State University, Professor McLean of the State University, Ex-Governor McGill, Prof. L. Larsen, the venerable President of Luther College, Prof. A. Mikkelesen, Principal of the Normal School at Sioux Falls. The Seminary structure is modern Gothic, 64 x 132 feet, with quite a tower. The main entrance through the front centre tower is augmented by two sides and two rear entrances. The whole building is well supplied with halls, mats on the first floor running through the building and also through the wings on each end.

In the high basement is the apparatus for heating the entire building with steam by direct and indirect system. This feature alone cost $5,000 and is most complete, as well as the system of ventilation

including all rooms. Besides there are a number of coal and store rooms. In the northern wing of the basement is the large dining hall and kitchen.

The main floor contains a large lecture room and offices and appartments for the President, the library and some study rooms. On the second floor in the centre of the main building is the large hall 38 x 50 and designed to seat 400. The ceiling is high with deep cove and the room is lighted by high windows in front and rear. The remainder of the floor and the attic floor of the wings are devided into study rooms and sleeping departments.

The building is calculated to accommodate about 700 students besides the apartments of the President.

The value of the property is about $60,000. All the students live in the Seminary and have their own boarding club. As the congregations send in contributions quite liberally, the board is very cheap, from $1.50 to $2.00 a week. The lodging is free as well as the instruction.

The attendance has been about 45 theological students, all that possibly could be taken in, as one of the professors, besides the President, resides in the building.

The faculty consists of Prof. I. B. Frich, President, occupying the chair of Homoletics, Church History and Pastorate.

H. G. Stub occupying the chair of Dogmatics, Old Testament Exegesis and Introduction and Theological Encyclopedia.

Joh. Ylvisaker occupying the chair of New Testament Exegesis and Introduction and Hermeneutics.

Rev. Joh. Halvorsen, a gifted young pastor, assistant professor, giving lectures on English Homoletics and the Symbolical books of the Lutheran church.

A course of lectures on different topics have been given by Rev. O. T. Vangsnes of the church of Our Saviour and W. Peterson of St. Paul and by Professors of the State University: by Professor McLean a series on English literature; by Professor Breda a series on Scandinavian literature; by Dr. Thams on hygiene.

Voice culture, so necessary for ministers as public speakers, has been in the hands of a skillful specialist, the noted vocal teacher, Mrs. Valborg Hovind Stub.

The course at Luther Seminary comprises three years' study.

In the fall of 1889 the Normal School at Sioux Falls was dedicated. In the fall of 1890 the corner stone of the large Academy at Albert Lea was laid. And the 14th of October, 1890, the dedication of the second Luther College took place. Built on the ruins of the old, but in a grander and more imposing style, equipped with all modern improvements, the new Luther College points backwark giving testimony of the endurance and sacrifices of the Norwegian people in behalf of education. But it also points forward, inaugurating a new era in the history of itself and promising the greatest results in the interests of the Lutheran Church, as well as our country at large.

The 4th of October, 1891, the corner stone of the Pacific Lutheran University, near Tacoma, Washington, was laid. This institution promises to be one of the leading on the Pacific coast. The entire length of the present building is 190 feet and the expenditures will exceed $100.-000. Rev. B. Harstad, the President of the Minnesota District, has been the prime motor in this great enterprise.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, with its 7 colleges and academies besides its theological institution, has certainly exerted a vital influence on the intellectual, moral and religious develop-

ment of our people in this country through its great army of well educated men and women.

Its aim has been both carefully and anxiously to preserve whatever is good and valuable in our own nationality and also to adopt and assume all that is good and excellent in the American nation, and thus be able to "contribute its share towards enriching those elements that shall constitute the best future citizenship of this country."

THE SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

None of the public-spirited efforts of the private citizens of Minneapolis have been more successful, and, perhaps, have better deserved success than the Society of Fine Arts. When the Society was first organized ten years ago now, it was in an unpromising field. It was a stony soil and an uncongenial one that it had to strike root in. The Art Idea had not been largely cultivated in Minneapolis then. The utmost practice, constant work and fidelity to the object which they had set before themselves as their goal were necessary if the founders of the little society could hope to attain success. Fortunately those who inaugurated the movement were faithful workers, full of pluck and of a steadfastness of purpose which did not readily grow weary in well doing. The poor little plant might easily have been suffered to starve in the wilderness. But it was nursed, and tended, and watered, until it has grown to-day to be a thing of which the city is justified in being proud. In the history of the development of art in the West, the work that has been done in Minneapolis deserves an honorable chapter beside the story of the art societies of Chicago, of Milwaukee, of Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The one man who, in early days, worked most hard for the society, was Professor William Watts Folwell, of the State University. His desire was to supplement and to crown the noble public school system of the city and State by opening an institution for Art education. Retiring lately from the presidency of the society, he has been succeeded by the Hon. T. B. Walker, owner of the most important collection of paintings in the city. His generosity, guided by a strong love of Art and public spirited impulses, has tided the Society over many a difficult passage.

With these gentlemen have been associated as Directors, a board of ladies and gentlemen, most of them being well known in Minneapolis, and influential, who have all worked unselfishly, with no hope of profit or thought of credit to themselves, but with the single aim of making the city what it is to-day, the art centre of the Northwest. It is but justice to mention by name, Mr. John S. Bradstreet, Mrs. Clara H. French, Mr. William H. Hinkle, Mrs. Lucile Hinkle, Mr. R. B. Langdon, Mrs. Ella S. Martin, Mrs. Isabel C. Marston, Mrs. Grace M. B. Paine, Mrs. J. C. Crays, Mrs. Francis A. Pray, T. J. Richardson.

The first public manifestation of their interest and willingness to work for the diffusion of Art Culture was the holding of a series of loan exhibitions of paintings and other works. The exhibition of 1882 was on a grand scale, and included many works of excellence brought from distant cities. General public attention having been fortunately brought to this exhibition, it was visited by many thousands of people, not only of Minneapolis, but from near and distant points in this and neighboring States.

This exhibition marked the beginning of an Art Movement which is extending widely over the Northwest.

It was only after some years of struggling and precarious existence that the Society succeeded in establishing the Art

School known as the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, which was its first ambition from its inception, and which has had a remarkable record in the six years of its life. This record is perhaps best told by the following table of the number of pupils who have been in the various classes in successive years. The school was opened in April, 1886, and the number of pupils has been as follows:

First year	20 pupils
Second year	53 pupils
Third year	58 pupils
Fourth year	71 pupils
Fifth year	109 pupils
Sixth year	134 pupils

The seventh year, now commencing, opens with better prospects and a larger initial attendance than any year so far.

The success of the school has been chiefly due to the good fortune of the Society in securing as Director Mr. Douglas Volk, who at the time of his engagement by the Society was known throughout the East as one of the most talented of the young American painters. He was for several years a pupil of Gerome at Ecole des Beaux Arts, and exhibited at an early age at the Paris Salon. Mr. Volk is an artist whose work will live and will always be prized. His portrait and *genre* work is admirable, and several of his pieces hold places of honor in the best private collections in this country. But more than this; having not only mastered the *technique* of art thoroughly himself, he has also acquired the faculty of imparting his skill. A good art teacher is as rare as an indifferent art critic is common, and Mr. Volk has proved himself to be one of the rare class. Only recently, a pupil who had graduated from the little unpretentious art school building in Minneapolis to one of the famous studios of Paris, wrote to Mr. Volk a letter, saying, that she, (for the pupil was a woman) had been highly complimented by her master on the excellence of the instruction which she had received. He saw, he said, a great deal that was very creditable in the work she had done.

A year ago the second epoch in the life of this Society occurred. The first was the founding of the Art School. This latter was the removal of the Society from the modest little frame building which had been its home and the scene of its hopes and fears for years, to the splendid new Public Library building, one floor of which was set aside for the Society when the plans were drawn, and was constructed with the especial object of adapting it to Art School rooms and to a gallery. Here the Society has charge of an Art Museum, which contains many valuable objects of an artistic character, most of them loaned by citizens of Minneapolis. Here, too, the Art School is located, and the different classes held amid the best of surroundings.

Of these classes there are four—the Antique Class, Still Life Class, Portrait Class and Life Class, in which instruction is given in drawing from the object and antique; drawing from the cast and from still life; drawing from the draped model or living head, and drawing and painting from the living model, respectively. The school also conducts an evening class, and a Saturday class in drawing for children.

The school is well equipped with all the necessary properties for instruction. The instruction is as good as can be found anywhere. There is no make-shift work; no copying or other pernicious habit is allowed; the school is working to make itself a record, and it is making one.

In the spring of 1890 an important and unique exhibition was held in the school rooms, consisting of representative work sent by the leading Art Schools

of the country. This gave a rare opportunity for comparing the merits and methods of the different art academies, and the novelty of the idea, as well as the educational value of the exhibit, was highly appreciated, not only by the students of the school, but by the art loving public.

There being no other school in the Northwest the pupils are drawn from a large area of territory. The little plant has started its roots deep and is spreading its branches wide; and the wilderness is beginning to blossom.

The Officers and Directors of the Society for the year 1891 are as follows, to-wit:

Officers—T. B. Walker, President; William C. Whitney, Vice-President; Mrs. J. C. Crays, Treasurer; Mrs. Jane L. Austin, Secretary; Mr. Douglas Volk, Director of Art School.

Directors—Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, Mr. S. C. Gale, Prof. Wm. W. Folwell, Mrs. Kate K. McMillan, Mrs. Ella S. Martin, Mrs. Grace M. B. Paine, Mrs. Frances A. Pray, Mr. T. J. Richardson, Mr. T. B. Walker, Mrs. Lucile Hinkle, Mr. P. D. McMillan, Mr. W. C. Whitney, Mr. S. P. Snider, Mrs. Cecile V. Thompson, Mr. Clinton Morrison, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mr. H. P. Robinson, Mr. E. C. Gale, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. R. B. Langdon, Mrs. J. C. Crays, Mrs. J. C. Marston, Mrs. Clara H. French, Mrs. Jane L. Austin.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

There are a large number of private schools in the city of which the limits of this article do not admit a full account. The Catholics and Lutherans have each several, as well as some other denominations. These are mostly for instruction in the common branches, including Kindergarten schools. There are others of a higher grade, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following:

Bennet Seminary was founded in 1869 as a Day School and a Family Boarding School for young ladies by Mrs. B. B. Bennet and her daughter, Mrs. Milligan, in a rented building on Fourth street, north of Hennepin avenue. In 1871 the school was removed to a new building on South Tenth street between Third and Fourth avenues. In the same year it was incorporated as The Minneapolis Female Seminary, with a board of trustees as follows: Dorillus Morrison, Levi Butler, Charles E. Vanderburgh, J. T. Wakefield, Charles A. Bovey, H. G. Sidle, E. B. Ames, J. C. Whitney, R. J. Mendenhall, J. A. Wolverton, C. H. Pettit, W. P. Ankeny, W. D. Washburn and W. W. McNair.

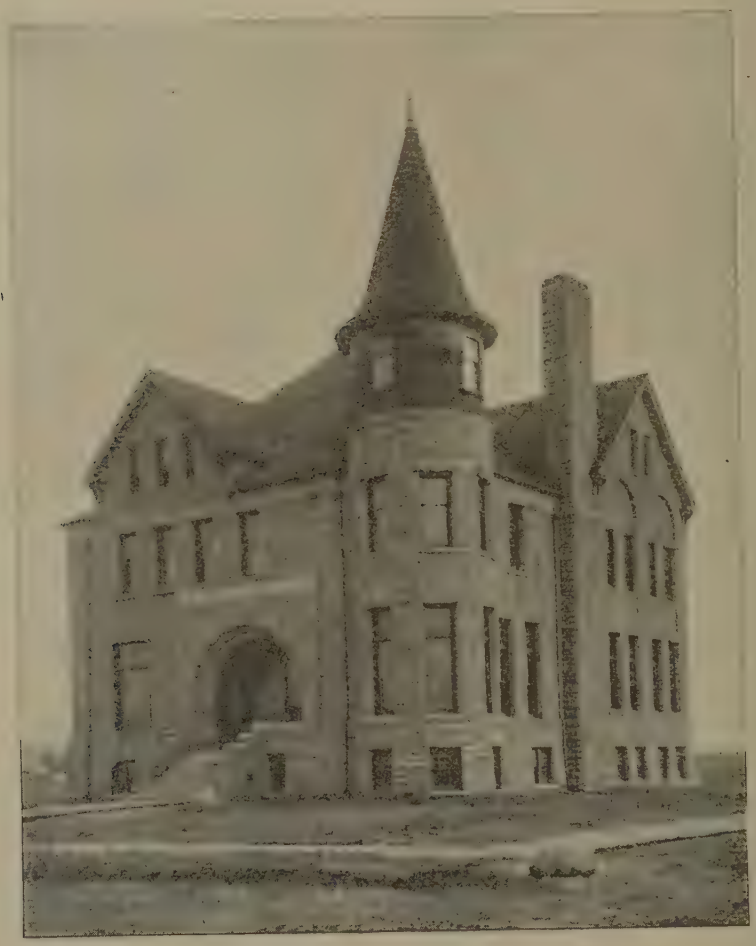
After Mrs. Bennet's death the Seminary was named for her and was carried on for a few years by her daughter and others, when it came under the charge of Misses Kenyon-Abbott. In 1888 a new board of trustees was formed and D. S. Gregory, D. D., took the presidency of the institution and held that position for one year. In 1890 Miss Sedgwick and Mrs. Sedgwick Smith became principals. Since 1883 the Seminary has had its location in a rented building at 629 Tenth street south. It is centrally situated, easily accessible by street cars and well supplied with all appliances for its use. It has accommodations for some twenty boarders. The Seminary is meant to be an undenominational christian school of the highest order for young ladies. Its alumnæ number more than 100.

The present trustees (1890) are: J. B. Donaldson, D. D., Chairman; D. J. Burrell, H. W. Wagner, William H. Dunwoody, C. H. Pettit, C. B. Heffelfinger, D. M. Gilmore, Secretary.

Judson Female Seminary was founded by Miss Abby A. Judson, a daughter of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., missionary to the Burmese Empire, in honor of whom it received its name. The school was first

opened on the 8th of September, 1879, at 411 Nicollet avenue, with four pupils. It began with an advanced course, but soon added a lower department. In 1881 new quarters were taken at 44 Sixth street south. In 1884 it was permanently located at 1020 Harmon Place. The institution continued its successful work until the summer of 1890, when Miss Judson gave up the enterprise. The institution had at one time nearly a hundred pupils. During the last year seventy-four were enrolled. Thirty-three young ladies were graduated in the eleven years of its history.

Minneapolis Academy was founded in September, 1879, and conducted for about five years as a business training and tutoring school. In 1884 its plan was changed by the new principal, E. D. Holmes, M. A. Since that time its aim has been like that of the leading New England academies, to prepare students for college and to give thorough training in all the branches properly belonging to a well ordered academy. With this



MINNEAPOLIS ACADEMY, BUILT 1890.

object, the institution has had a steady and growing success. It has had in all, more than 900 students. Six classes have been graduated, and the whole number of alumni is 78. The pupils of this year (1891) are about 180. In 1889 the Academy was incorporated, grounds purchased—1¾ acres—at the corner of Harvard and Delaware streets Southeast, and a brown stone building was erected costing $35,000. To complete the plan other buildings will be constructed.

A library has been founded by a gift from Mr. David Peabody, of Denver, Colorado, a former resident of Minneapolis.

The courses of study are Classical, Scientific, Literary, English and Music.

Both sexes are admitted to all departments. The Academy seems to be established on a permanent basis, is doing excellent work, has a fine opportunity, and promises to be more and more a valuable adjunct to the other educational institutions of the city. It is the first private school in the city to own property and erect its building. The present principal (1891) is Eugene D. Holmes, M. A. Associated with him is a corps of six teachers.

Stanley Hall is an English and Classical Day School for girls, located at No. 10 East 17th street. It was first opened September 16th, 1890, with Olive Adele Evers and Elizabeth Wallace as associated principals. It divides the school year as follows: First Semester, September 16th to January 30th; Second Semester, February 2d to May 29th.

The purpose of the school is announced as three-fold:

First—To make thorough and complete preparation for college a specialty.

Second—To provide advanced English and classical courses for young ladies not wishing to take a college course.

Third—By Primary and Grammar departments to give opportunity for continuous study from childhood to graduation under the same general management.

The school has an excellent location in one of the best resident portions of the city and is easily reached by the street car lines. The building is large and commodious and well fitted and furnished for its uses.

Curtiss Commercial College and Shorthand Institute.—An important element in the progress of Minneapolis is the high character and thorough training of her business men. They combine with the intellectual and moral standing of New England the breadth of Western culture and the special alertness and energy of the North Star State. To successfully compete in business lines here, requires a thorough business training, for success comes through the use of the best methods with the most persistent effort.

The youth of Minneapolis, those who are now counted among the young business men of the city, have been highly favored in having the opportunity of thorough preparation in a school which ranks second to none, not even those of the East. We refer to Curtiss Commercial College. The fact that nearly every business house of any importance is managed largely, if not entirely controlled, by graduates of this institution, is evidence of its worth and popularity and that the success of these young business men is largely due to the careful training, in accounts and general business methods, together with the details of business affairs and the routine of office work, afforded them in this school.

During the year 1874, Prof. C. C. Curtiss assumed control of the school which now bears his name. It was located in Bridge Square and not unlike other successful educational institutions, it had a small beginning, but unlike many, its curriculum far exceeded its patronage. This

fact, however, soon became known, and the attendance soon began to increase, making it necessary to remove to larger quarters, which was accomplished in 1878 by occupying rooms at 253-255 Nicollet avenue. Again in 1884 Professor Curtiss found it necessary to enlarge, and he removed to the new Sidle block, where the college is still located. It occupies the entire fourth floor of the building which is 120 feet on Fifth street and 158 feet on Nicollet avenue. Last year nearly every available seat was occupied.

The school as now conducted has four departments: Department of Accounts and Business Practice; Department of Shorthand and Typewriting; Department of Penmanship, and Department of English. These departments are all equipped with substantial furniture and apparatus and manned by a faculty of the ablest educators to be found. The rooms are thoroughly lighted, heated and ventilated and are well adapted to the purpose for which they are used.

Since July 1st, 1889, the management of the College, as also the teaching, has been shared by Prof. C. S. Chapman, and together the proprietors have spared neither effort or expense in keeping abreast of their profession in every thing that could contribute to the success of their school and the thorough education of their pupils.

CHARLES CARROLL CURTISS, A. M., the President and proprietor of the Curtiss Commercial College at Minneapolis, is an educator by inclination, education and long experience. He assumed the ownership of a previously established business college nearly eighteen years ago, after an experience in teaching and superintending schools in various parts of the country of an equal period, and re-organizing it after his own ideas, some of which were new; has conducted it with increasing popularity and growing numbers of pupils, so that the attendance of over three hundred fills, if it does not crowd, the roomy and elegant apartments which it occupies, amid the busiest part of the city; and its graduates are found in the banks and at the desks of most business houses of the Northwest, and most of them have become themselves proprietors. Indeed, the Governor's chair of a neighboring State is occupied by a graduate of this school, as is the President's desk of one of the banks of Minneapolis, while over one hundred of its pupils are officers of banks in Minnesota alone.

Prof. Curtiss comes from unadulterated Pilgrim stock, his ancestory being settled at Plymouth in 1630, whither they had come from England. His genealogy is recorded in a copy of the oldest English Bible in America, now in his possession. His grandfather settled in Oneida County, New York, one hundred years ago. His father, Horatio Curtiss, was a farmer, though much occupied with public affairs, having been sheriff of Oneida County, a captain in the State militia, and adjutant to the staff of Gen. Curtiss.

The subject of this sketch was born at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, August 23, 1837. He passed his boyhood on the paternal farm, working summers, and attending the common school until he was seventeen. He prepared for college at Hamilton Academy, and having a decided taste to become a teacher, entered the State Normal School at Albany, New York, in 1855. Here he passed two years in study, though he did not graduate until 1859, as he was compelled to teach in schools during intervals of study. A part of this time he was Assistant Principal of the House of Refuge, in New York City, where he had charge of one thousand turbulent boys.

"That experience," says Prof. Curtiss, "made me an executive officer in schools."

He was for a year Principal of the public school at Tarrytown, New York; then for three years Principal of the High Union School of Sing Sing. A business experience was added by a year's service as accountant in the International Fire Insurance Company of New York City. Two years he was Principal of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, New York, and then Superintendent of a similar college of the same firm in Brooklyn, New York. For nearly two years he was employed in the department of Accounts in the Normal School at Oswego, New York, the leading Normal School of the State. In 1868, Professor Curtiss came to Minnesota, and was engaged as Superintendent of the city schools of Rochester for a year, when he was employed in the department of accounts in the State Normal School at Winona, remaining in this occupation for three years, and then for a year occupying the same position in the State Normal School at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud.

He came to Minneapolis in August, 1873, and was employed for a year as Superintendant of Barnard's Business College, which, as before stated, he bought and re-organized as the Curtiss Commercial College.

About the time he came to Minnesota he was honored by receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College, New York, under the shadow of which he was born and raised, though never a student there.

Professor Curtiss has occupied the position of President of the Western Penman's Association and of Chairman of the Penman's Association of the United States. He is author of Curtiss' System of Penmanship, which is used in many schools and colleges of the country. He is also the author of a system of bookkeeping used in his college, and a text book in many of the business colleges of the Northwest. He is a recognized expert in hand writing, having been the principal of a number of experts called on the trial of a noted forgery case in Minneapolis, a few years ago. His skill in distinguishing the characteristics of hand writing brings him many applications to decide suspected forgeries.

Professor Curtiss was married Christmas day, 1860, at Avon Springs, New York, to Miss Maggie Hamilton. Of five sons born to them, three survive—the eldest being an assistant in the Commercial College. This son married on the evening preceding Christmas eve, 1891, Miss Margaret Morris, a niece of President Benjamin Harrison.

It would be interesting to describe the scope and methods of the Commercial College, but space is too limited to admit such details. Suffice it to say, that the College presents during its daily sessions an animated scene. Here are hundreds of pupils, diligently pursuing the branches of knowledge useful in a practical business life. Some are noting in shorthand the rapidly falling words of a speaker; others are transfering the stenographic notes into legible print by the magic keys of the typewriter; while in separate contiguous offices many are engaged in the details of actual business, buying, selling, corresponding, billing, borrowing, depositing and paying—executing the multifarious operations of the bank, the store and the factory. The young man or woman going from this course of study and practice, equipped with a diploma, is ready to enter into practical business. Many hundreds, yes, thousands, throughout the Northwest, from the lakes to the Pacific coast, in honorable and successful business careers, attest the efficiency of their preparation here.

The University of Commerce and Finance. The central location and equipment of this Institution wins cordial commendation from visitors, and in its present form and methods is comparatively a new claimant to public favor. In 1889 the proprietors of this University originated its plans, the purpose being to unite some half dozen affiliated business schools, known as the Northwestern College and Branches, established and controlled by them in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and North Dakota, in a central university. Long experience had convinced them that a much more extended curriculum than any usually followed by commercial colleges was demanded. A much broader plan was needed, more time and a greater variety of subjects seemed worthy of special study. Subjects that come within the domain of Banking, Insurance, Railroad Traffic, Civil Government, Revenue direct and indirect, Political and Constitutional History, Social Economics, and similar themes are taught at this University.

The President, Prof. H. L. Rucker, has had many years experience in the management of business schools, and Dr. Lawrence G. Hay, Principal, has had long experience as principal of a classical school, as principal of a college for young ladies, and was for many years a student of languages, oriental and classic.

The Minnesota School of Business was organized in 1877 by Prof. A. R. Archibald, and known for 12 years as the Archibald Business College. In 1888 it was purchased by Charles T. Rickard and Grove A. Gruman, who gave it its present name. It has five instructors, enrolls four hundred pupils annually, and has Business, Shorthand and English courses. Its special aim is to fit young men for remunerative employment and to assist them in obtaining it.

Bower Shorthand School. Among the numerous educational institutions in this city, not one is doing more real good than the Bower Shorthand School. The present method of conducting business correspondence by shorthand writers is well known. That the demand for young men able to do this work rapidly and well has far exceeded the supply is not so well known. Business men who require skilled help of this kind find it very difficult to secure capable parties. The school is for the purpose of teaching directly and thoroughly everything essential to the training of an expert stenographer and typewriter. Making a specialty of this line of education, the school offers facilities which cannot be excelled. Its instructors are professional stenographers of reputation as practical teachers. Many young men recently admitted as members of the legal profession are graduates. Owing to the fact that for more than two years past every graduate of the school has received employment immediately after qualifying, the school has been compelled to seek extensive quarters, and those now occupied, an entire floor of the handsome office structure known as the Globe Building, are probably the handsomest suit of rooms ever devoted to purposes of business education.

The school was established in the spring of 1881, and has outgrown its accommodations four times. It is to-day the largest exclusive shorthand school in the West.

Mr. Geo. B. Bower, the principal, is well known as an energetic, progressive gentleman, of national repute as a stenographer, and who appreciates fully the importance shorthand and typewriting have assumed in the business world. The text books on shorthand not being very skillfully arranged, Mr. Bower has discarded them entirely, and has prepared for use in his school a method of

instruction which enables the students to master the principles of the standard system of shorthand thoroughly in about two weeks' time. The fact that these specially prepared lessons are daily being introduced in many of the successful business colleges of the country, shows their merit, and reflects great credit upon the author as a teacher and educator. The Bower Shorthand School is an institution of which any city might well be proud.

Stryker Seminary was founded by Miss Margareta L. and Miss Anna K. Stryker in 1884, and was first located on University avenue southeast. In 1887, Miss Margaret L. Stryker retired from the school leaving Miss Anna K. Stryker in charge, with her father, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., as President. May 15th, 1889, the corner stone of the present building was laid, and in September of the same year the school removed to its new quarters in St. Anthony Park.

In the fall of 1887 this school was incorporated, with officers as follows: President, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Stryker; Principal and General Manager, Miss Anna K. Stryker.

This school has an established reputation as a first-class young ladies' Seminary, and draws a considerable share of patronage from Minneapolis, although located just outside the city limits.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that Minneapolis is well supplied with schools devoted to fitting young men and women for practical business life. They draw their support not only from a large class of city residents, but from nearly all the important towns in the State, and a considerable number from adjoining states. In this way they become a factor of no small importance in the growth and development of the city.

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF CHURCHES.

BY REV. N. C. CHAPIN.

Minneapolis may be rightly called a City of Churches. The organized and incorporated religious societies number one hundred and thirty-one, and new ones are forming almost every month. There are many Missions and Sunday Schools which will soon develop into fully constituted churches. This argues well for the city—promises well for its future, since these religious enterprises are meant to promote, and do in fact, promote the truest welfare of a people. While they act directly upon the moral and spiritual life, they do also help to ensure material prosperity, intellectual culture, and the maintenance of order, and serve to elevate the personal, domestic and business life of a community. By their quiet influence they contribute largely to make the life that now is a good and noble thing, as also to make sure the realization of all best possibilities in the life that is to come.

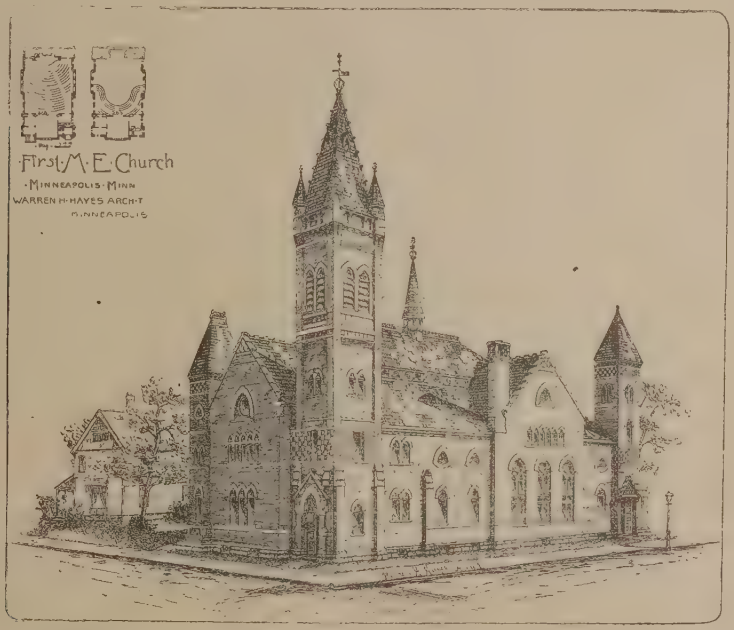
Sketches of the history of these churches are here given, so far as the facts can be obtained. Special effort has been made to give the early history of the older churches. The larger number are of recent organization, and have almost no history. The facts have been taken, as far as possible, from original sources—church records, pastors and other officials. A few items have been taken from the "History of Hennepin County." This record is brought down to the year 1889, with additional notice of some changes and new enterprises since that date.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The First Methodist Episcopal church. The history of this church up to 1884 is drawn from addresses at the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Anniversaries by Rev. Chauncey Hobart, D. D., and Professor N. H. Winchell. From these addresses free quotations are made.

The earliest enterprise of the Methodist Church in Minnesota was a Misson among the Sioux Indians at Kaposia, begun in 1837 under the superintennence of Rev. Alfred Brunson, with Rev. David King as missionary. This Mission, prosecuted until 1843, was then transferred to Dr. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church, and was carried on until 1853, when the Indians were removed to reservations on the Upper Minnesota. In 1846, Rev. J. W. Putman was sent from Rock River Conference to the St. Croix

Mission. He is believed to have been the first Protestant preacher in St. Anthony and St. Paul. From the days of the ambitious Franciscan monk, two hundred years ago, who first placed the foot of a European at the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, to the establishment of the first Methodist class by Rev. Matthew Sorin, no systematic worship of God, according to the Christian faith, was witnessed on the banks of the Mississippi above Fort Snelling.



In July, 1849, Rev. Matthew Sorin, a "supernunerary" preacher belonging to the Philadelphia Conference, while visiting at the Falls of St. Anthony, organized the few Methodists living there into a class with John Draper for leader. This was the first step for the establishment of a Methodist church. Minnesota became a territory March 3d, 1849. The First Church at St. Anthony was organized four months later, July 7th. The whole population of the territory was 4,680, and that of St. Anthony about 300. The village was about two years old, and was little more than a company of settlers living in small, unpainted cabins scattered along the river bank. A ferry boat made irregular trips across the river, not far from the present Central avenue bridge. A small log school house on Third street, now University avenue, between Second and Third avenues southeast, served the various Protestant churches for religious services. In 1849, the Minnesota District of the Wisconsin Conference was formed, with Rev. C. Hobart as Presiding Elder. The first stationed preacher, Rev. Enos Stevens, was appointed by the Wisconsin Conference of 1849, as a missionary to St. Anthony Falls. He was a typical Methodist pioneer missionary, such as most of the circuit riders of early Methodism were. His circuit included besides St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Red Rock, Cottage Grove, Point Douglass and Bissel's Mound. The next preacher was Rev. C. A Newcomb, who

remained two years. Rev. E. W. Merrill, a local preacher, served the church in 1851-2. He afterwards became a Congregational minister. Rev. Eli C. Jones was appointed to this mission in 1852, and remained two years. During his pastorate a frame building for church purposes was erected, at the cost of $1,000. Rev. S. T. Creighton took charge of the church in 1854, and was followed the next year by Rev. Andrew J. Nelson. Rev. Sias Bolles became pastor in 1856. A parsonage was built for him. The church building, which was now too small, was enlarged during his year of service. The financial troubles of 1857 threw the struggling church into serious straits, but through the good management of Rev. J. F. Chaffee, the next pastor, the society was able to hold its own. During his two years of service large additions were made to the membership. A quiet year and a half followed under the pastoral charge of Rev. Cyrus Brooks. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Day. After him came Rev. E. R. Lathrop, who served a year and a half in 1861-2. He was appointed chaplain in the 10th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and his second year was finished by Rev. William McKinley, who remained until 1864—through the dark years of the civil war. He was a returned soldier chaplain, who, in broken health, was back from the "Eagle regiment," the Eighth Wisconsin. The pastors who followed were, Rev. C. F. Wright, Rev. F. W. Berry, who, after six months of service, died February 19th, 1866; Rev. Harvey Webb, who remained three years; Rev. J. W. Shank, Rev. D. Cobb, Rev. W. W. Satterlee, Rev. J. R. Creighton, Rev. S. G. Gale, Rev. Harvey Webb, Rev. J. W. Martin, Rev. T. McClary, Rev. Robert Forbes, Rev. A. C. Williams, D. D., Rev. John Stafford, Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., Rev. W. C. Rice, Rev. J. F. Stout, the present pastor. The Church has about 400 members. Its Sunday School numbers 275, with L. D. Williams as superintendent.

The old church building was sold in 1872 to Kincaid & Bailey for $200, and was moved across the street. The new edifice was built on the same lots, and cost about $7,000. The basement and lecture-room were finished so as to be dedicated in December, 1872. Rev. Samuel Fellows, now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached the dedication sermon. During the pastorate of Rev. S. G. Gale, 1874-5, the main audience room was completed and dedicated. It had seats for 500. The building, with parsonage, was valued at $20,000. This property in 1890 was sold and has been made over into what is now the Hotel Windom. In the same year the church obtained possession of the house of worship previously occupied by Olivet Baptist church, on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue southeast, and here its services are now held. The building is a fine structure of red brick, and is valued, with the lot, at $40,000.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1855. Rev. William C. McDonald was the first pastor. Under his successor, Rev. J. D. Rich, the first building was erected on Third avenue south opposite Washington school house. The Church and lots were valued at $4,000. Other pastors were Rev. T. M. Gossard, Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Rev. D. Cobb, Rev. John Quigley, D. D.; Rev. J. W. McGregor, Rev. G. C. Wells, who died during his pastorate; Rev. Mr. Fasig, filling out his term; Rev. A. Hollington, Rev. S. McChesney, Rev. S. W. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. VanAnda, Rev. G. W. Miller, D. D. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. French. In 1864 the lots for the new church and parsonage on the corner of First avenue south and Seventh street were bought by the Ladies' Aid

Society. The present Church was built while Rev. J. F. Chaffee was pastor, and the parsonage during the pastorate of Rev. G. C. Wells. The number of members is 478. The Sunday School has 350 scholars, with Dr. Jabez Brooks as Superintendent. The church has a mission at 607 Second street north, with a Sunday School numbering 100, and A. R. McGill as superintendent. There are 800 free sittings in the church. The whole property is valued at $200,000.

In March, 1891, the corner stone of a new church edifice, on the corner of Grant street and First avenue south, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. This stone bears the incription, "Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church." When the church takes possession of the completed sanctuary this will be its new name. It will be a noble structure of stone, will have seats in the main audience room for 1,200, and in the rooms adjacent and opening into this, 1,000 additional sittings. It will be ready for use about March 15th, 1892. The building and ground will cost at least $140,000. A cut of the building is here given.

WESLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875 by a secession from Centenary Church. The first building cost about $3,000. The present building, a fine structure of red brick, stands on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Tenth street, and near it, at 17 North Tenth street, stands the parsonage. The present number of members is 500. Rev. Alonzo Hollington was the first pastor. Others were Rev. C. M. Heard, Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Rev. R. N. McKaig, D. D., and Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D. with Rev. F. O. Holman, D. D., as associate pastor. Dr. Tiffany died in Minneapolis October 21th, 1891.

Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873. Rev. S. T. Sterrett was the first pastor. There are 300 members. The church building stands on the corner of East Franklin and Fifth avenues. Rev. R. N. McKaig, D. D., is pastor.

Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in May, 1881, with 13 members. The pastors have been Rev. J. G. Teter, Rev. David Morgan, Rev. R. R. Atchison, Rev. H. J. Van Fossen, Rev. John A. Simpson, Rev. J. C. Gullett, and Rev. A. F. Thompson. The number of members is 116. The Sunday School numbers 200, with Thomas A. Sunderson as superintendent. The church building stands on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-third avenue south. It was bought of a Swedish congregation and moved to its present site in 1882. The building cost $1,350 and the lots $1,200. It has seats, which are free, for

300. The whole property is valued at $3,500.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the corner of Twenty-eighth street and First avenue south, was organized as a mission in 1882 with about 20 members. Rev. James G. Teter was pastor from October 9th, 1882, until October 7th, 1885. Rev. J. M. Bull followed and remained until October 3d, 1888. After him came Rev. W. K. Marshall, D. D., and Rev. Peter Clare. The membership is 400. A. A. Kelly is president of the Board of Trustees, G. F. Getty, secretary, and G. A. Sweet, treasurer. The Sunday School numbers 350, with L. A. Cobb for superintendent. The church edifice was built and dedicated in 1886, at the cost of $17,000. It will seat 500. The seats are free. The church is prosperous and growing rapidly.

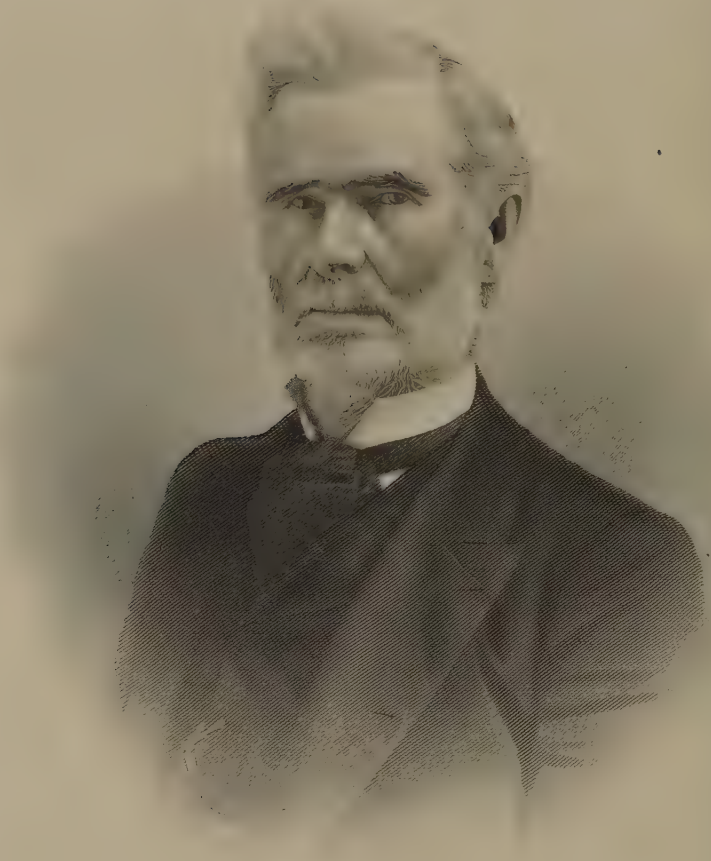
Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The church building is located on the corner of Thirteenth avenue south and Tenth street. It was built in 1883, and has, besides the auditorium, lecture rooms, parlor, kitchen and pastor's study. It has recently been much improved at an expense of about $1,000. E. Kneeland is chairman of the Board of Trustees and C. W. Stewart, secretary. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Hingeley. The church membership is about 350. The Sunday School numbers 445 with an average attendance of 300; P. G. Hanson is superintendent. A Ladies' Aid Society, a Society of Christian Endeavor and several other associations make up much of the working force of the Church.

The Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church. This church grew out of a mission established by the First Church on the corner of Seventeenth avenue northeast and Marshall street. Here a building was erected in 1875 costing $650.96. This building was removed in October, 1882, to a lot on Jefferson street near Broadway. The church was organized December 25th, 1886. It has 94 members. Rev. J. E. Henderson is pastor.

Forest Heights Methodist Episcopal Church was organized October 28th, 1885 with 16 members. The first pastor was Rev. A. Campbell. After him came Rev. J. B. Freeman, Rev. E. S. Pilling, Rev. J. B. Hingeley, and Rev. C. A. Cressy. Rev. C. N. Stowers is the present pastor. The trustees are C. E. Olmstead, J. E. Clark, George S. Mayhew, J. E. Gallow, William Parker, P. R. Hamilton and P. G. Williams. The members of the church are 117. The Sunday School numbers 160, with P. R. Hamilton for superintendent. The church buildings, at 2022 James avenue north, was built in 1886 at the cost of $3,700. The parsonage cost $1,700. The Church property is valued at $9,000. The audience room has free seats for 300 persons.

Lake Street Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a mission opened by members of Simpson Church. A Sunday-school was held in the town hall, corner of Lake street and Fremont avenue, and there was preaching by Rev. J. G. Teter and Rev. J. S. Garvin. In October, 1866, Rev. D. J. Higgins was appointed pastor and organized the Lake Street Church, November 10th, 1886, with fourteen members. Rev. T. F. Allen took charge in October, 1888, and Rev. J. W. Davids in 1891. The church has 123 members and 20 probationers. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 122, with F. S. Pratt as superintendent. The church building is the old town hall made over, and stands on the corner of Lake street and Fremont avenue. It will seat 250. The whole property is valued at $9,000.

Bloomington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has a church building on



J. F. Chaffee

Rev. James Franklin Chaffee was born in the town of Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1827. His parents, Chaffees on both sides, belonged to the sturdy New England stock, having been among the colonists emigrating from old England prior to 1650. They removed to Northern Illinois when the son was seventeen years old, so that the whole period of his minority was passed upon the frontiers of civilization, where in labor and study he built up a hardy frame, upon a constitution inherited from temperate and laborious ancestors. His educational opportunities were such only as the common schools afforded, supplemented by hard study and a wide range of reading. How well he improved his slender opportunities for obtaining learning is attested by the graceful act of the Illinois Wesleyan University, which conferred upon him some ten years ago the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Chaffee was received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church by the Rock River annual conference in the fall of 1848, at the age of twenty-one years. For the next nine years he shared the life of the itinerant ministry. His first charge was as junior preacher to the Carthage circuit, which included the city of Nauvoo. Successive appointments were at Oquawka, two years; Monmouth and Knoxville one year each, and Lewiston and Jefferson streets, Chicago, each two years. The latter was the leading Methodist church in the city with one exception.

In the meantime, during the first year of his ministry, he married Miss Calista Hopkins, who during all the subsequent years has endured with him the toils and responsibilities, and shared with him the felicities of a Methodist preacher's itinerant life.

Mr. Chaffee took up his residence in what is now the city of Minneapolis in the fall of 1857, and was stationed at St. Anthony about Sept. 1st of that year.

During his first appointment in St. Anthony, which continued a little less than two years, though in feeble health, he conducted a series of meetings, for eight weeks, without ministerial help, which yielded one hundred accessions to the church. Throughout his pastorates the spiritual results of his labors have been fruitful in revivals of religion, and accessions to the church. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Chaffee was appointed to the charge of Jackson Street church, St. Paul, but returned to Minneapolis in the fall of 1860, to the then only Methodist church in Minneapolis. It was a frame building at the corner of Fifth and Oregon (now Third avenue) streets, opposite the new court house.

He was appointed chaplain of the Fifth regiment of Minnesota Infantry. Severe sickness compelled Chaplain Chaffee to resign his post from before Corinth, after a service of only six weeks.

In the fall of 1862 Elder Chaffee was appointed Presiding Elder of the Minneapolis District, which then included the whole northwestern frontier of the state, which had been devastated by the Indian outbreak of that year. For two years he traveled throughout this extensive field, strengthening the feeble churches and gathering others, furnishing his own horse, paying his own expenses, upon the annual salary of $550. Two years later the Minneapolis and St. Paul districts were consolidated, and Elder Chaffee was made Presiding Elder of the new district,—continuing for the next three years—meanwhile the Methodist church in Minneapolis had been reorganized and the Centenary church formed. Elder Chaffee was appointed to the pastorate of this church in 1867, continuing its pastor for the next three years. At

this time the Centenary was the largest church and had the largest congregation of any of the city churches. In each of the three winters the church enjoyed revivals of religion, and its membership largely increased. In 1870 he was appointed to the Minneapolis City Mission which he accepted with a view to gaining a year of partial rest. The rest was, however, obtained by a change in the kind rather than amount of labor, for he devoted himself to the organizing of the Seventh street M. E. church, procuring with the aid of liberal members of the old church, the building of a convenient church edifice for the congregation, which has since become the flourishing Thirteenth avenue M. E. church.

For the next few years Elder Chaffee, filled a pastorate at Duluth, another at Faribault, another at St. Paul, and was Presiding Elder of the Winona district.

To the pastorate of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church he was by special request appointed in 1879, and continued for three years.

The next four years were occupied with fulfilling the duties of Presiding Elder of the Minneapolis district. Through these years he was largely instrumental in the organization of a number of churches, and in raising funds for houses of worship. Among these were Twenty-fourth Street M. E. church, Simpson church, Bloomington avenue, Forest Heights, Western avenue, Taylor street and Lake street M. E. churches.

Since 1887 Dr. Chaffee has been Presiding Elder of the Winona district, a position which he still (Mar., 1893) holds.

In 1867, 1879, 1883 and 1891, he was elected delegate to the General Conference, and each time on the first ballot as leader of the delegation. The General Conference of 1892 elected him a member of the General Missionary Committee, the term of which will not expire until the meeting of the General Conference in 1896. His most important general service has been in connection with the educational work of the church. At the conference held at Mankato in 1871 he was, quite unexpectedly to himself, elected Agent of Hamline University. For the last five years Dr. Chaffee has been president of its Board of Trustees.

A most philanthropic work which has in recent years engaged Dr. Chaffee's attention, is the organization of Asbury Hospital, which, largely through the liberality of Mrs. Sarah H. Knight, the daughter of his old friend, T. A. Harrison, has been equipped and opened as a public hospital, but under the management of the Methodist churches. Dr. Chaffee is president and financial agent of the institution.

Dr. Chaffee has been a prolific writer for the press. Besides conducting the editorial work of the *Methodist Herald*, he has been a frequent contributor to the local and periodical press. Not alone does the discussion of theological and church subjects engage his pen, but speculative and scientific ones as well. Especially is he strong in meeting the cavilers at religion on scientific grounds. In theology he is liberal within the limits permitted to a loyal believer in the doctrines of his church.

Of a family of nine children born to Dr. and Mrs. Chaffee, but two survive. Their daughter, Carrie, is the wife of H. M. Farnham, Esq., and his son, Hugh G., is connected with the Security Bank.

While the Methodist church has claimed and received the chief labor of Dr. Chaffee's long and active career, he has been an active participater in all the stirring events which have given to Minneapolis during his residence in it a marvelous growth and expansion, especially in those of education, morals and charity. An effective and persuasive preacher of righteousness he has been a loyal, enthusiastic and helpful citizen.

the corner of Bloomington avenue and East Thirty-second street, with a parsonage in the rear of the church. There are 80 members. The pastor is Rev. Elijah Haley.

Foss Methodist Episcopal Church. The house of worship on the corner of Eleventh avenue north and Sixth street was re-built in 1885. There are 300 members. Rev. B. Longley is pastor.

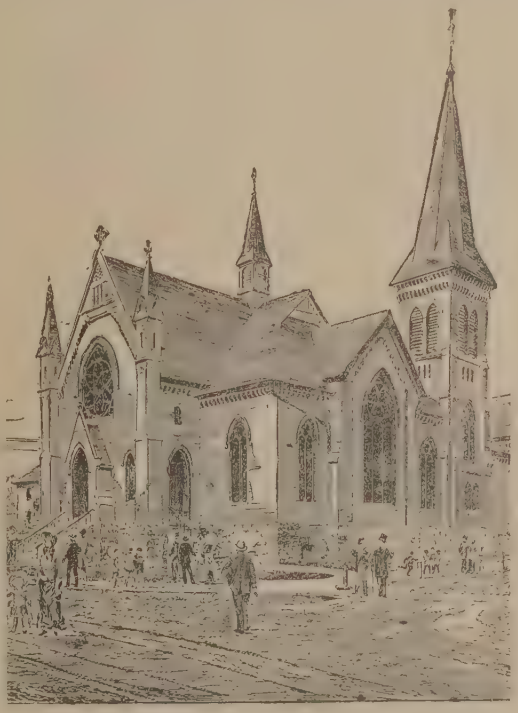
North Methodist Episcopal Church was organized October 1st, 1885, and has 98 members. The building is on the corner of Forty-fourth ave. north and Emerson avenue. It was built in 1888. Rev. H. W. Knowles is pastor.

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was erected on the corner of Taylor st. and Twenty-fifth avenue northeast in 1883. Rev. C. M. Heard is pastor.

Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has 185 members. Rev. R. M. Carter is pastor. The church building is on the corner of North Irving and Western avenues, and was built in 1886.

Minnehaha Church was organized in 1889, and a building erected and dedicated the same year, near the Falls of Minnehaha. Rev. E. H. Nicholson is pastor.

The City Missions are in charge of Rev. W. K. Marshall.



HENNEPIN AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.

German Methodist Episcopal. There are three of these churches in three different sections of the city. The oldest is located on the corner of Second street and Tenth avenue northeast, and was organized about 1870. It has a neat frame building which cost about $3,000, and was erected in 1886, with free seats for 200. There is a parsonage in the rear of the church, built the same year, at the cost of about $2,200. The whole property is now worth $8,000. The Church has 40 members and a Sunday school with 60 scholars. Samuel Fischer is superintendent. The present pastor, is Rev. W. F. Eberhardt.

Second German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1884, with 12 members. Its house of worship stands on the corner of Eighteenth and Lyndale avenues N. It is a frame building, was erected in 1886 and cost $3,000. The property, including lots and parsonage, is valued at about $9,000. The Church has 60 members and the Sunday school 70, with John Huber as superintendent. The pastors have been Rev. Mr. Blume, Rev. Christian Nachtrieb and Rev. George Rhinefrank; Rev. W. A. Weiss is now in charge. The church has free seats for 450.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church (German) is located on the corner of

Eighteenth street and Thirteenth avenue south. The first house of worship was a frame building on the corner of Third avenue and Fifth street; afterwards the church bought of the Universalists and used a building on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifth street south. The present building was erected in 1886 and has a parsonage adjoining it. There are free seats for about 300. The value of the property is about $25,000. The church has about 100 members. The Sunday school numbers 125, with Albert Graber for Superintendent.

Norwegian Danish Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was built in 1887 on the corner of Ninth street south and Thirteenth avenue. There are 220 members. Rev. J. C. Tollefsen is pastor.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church is located at 2526 Twenty-seventh avenue south. It has 225 members. The pastors are Rev. N. M. Liljegren and Rev. C. A. Albertson.

St. James, or First African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1863 with four members by Rev. Mr. Hedgman. It has a small frame building on Second street between First and Second avenues southeast; a congregation of about 30 and a small Sunday school. Rev. J. C. James is pastor.

St. Peter's African Methodist Episcopal Church is a colony from the First Church, has a frame building on Twenty-second street between Ninth and Tenth avenues south, and has about 50 members, with a Sunday school. The pastor is Rev. A. H. Williams.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Andrew Presbyterian Church. In 1849, Rev. E. D. Neill, who had begun in St. Paul a work, which grew into the First Presbyterian church of that city, came to the Falls of St. Anthony, and held religious services every other Sunday in a school house, on what is now University avenue. In July, 1850, Rev. W. T. Wheeler, formerly a missionary in West Africa, took up this work. A Presbyterian church was formed, which afterwards gave up its name, and

ANDREW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

was merged in another organization. In August, 1857, a church was organized as the First Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony. Westminster Church, on the west side of the river, was formed at the same time, and Rev. Levi Hughes became acting pastor of both churches. He was followed by Rev. James A. McKee. In 1861 the name of the church was changed, by Act of the State Legislature, and it became the Andrew Church. This name was adopted in memory of Mrs. Catharine Andrew, from whom $1,000 were received for a church edifice. Rev. R. F. Sample became pastor in 1866. He resigned in 1868 to take charge of Westminster Church. The ministers who followed him were Rev. David Patten, Rev. Isaac W. Monfort, Rev. David Stewart, Prof. E. J. Thompson, Rev. Charles T. Chester, Rev. John Woods, Rev. J. H. Edwards, Peter Stryker, D.D., and Rev. William M. Kincaid, who was installed May 6th, 1890. The first church building stood originally on Second street, near Second avenue. It was dedicated April 14th, 1861. The lot, building and furnishing cost about $3,200. In November, 1870, it was removed to the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue southeast. In 1890 this building was removed to the rear, and work upon a new church edifice was begun. The corner stone was laid Aug. 29th, 1890, with a historical address by Gen. H. B. Van Cleve, and addresses by Dr. D. J. Burrell and Dr. Peter Styker. The building was dedicated May 20th, 1891, with a sermon by Dr. Robert Christie, of St. Paul, and words of fraternal greeting from President Cyrus Northrop, of the State University, Rev. J. S. Black, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. F. Stout, of the First Methodist Church. The new edifice stands on the site of the old one. It is built of blue lime stone, and in style is mediaeval gothic. It is a handsome and unique structure. The main auditorium will seat 650, and the galleries 250. A chapel is to be built, connected with the main building by a corridor. The total cost will be about $45,000.

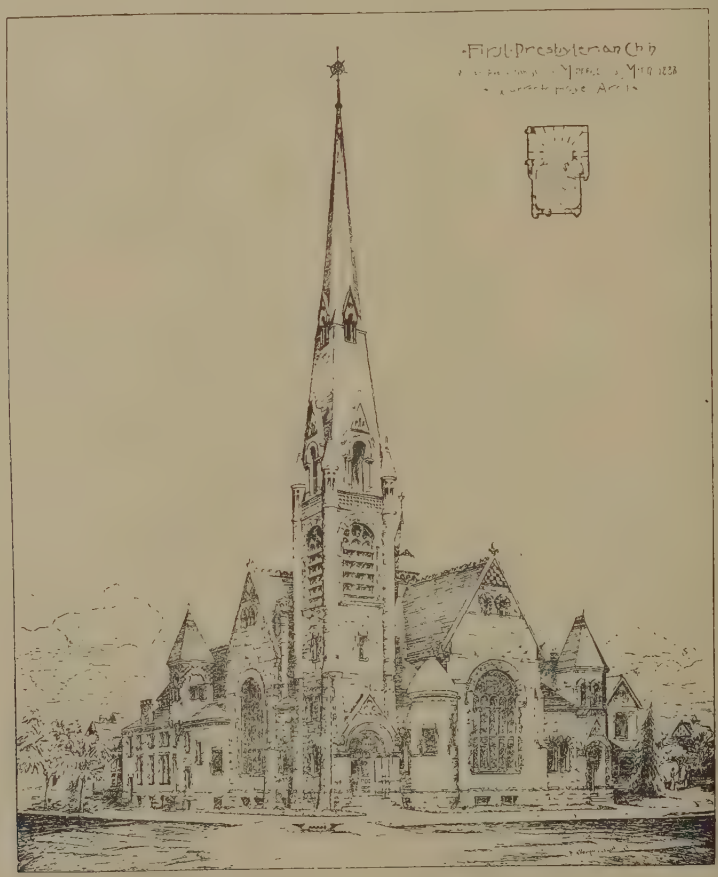
This church has a flourishing Sunday school, an industrial school and several societies for different departments of church work. It has sent out a colony to aid in constituting what is called the Shiloh Church. Its Jackson Street Mission, sustained for several years, has grown into the church, known as The House of Faith.

Of the six original members of Andrew Church, two—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chute—retain their place in the church.

The number of members is 300. The elders are Hon. Richard Chute, Isaac McNair, J. P. Bonnell, J. B. Eustis, James T. Chute, John S. Clark, Edgar J. Couper and Wm. B. Morris. The seats in the main audience room are free and assigned. Current expenses are met by weekly offerings, pledged for the year.

First Presbyterian Church. As early as 1835 a Presbyterian church was organized at Fort Snelling, made up largely of army officers and their families. Services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Stevens, a missionary to the Sioux Indians. After January 1, 1837, services were generally held at the mission house at Lake Harriet. In 1840, Rev. Samuel W. Pond became pastor. In 1845, the first native Indian, Jane Lemond, was received into membership. The church was re-organized in 1849, and took the name of Oak Grove Church, with Rev. Gideon H. Pond as pastor. In 1862, the name was again changed, and became the First Presbyterian Church of Minnesota, at Minnehaha. During these years there were in all 53 members, and of

these seven were native Indians. The church was migratory, without a fixed center; the people were few and the field, for the most part, a wilderness. The clergymen who were the pioneers of Christianity in this region, deserve special mention. They were Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, Rev. J. D. Stevens, Rev. Samuel W. and Rev. Gideon H. Pond.



The First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, which absorbed the older organization in 1865, was organized May 22, 1853, with 13 members. The first Elders were Dr. Albert E. Ames, Daniel M. Coolbaugh and Joseph N. Barber. Religious services were held during a year earlier in the house of Col. John H. Stevens, on the river bank, near the site of the present Union Depot. Rev. J. C. Whitney was the first pastor. He commenced labor on the first Sunday in September, 1853. Services were held in a hall over a store in what is known as Bridge Square. This building was burned in 1854, and the congregation gathered in an upper room of the pastor's house for some months. The first church edifice was built on a lot at the corner of Fifth street and Sixth avenue south. It cost about $1,850, and was called the Tooth-pick, by reason of its unique steeple. Mr. Whitney resigned in October, 1857,

and was followed by Rev. Francis A. Griswold, who remained until June, 1859. For the next six years services were suspended. The building passed into the hands of Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, was removed and used for a parish school. In 1865, Rev. Henry Ward, of Buffalo, N. Y., began the work of resuscitation. The two congregations were united, and the church entered upon its new and vigorous life.

A chapel was built at the corner of Eighth street and First avenue south. Rev. A. H. Carrier was pastor from 1867 to 1871. In that time the church was enlarged and re-dedicated. In 1871, Rev. Henry N. Payne became pastor. During his pastorate the church on Park avenue was built, and was dedicated August 31, 1873. Rev. Daniel Stewart, D. D., became pastor June 1st, 1875. The building was remodeled, all debts were paid, and the membership increased to 150. In 1881, the pastorate of Rev. S. M. Campbell, D. D., began. The present large and handsome church building was erected in 1889 and dedicated February 10th, in that year. The entire cost of the building, ground and furnishings was $75,415.26. It stands on the corner of Portland avenue and Nineteenth street. The number of members is 500. Nearly 300 of these were added during the pastorate of Dr. Campbell. This church has contributed largely to the organization and growth of other Presbyterian churches in the city. Bloomington Avenue, Highland Park and Stewart Memorial Churches have grown out of its missions. The Elders are Judge C. E. Vanderbugh, Charles W. Moore, Joshua Williams, Judge Ell Torrance, John C. Hall, Orton S. Clark, E. R. Ely, Alfred E. McKeehan and W. B. McIntyre. The Sunday School numbers 350, with W. B. McIntyre superintendent. The new church building will seat 1,100. The present value of the church property is $85,000. The church has eight societies for missions, home and foreign, for benevolent work and for engaging the young in christian service.

Dr. Campbell closed his pastorate in October, 1889. His successor, Rev. James S. Black, was installed in June, 1890.

Westminister Presbyterian Church was organized August 23d, 1857, with eight members. Services were held in the Free-Will Baptist Church and afterwards in Woodman's hall in the First National bank building. The church was incorporated April 6th, 1858. Rev. C. B. Dorrance preached from December 6th, 1857, to April 18th, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. L. Hughes, who also supplied Andrew Church. In 1860-61 a church building was erected on Fourth street between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues, and was dedicated March 17th, 1861. This building was several times enlarged, and at last was removed to Franklin avenue for the use of the Presbyterian Church located there. Westminister was served by Rev. Robert Strong from October, 1862, until 1865. Rev. R. A. Condit was the first installed pastor, who was in charge from 1865 until December, 1867. Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D., took pastoral charge of the church March 8th, 1868, and remained until early in the year 1887, when considerations of health induced him to resign in order to become pastor of a church in New York City.

Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D., was installed October 26th, 1887, and remained in charge until May, 1891, when he resigned to become pastor of a church in New York. The first elder was A. W. Oliver, chosen at the time of the organization. The membership is about 1,360, with 12 elders, viz: A. R. Miller, H. H. Brackett, B. F. Knerr, John Dunwoody, James R.

Hall, W. M. Tenney, John S. Crombie, Charles T. Thompson, John W. Thomas, J. S. McDonald, S. A. Harris, S. B. Williams. The corner stone of the present church edifice was laid July 13th, 1880, on the lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Seventh street, which was bought for $10,000. The lecture room was occupied for the first time August 10th, 1882, and the main auditorium was completed a few months later. The church was dedicated, without debt, March 11th, 1883. The building cost $150,000. The entire property has now a valuation of more than $300,000. The main audience room will seat 1,200 and the lecture room 800.

Westminster Presbyterian Church

The Sunday school, with W. M. Tenney as superintendent, numbers on its roll more than 1,000. The church supports four Mission Schools, Riverside, Hope, Fairview and Chinese, with an aggregate membership of about 2,200, also two Kindergartens and two Industrial Schools.

The new Riverside Chapel on the corner of Two and a half street and Twentieth avenue south was opened for Sunday school work March 1st, 1891, and was dedicated March 8th. The building is of brick and has room for 1,500 children. It cost with the ground $12,000. The number in attendance is 600. James Paige is Superintendent. Besides the Sunday work a Kindergarten is conducted by a paid teacher with 75 children and an Industrial School is held on Saturdays.

The long pastorate of Dr. Sample, and the large growth of the church during those nineteen years deserve special mention. His own words may be quoted here: "When I went to Minneapolis," he says, "in 1866 it was supposed the population at the Falls of St. Anthony would eventually reach 30,000. It was then about 10,000 and that of St. Paul 14,000. The most sanguine did not anticipate the marvellous growth these last years have witnessed. I took charge of Westminister Church March 8th, 1868. The number of communing members was 100. I left it with a membership of over 1,000." Dr. Sample was an energetic leader of his people in the work of church extension, expending time and thought and money of his own in that work. The Franklin avenue church is largely indebted to him for its establishment and growth. The Fifth Church is the outgrowth of a mission sustained by Westminister Church

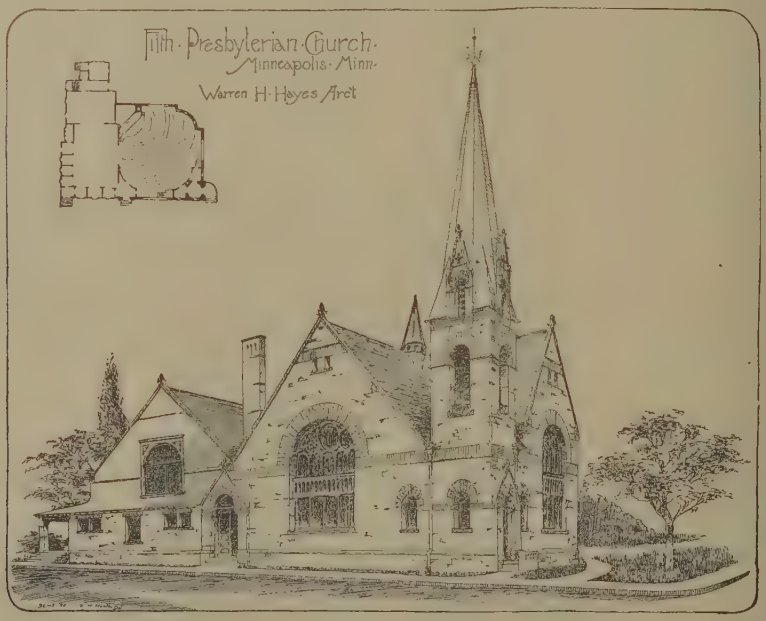
during his pastorate. The Riverside mission was established during the same period, and Bethlehem Church drew a large part of its members from Westminister, and received large contributions from the same source. Dr. Sample tells of a special and continuous religious interest among his people for many years, up to the close of his ministry, which resulted in frequent additions to his own and also to other churches. "The gospel of Christ," he says, "was preached in dependence upon the Holy Ghost, and the people were urged to seek the high grounds of a scriptural, spiritual life." Of his coming to Minnesota he says. "A husky breath, detected by a friend when I was about to enter a railway car in Pennsylvania, led him to suggest that I spend my hay-fever season in Minnesota, and he provided the means of travel. I expected to make a visit only. The result was a pastorate of twenty-one years in Minneapolis, and there my chief life work was done."

Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized December 21st, 1873, by a committee of St. Paul Presbytery, consisting of Rev. R. F. Sample, D D., Rev. D. C. Lyon and Hon. C. E. Vanderburgh. The original membership was ten. The first elders were John Nicol, Leander V. N. Blakeman, Robert Shaw and R. S. Lee. Rev. A. A. Kiehle, the first installed pastor, took charge in 1874, and closed his pastorate February 12, 1878. Rev. Isaiah Faries was acting pastor from March 10th, 1878, to January, 1st, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. D. E. Wells, entered upon duty in February, 1882, and was installed March 8th of the same year. The total number of members received since the organization is 370, of whom 74 have been enrolled during the present pastorate. The present enrollment is about 175. The average attendance in the Sunday school for the last seven years has been about 250, though nearly 600 have been annually enrolled. The congregation has given liberal support to benevolent enterprises, missions, etc. The church has under its care Bethany Mission on the east side of the river, between Franklin and Washington avenue bridges; Rev. D. B. Jackson has charge of this mission. This church was the outgrowth of a Sunday school held in the Norwegian College building, at the corner of Seventh street and Twenty-second avenue south. The house of worship was bought from the First Presbyterian Church. It stood originally on the corner of First avenue south and Eighth street. Its present location is on the corner of Franklin and Twenty-third avenues. The auditorium and lecture room will seat about 400. The sittings are free. Expenses are met by voluntary subscriptions and weekly offerings. The building has been materially enlarged and greatly improved in appearance during the present pastorate.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1879. Rev. A. W. Benson was in charge for three months. Rev. Daniel Rice, D.D., followed, and after him came Rev. Rockwood Mcquesten, Rev. J. S. Boyd in '85-6, and the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Donaldson, D.D., who entered upon pastoral duty in May, 1887. The church has 150 members. The elders are S. M. Williams, John Mills, Vernon Bell and George W. Taylor. The church edifice was built in 1883, on the corner of Lyndale and Fourth avenues north. The auditorium was 46 by 34 feet, finished in antique oak, unique in style. There were lecture room, library, study and kitchen. The cost was $10,000. This building was burned in February, 1890, and a new one was built on the same site. The Sunday school numbers 225 with C. A. Donaldson, M. D., for superintendent.

The church sustains Good Will Chapel, with Sunday school, at 2107 Sixth avenue north, and an attendance of about 50, and Charles McAlister as superintendent. A Christian Endeavor Society and a Ladies' Missionary Society are well sustained.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. In 1883 Rev. Joseph Lanman began preaching in Avery Hall. He also organized a Sunday school and a Children's Missionary Society, named after Mrs. Gen. Van Cleve, The Van Cleve Mission Band. The



work grew in importance and promise, and in January, 1884, a Presbyterian Church was organized with twenty-one members, and was named Bethlehem. H. N. Avery and E. K. Bancroft were the first elders. Lots for a church edifice on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Pleasant avenue were bought for $1,800. The old Westminster Church, on Fourth street, then owned by R. S. Stillman, was given by him to Mr. Lanman for Bethlehem church, was removed to the site above mentioned, and fitted up tastefully, so as to be at that time the best church building in that part of the city. The cost of all this was about $4,000. Of this sum Dr. R. F. Sample, of Westminster Church, gave $500, the largest single coutribution. In 1885 the building was dedicated free from debt. Mr. Lanman resigned in May, 1888, for a year of rest and travel in Europe. Rev. R. S. Feagles was installed in April, 1889. He resigned in April, 1890. Rev. David S. McCaslin took charge in September, 1890. The church members are about 150. The Sunday school numbers 200, with A. L. Crocker for superintendent. The elders are Dr. H. N. Avery, Robert McFarlane, A. J. Murdock, M.D., and Edgar Bass. The church property is valued at $8,000.

Oliver Presbyterian Church was at first called the Bloomington Avenue Church. Under that name it was the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, founded by the First Presbytertian

Church in 1882. It was organized March 7th, 1884, with 14 members. May 10th, 1884, Rev. J. M. Patterson became pastor. Since that date the church has had a remarkable growth. It has received in all 600 members, of whom 510 are with the church still. The Sunday school has grown from 70 to 500. Providence Mission has been organized, lots purchased and chapel built, and it has now 125 scholars. A chapel was built soon after Mr. Patterson's coming. This was enlarged after two years to twice its original size, so as to seat 400. But this became too small, and the foundation of a permanent church building was laid in 1888, and in May, 1889, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Sarah E. Oliver, who gave real estate valued at $33,000 to aid in erecting the building, deposited in the corner stone a Bible, Westminster Confession of Faith, manual of the church, picture of the old church, photograph of the pastor and his wife, also of Mrs. Oliver, and copies of the Presbyterian journals. The new church on the corner of Bloomington avenue and East Twenty-seventh street, was dedicated January 19th, 1890. It is built of native granite, has an audience room seating 1,000, and a lecture room opening into that, which will seat 600, also pastor's study, library, reading room, class rooms, kitchen and dining room. The spire rises 145 feet. The interior is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The cost was about $50,000. This congregation stands third in its denomination in the city, and has among its members some of the most substantial business men in South Minneapolis. The congregation voted that, upon the occupancy of the new building, the name of the church should be changed, and be thereafter the Oliver Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. M. Patterson retired from this pastorate in October, 1890. His successor Rev. J. Lloyd Lee was installed May, 13th, 1891.

OLIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Highland Park Presbyterian Church was organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Alliance, on the 19th day of March, 1884, with 9 members. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Dr. R. F. Sample, of Westminster Church. The Sabbath school numbered at the beginning 43, and Judge Ell Tor-

rence acted as the first superintendent. In August of that year Rev. N. H. Bell, of Nunda, N. Y., was called to the pastorate, and began his work in September, although not formerly installed until January 25th, 1887. For about two years the church occupied a small chapel on Dupont avenue north, near Twenty-first avenue, but on the 26th of September, 1886, the church building now in use, on the corner of Emerson avenue north and Twenty-first avenue, was dedicated. The cost of the property to the present time has been about $10,000, with a merely nominal indebtedness still outstanding. The pastoral work of N. H. Bell terminated October 1st, 1888, and the church was without a pastor until February, 1889, when Rev. A. K. Harsha, formerly of Roslyn, Long Island, began his labors in this field, and on the 14th of May he was formerly installed as pastor. As is usually the case with young and feeble churches, for the first few years this organization was, to a large extent, dependent upon outside sources for financial support, but with the beginning of Mr. Harsha's ministry the congregation decided to become self-supporting, and the effort thus far has been crowned with success. All seats are free and funds are raised by voluntary contributions. The present membership of the church is 132, and of the Sabbath school, 192. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 225, to which the lecture room may be added, making the total number of sittings about 325. The officers of the church are as follows, viz: Elders, F. C. Wyant, Wm. Kilgore, Geo. W. Fiske, E. F. Meloney, Hugh Smith, F. H. Nutter. Deacons, C. E. Prince, I. G. Smith, Henry Leck; Clerk of Congregation, E. F. Meloney; Clerk of Session, F. H. Nutter; Superintendent of Sabbath school, C. H. Gilkerson.

The Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church is located on the corner of Thirty-second street and Stevens avenue. The first location was Thirty-second street and Third avenue south. For grounds and buildings the church is indebted to the liberality of Hon. C. E. Vanderburgh. The building was erected in 1886. Soon after a Sunday school was organized, and preaching services were held more or less regularly until April, 1887, when Rev. A. B. Nicholls, of Quincy, Michigan, came into the field, and two months later organized a church with 25 members, June 6th, 1887. After supplying the church for one year, Mr. Nicholls was installed, the first pastor, June 6th, 1888, and holds that position still. In the fall of 1890 the church purchased a new site at the corner of Thirty-second street and Stevens avenue and the building was removed to this new location in the spring of 1891. The church has 170 members. The Sunday school enrolls 200, with an average attendance of 140. The church conducts a mission Sunday school at 3435 Garfield avenue. The house of worship is a frame building and cost about $2,500, with about 250 sittings. Seats are free. The entire church property has a valuation of at least $5,500.

The House of Faith Presbyterian Church was organized October 19th, 1887, with 18 members. The first elders were John Pitblado and Norman M. Mattice. Rev. Norman McLeod began work in this field August 15th, 1887, and was installed as pastor in May, 1888. He remained until near the close of 1890. Rev. L. P. Withington took pastoral charge in February, 1891. The church building stands on the corner of Broadway and Jefferson streets northeast. It was completed in November, 1888, at the cost of $3,368.45, the grounds costing $4,000. The main audi-

ence room will seat about 300. The elders are John Pitblado, Norman M. Mattice and W. M. Clark. The Sunday school superintendent is N. M. Mattice. The members of the church are 60. The average number in Sunday school is 60. Seats are free. Current expenses are met by voluntary offerings. The house of worship was dedicated November 17th, 1889, with a sermon by Dr. Burrell, of Westminster Church.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church is a child of Andrew Church, and was organized in 1884 with about 15 members. Rev. E. B. Caldwell was the first pastor. His pastorate closed with his death in 1887. Rev. William R. Reynolds was installed in 1888. The church has a chapel on Twenty-fourth avenue northeast, between Harrison and Polk streets. It has free sittings for 200. The building cost $1,500 and was paid for by the Misses Andrew.

First Swedish Presbyterian Church has 37 members. Rev. C. C. Christiansen is pastor. The church edifice, on the corner of Nineteenth avenue south and Third street, was dedicated September 6th, 1891, with a sermon by Rev. J. L. Lee. There are seats for about 300. The building is valued at $1,500.

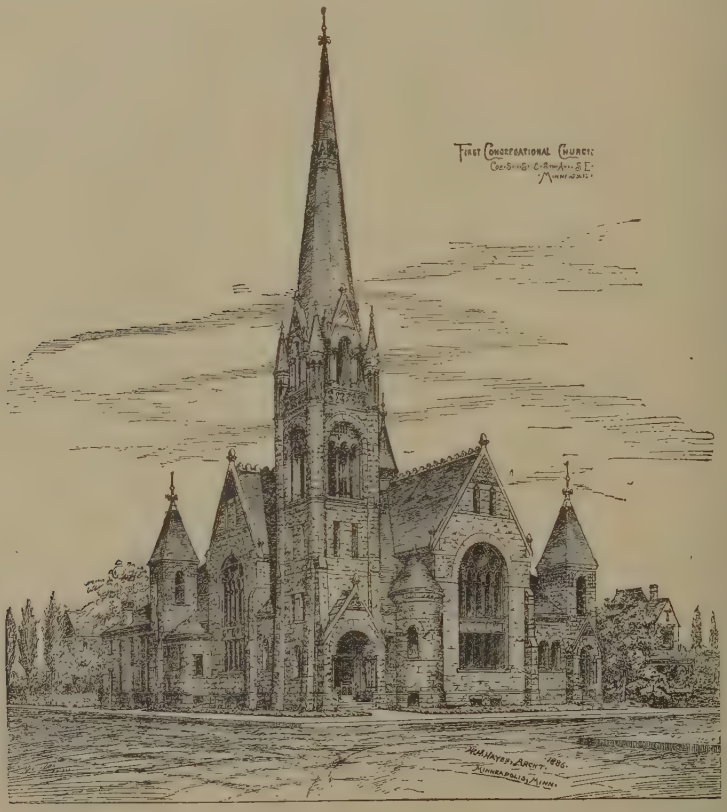
Welsh Presbyterian Church has 200 members. The building stands on the corner of Franklin and Seventeenth avenues south, and was erected in 1882.

Hope Mission (Presbyterian). This was a mission of Westminster Church begun in January, 1882, in charge of Elder Pomeroy. It was organized as a church in 1884, but in 1886 the separate organization was given up, and it became a branch of Westminster, as it now is, having 23 members of that church in connection with it. Its headquarters are at Ninth avenue north and Third street, where a permanent edifice for its use was built, and was dedicated November 24th, 1889. It cost $8,000, and has seats for 1,000 persons. Rev. J. S. Handyside has had charge of the church work. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 309, and an average attendance of 242. R. H. Jordan is superintendent. The property of the mission is valued at $25,000.

CONGREGATIONAL.

What is now the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis was organized November 16th, 1851, as the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony, with 12 members. Rev. Charles Seccombe and Rev. Richard Hall conducted the services. Minnesota was then a Territory, and this church, the first of its denomination in the Territory, antedates by seven years the admission of Minnesota as a State of the Union. St. Anthony, on the east side of the river, with a population of a few hundred, was all, or nearly all, there then was, of what is now the city of Minneapolis, with its 200,000 people. Here, a year earlier, Rev. Charles Seccombe had commenced his labors as a home missionary. His work went steadily on for fifteen years—hard, self-denying, brave and faithful work, under many disadvantages, but with large and lasting results for good in the church and the community, which have grown to such importance from such small beginnings. He was installed July 30, 1854, and his ministry here closed June 10, 1866. His successors were the following: Rev. Orlando Clark, from August, 1866, until August 15th, 1867; Rev. Jay Clizbe, from Sept. 28, 1867, to May, 1868; Rev. Gabriel Campbell, from June, 1868, for one year. He was ordained by council at the request of the church October 27th, 1868. From July to December, 1869, there was no regular supply of the pulpit. Rev. Egbert B. Bingham served from December 7th, 1869, until August, 1870; Rev. James

Tompkins, from August, 1870, until May 15th, 1872. He was invited to become settled pastor but declined. For some months, until February, 1873, the church had no regular supply. Rev. George M. Landon was called to the pastorate February 11th, 1873. He was not installed, but served the church as pastor elect until May, 1875. Rev. Edward M. Williams was in charge from June 1st, 1875, until February 14, 1881. He was installed as pastor November 16th, 1876. The sermon was preached by Prof. Franklin W. Fisk, of Chicago. He resigned on account of ill health, much to the regret of his people. Rev. John L. Scudder was called to the pastorate in February, 1882, and was installed April 5th of that year. His father, Henry Martyn Scudder, D.D., preached the installation sermon. He was dismissed April 20th, 1886. Rev. George R. Merrill was installed December 7th, 1886. For two years services were held in a school building erected by the town of St. Anthony for the University, and used for a University preparatory school. This building stood not far from the site of the present Exposition building. It is no longer standing. The first church edifice stood near the corner of Central avenue and Fourth street northeast. It is standing still, and is used for church services by a Lutheran congregation. The basement was first used for public worship in 1853. The building



was completed the next year and was dedicated February 15th. Rev. Richard Hall preached the sermon. This sanctuary was used by the church for twenty-one years. A new house of worship, located on the corner of Fifth street and Third avenue southeast, built at the cost of $20,000, was dedicated June 28th, 1874. Sermon by J. E. Roy, D.D., of Chicago. This building was enlarged in 1882 and re-dedicated December 9th of that year, with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Scudder. This house was destroyed by fire in May, 1886, on the Sunday next after Mr. Scudder's retirement from the pastorate. The congregation used for its services a remodeled skating rink, corner of Fifth street and Twelfth avenue southeast, until the new church was ready. This building of brown stone, an imposing structure of fine architectural proportions, and in every way well furnished for all church uses, on the corner of Fifth street and Eighth avenue southeast, was dedicated March 4th, 1888, with an appropriate and interesting order of service prepared by the pastor, Rev. G. R. Merrill. Its cost was $76,000. It will seat 800, and with the Sunday school room adjoining 1,500. This church has a membership of about 400 and a large congregation. Its sittings are free. Expenses are met by annual subscriptions, paid weekly. It is active and enterprising in various lines of church work; has a large and flourishing Sunday school; sustains several branch schools, and is the mother of two Congregational churches in East Minneapolis. The officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. George R. Merrill; Clerk, C. E. Wingate; Treasurer, A. B. Church; Deacons, L. G. Johnson, C. H. Pratt, G. A. Wheaton, R. J. Borglehans, L. W. Campbell, Franklin Lyon and G. E. Hannum; Superintendent of Sunday school, Professor E. D. Holmes; Superintendent of Bethesda Sunday school, H. R. Chase; Parish Visitor, Miss Lucy E. Case. To this may be added the officers of the Society, whose style is the First Congregational Society of St. Anthony, viz: President, John Martin; Clerk, J. W. Perkins; Treasurer, L. A. Huntoon; Trustees, John S. Pillsbury, P. D. McMillan, D. M. Clough, C. H. Pratt, G. A. Wheaton.

Plymouth Congregational Church was organized April 28th, 1857, with 18 members. This was the first church of the order on the west side of the river. The first pastor was Rev. Norman McLeod, who remained until May, 1859. From that time the pulpit was chiefly supplied by Rev. H. C. Atwater until the settlement of Rev. H. M. Nichols as pastor in December, 1859. The sudden and sad death of Mr. Nichols by drowning on July 5th, 1860, again left the church without a pastor. Rev. W. B. Dada, and Rev. David Eastman supplied the pulpit until October, 1862, when Rev. Charles C. Salter began his ministry. He was installed pastor in September, 1864. He resigned in April, 1869. Rev. Henry A. Stimson was ordained and installed as pastor May 25th, 1870. During his pastorate of eleven years, 662 were added to the church. He was dismissed by council August 30th, 1880. For the next two years the church was supplied by Rev. William T. Beatty, D.D. In June, 1882, Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, D.D., began his pastoral work, and was installed May 24th, 1883. He was dismissed by council February 8th, 1886. Four hundred and eight were added to the church during his pastorate. Rev. Charles F. Thwing began pastoral work in November, 1886, and was installed December 8th of that year. Dr. Thwing was dismissed by council November 11, 1890, having accepted a call to the presidency of Western Reserve College in

Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. George H. Wells was called to the pastorate in August, 1891, and was installed October 30th of that year. The first deacons were W. H. Leonard and Cyrus Snow. The first house of worship stood on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fourth street; was dedicated in December, 1858, and was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of April 3rd, 1860, in retaliation, it is believed, for the faithfulness and activity of the pastor, Rev. H. M. Nichols, in the cause of temperance. A new building was erected on the same site and dedicated in September, 1863. It was enlarged in 1866. The growth of the congregation in the next five years called for a larger sanctuary. A new site was bought on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street, where the present church edifice was built. It cost with lot $75,000. It was dedicated October 10th, 1875. It has seats for 1,250. In 1885 the vestry was enlarged and rooms provided for Sunday school and prayer meetings, and also reception rooms, a kitchen and a large parlor for social gatherings. This church has contributed largely to the formation of other Congregational churches on the west side of the river. Its members number more than 1,000. The deacons are Robert D. Russell, A. H. Young, L. I. Olds, George R. Lyman, George B. Shepherd, George H. Rust, J. E. Bradley, C. M. Cushman, D. C. Bell, H. E. Selden. The clerk is Harry B. Hendley. Sunday school superintendent, Hiram K. Cole. The home Sunday school numbers about 500. The church sustains a Bethel mission with kindergarten, day nursery and kitchen school, Immanuel Sunday school with gospel service Sunday afternoons, and a North mission with preaching and sewing school; also News Boy's Sunday school. It is active, enterprising and efficient in all good works. The seats in the main audience room are rented, yielding a revenue of about $13,000. The estimated value of the church property is $175,000. This church has been noted for its large contributions to missions and other Christian enterprises of benevolence. Individual gifts by its members for church and charitable purposes have been frequent and generous. On February 16, 1890, Immanuel Chapel, at the corner of Thirteenth avenue northeast and Second street, was dedicated for mission work by the Society of Christian Endeavor in Plymouth church. The building cost about $800. The Sunday school has 200 in attendance.

Park Avenue, called at first the Second Congregational Church, was an outgrowth of a mission established by Plymouth Church in 1865, in what was then the "lower part of the city." This mission was in charge of Rev. William Leavitt. The church was organized with 20 members, October 14th, 1867, and was named Vine Street Church, because of its location on Vine street, now Fifteenth avenue and Fourth street south. Mr. Leavitt was followed by Rev. Prescott Fay, who remained until 1872. Rev. Horace Bumstead was installed as the first settled pastor, February 4th, 1872. Mr. Bumstead retired from the pastorate March 17th, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Williams, who was pastor for eight years. During his ministry 257 were received into membership, and the church had a healthy growth. H. C. Hovey, D.D., was installed December 4th, 1883. His pastorate closed May 3rd, 1887. The church while under his charge received 220 new members. Frank P. Woodbury, D.D., began his work March 25th, 1888, and was installed by council May 5th, 1889. In July, 1874, the basement of a new church edifice at the corner of Eighth street and Thirteenth avenue south was

occupied, and the church took the name of the Second Congregational Church. The new building was completed at the cost of $17,500, and was dedicated January 3rd, 1879. As the surrounding population became largely Scandinavian, it was decided to sell this building to the Scandinavian Baptists. Lots at the corner of Park and Franklin avenues were bought and a chapel built, which was dedicated January 4th, 1885. In 1889 the main building was completed, and opened for public service on the occasion of the installation of Dr. Woodbury, Sunday, May 5th, 1889. Its style is Gothic. It is built of Lake Superior brown sandstone with rough rock face. The main auditorium will seat 800. The chapel, separated from the main room by large glazed sliding doors, will seat 400. There are two memorial windows; one in memory of Mrs. A. H. Bode, one of the early members of the church; the other is a gift of Mr. George A. Brackett, and is in memory of Miss Alice B. King, daughter of Deacon O. B. King, one of the original members of the church. The building cost $60,000. The property of the society is valued at $80,000. The deacons are O. B. King, A. S. Adams, Albion Miller, George E. Bacheller, F. H. Carleton, George H. Spry. The trustees are Wyman Elliot, William Jennings, C. S. Bardwell, H. T. Bush and H. B. Smith. The Sunday school numbers 500, and has William Hooker for superintendent. Dr. Woodbury resigned his charge February 23rd, 1890. Rev. Dr. Smith Baker was installed October 13th, 1890. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Dr. E. B. Webb, of Boston, Mass. The church has 530 members.

Pilgrim Congregational Church had its origin in a Sunday school opened in 1863, at the southwest corner of Second street and Twentieth avenue north by J. E. Bell, E. A. Harmon and others. The church was organized September 29th, 1873, with 22 members, all save two from Plymouth Church. For several years it received part of its support from Plymouth Church. The first minister was Rev. C. A. Hampton, whose term of service was from September 10th, 1873, to Jannary 14th, 1877. Rev. George A. Hood, took charge of the church March 11th, 1877; was installed March 28th of that year, and resigned in January, 1884. He was followed by Rev. C. W. Merrill, whose work began November 1st, 1884, and closed November 1st, 1888. The present pastor, Rev. S. L. B. Speare, entered upon his duties early in 1889. The members of the church are 290. The number in the home Sunday school is 390. In 1885 a mission was established with headquarters at 211 Twentieth avenue north. A Sunday school is sustained near the same locality, which numbers 235. The church is well organized for work in seven societies, with a specific object for each. It also sustains a free kindergarten, started at the suggestion of Judge E. S. Jones, who gave the rent of the building on Fourteenth avenue north, near Washington avenue, and other substantial aid. Miss Nellie Wingate is engaged as teacher. The first church building was a chapel on the corner of Washington avenue and Fourteenth avenue north. The lots were given by J. E. Bell. It was sold in 1884. A block of stores now occupies the site, and the chapel, moved to the rear, has been fitted up for a double tenement house. With the proceeds of the sale of the old property lots for a new church were bought on the corner of Fourteenth avenue north and Lyndale avenue, where the present edifice stands. This building was completed in January, 1885. Its cost with lot was $20,000. It will seat 650, and has

kitchen and dining room. Seats are free. Expenses are met by voluntary contributions.

Vine Congregational Church was the outgrowth of a Sunday school held in the brick school house on the corner of Lake street and Minnehaha avenue. This school was manned and carried on by the Second Congregational, now Park Avenue, Church. The church was organized February 9th, 1882, with ten members, eight from the Second Congregational Church, and two from the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church. The first communion service was held December 3rd, 1882, when 12 united with the church, making the membership 22. Rev. Samuel V. S. Fisher, began his work with the church June 1, 1882, and was installed Dec. 5th of the same year. There have been in all 145 members. The present number is about 100. The present house of worship was begun in August and finished in October of 1882. It is located on Twenty-third avenue south, one lot removed from Lake street. The building as furnished cost $4,500. The congregation is steadily increasing. The growth of that part of the city has been slow, and that has conditioned the growth of the church.

Como Avenue Congregational Church was organized December 19th, 1882, in what is called Elwell's addition with 21 members. Rev. Americus Fuller was its first pastor. For six months Rev. E. L. Morse served as stated supply. Rev. H. W. Gleason followed and served as pastor from July 1st, 1885, to February 1st, 1888. Rev. George E. Paddock entered upon his work May 6th, 1888, and resigned in November, 1891. Public services were held for four years in a small house on Fourteenth avenue southeast. The present church was dedicated January 9th, 1887. It stands on Fourteenth avenue southeast, between Como avenue and Talmage street, and cost with grounds $15,000; will seat in the main audience room 350, and has a vestry adjacent that will seat 100. Sittings are free. Voluntary contributions meet current expenses. The Sunday school numbers 200. C. M. Way is superintendent. The church sustains a mission Sunday school.

Union Congregational Church was organized March 14th, 1883, with 17 members. As early as 1871 missionary work was begun in this locality. Rev. H. A. Stimson, of Plymouth Church, preached once a month. A Sunday school was opened and conducted by members of Plymouth Church. In 1878 a chapel was built and named Clarke Chapel, in memory of Edward Clarke, who died while in charge of the work. The first regular preaching was by Rev. B. F. Shuart in 1881. After the organization of the church Rev. H. F. Tyler became pastor. He was followed by Rev. G. A. Hood. Rev. W. M. Jones was installed May 17th, 1887. He resigned the pastorate in October, 1891. The resident membership is 65. The Sunday school numbers 175 with Mrs. W. M. Jones as superintendent. The church building is on Excelsior avenue, west of Lake Calhoun, one half mile from St. Louis Park railroad station. It cost about $2,000. The parsonage was built in 1886, and cost about $3,000. The whole property is valued at $10,000. The church has had two branch Sunday schools, one at Edina, the other in West Minneapolis. The latter has become the Mizpah Church.

Open Door Congregational Church, in northeast Minneapolis, was organized January 29th, 1884, with 11 members. It grew out of a mission Sunday school sustained by the First Congregational Church, and after its organization was

for some years partly supported by that church. Rev. R. A. Torrey, who organized the church, was installed as its first pastor. He remained until December 1st, 1886, when he resigned, and Rev. K. F. Norris became pastor. The church has 125 names on its roll of members. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 137. The church building is a chapel on the corner of Jefferson street and Thirteenth avenue northeast. The property, including lots, is valued at $6,000.

Lyndale Congregational Church. In 1883 a decided movement of population out along the motor line towards Lake Calhoun had set in. Here an encouraging nucleus of Congregational families was found, and a church was asked for. In the spring of 1884 Rev. Archibald Hadden was asked to take charge of this field and organize the church. A portable chapel was set up at the northwest corner of Lake street and Lyndale avenue, and on May 18 the first service was held with an attendance of 75, and a Sunday-school was temporarily organized. Regular services were held thenceforth, and July 16th the church was formally organized with 30 members and the pastor installed by council, Rev. R. A. Torrey preaching the sermon. A permanent location and edifice were soon needed, and later in the year the site covered by the present building was bought for $1,800, and a chapel built with seats for 200 persons at a cost of $1,400. This was dedicated February 1st, 1885. By the close of the first year the membership had increased to 70. Early in 1887 the need of larger quarters was apparent, and in May of that year ground was broken for the main building. It was completed the next year and was dedicated June 3rd, 1888. It had cost about $19,000. The building of red pressed brick with light stone trimmings stands on the corner of Lake street and Aldrich avenue, one block from Lyndale avenue. The auditorium will seat 450, and a balcony is provided for that will seat 200 more. There are a lecture and two class rooms, which will seat 200. There are also pastor's study, parlor and kitchen. The church property is now valued at $26,000. The growth of the church has been rapid and the resident membership is about 200. The Sunday school has enrollment of over 300, with J. M. Norris for superintendent. The church is well organized for work, and is efficient in missionary, evangelistic, social and benevolent activities. It has a Society of Christian Endeavor with more than 60 active members. The deacons are W. G. Fisk L. D. Putnam, A. A. Abbott, C. C. Thayer, A. W. Gilbert, H. W. Knapp. Rev. A. Hadden resigned the pastorate March 8th, 1891. Rev. Willis A. Hadley succeeded him July 1st, 1891.

Silver Lake Congregational Church was organized February 3rd, 1886, with 25 members. A society bearing the same name was incorporated nearly two years earlier and a Sunday school was opened. Rev. Henry F. Tyler, the first pastor, was ordained and installed in June, 1885. He remained one year. Rev. George S. Bascom followed and remained until May 26th, 1889. The vacancy was filled by Rev. C. W. Merrill until October, 1889, when Rev. R. S. Cross became pastor. The number of members is 76. A. P. Reidhead is clerk. The Sunday school has 217 members with Frank Reidhead as superintendent. The church building stands on the corner of Fremont and Thirty-second avenues north, and is constructed of red brick, and has chapel and library rooms.

Fifth Avenue Congregational Church. This church grew out of a prayer meeting held in private houses in the neigh-

borhood of the present church edifice. In 1885 a Sunday school was started in a tent between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near Thirty-first street south. Late in the same year a portable chapel, on the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-first street, was used for the Sunday school. The church was organized April 9th, 1886, with 27 members. It has had for pastors Rev. H. F. Tyler, Rev. A. P. Salmon, and Rev. S. W. Dickinson, who began pastoral duty in 1887. The last named resigned in November, 1891. To Mr. Salmon the church is largely indebted for the building of the chapel, and for the starting of the work in the present field. Under the present pastor the church has more than doubled its membership and working forces. The present members are 71. Arthur Norcross, William M. Wood and Royal F. King are deacons. The Sunday school numbers 125, with E. P. Wheeler as superintendent. The chapel now in use, on the corner of Thirty-second street and Fifth avenue south, was dedicated in March, 1887. It cost with the lots $3,000, and will seat 200. Seats are free. The whole property is valued at $4,500. The church is well organized for work and has a hopeful future.

Mizpah Congregational Church of West Minneapolis was organized September 9th, 1888, with 18 members, the outgrowth of a branch Sunday school of Union Church. A church building was dedicated November 17th, 1889. It has seats for 200; its cost was $2,500. Rev. James McPherson is pastor. The Sunday school has 60 members. H. H. Frink is superintendent.

Bethany Congregational Church grew out of a Sunday school opened in January 1889. Preaching services began February 21st, of that year, when Rev. Samuel J. Rogers, the present pastor, began to hold services in Odd Fellows' hall on Harrison street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth avenues northeast. The church was organized April 1st, 1889, has 37 members and a Sunday school of 150. A frame chapel, built at the cost of $1,500, on the corner of Twenty-sixth avenue and Taylor street northeast, was dedicated on Sunday, October 5th, 1890.

Lowry Hill Congregational Church was organized October 3rd, 1890, with 64 members, of whom 41 came from Plymouth Church. A chapel was built at the junction of Hennepin and Lyndale avenues, and first occupied September 14th, 1890. It was dedicated October 12th of that year with a sermon by Rev. D. N. Beach, of Cambridge, Mass. Rev. Harlan P. Beach took charge as pastor elect August 30th, 1891, and was installed October 7th, with a sermon by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago.

Oak Park Congregational Church was organized February 6th, 1891, with 34 members. Rev. N. D. Fanning, pastor elect, was stricken with apoplexy just after preaching on Sunday, Februry 1st, 1891, and died a few hours later. Rev. George E. Lovejoy began duty as pastor elect July 1st, 1891, and was installed September, 8th, 1891, with sermon by Rev. Smith Baker. Services are held in a building on the corner of Sixth and Humboldt avenues north. On this site a chapel will be built.

The First Scandinavian Church was organized in December, 1890, with nine members. Rev. L. C. Johnson is pastor. A chapel on Seventeenth avenue south, near Lake street, was dedicated February 1st, 1891.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Holy Trinity Church was founded under the auspices of the Associate Mission for Minnesota, which landed at Fort Snelling in June, 1850, and consisted of

Rev. James Lloyd Breck, dean of the mission, Rev. John Austen Merrick and Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson. The first service in East Minneapolis, then St. Anthony, was held on Sunday, July 7th, 1850, by Rev. T. Wilcoxson, to whom were assigned St. Anthony, Sauk Rapids, LaCrosse and Point Douglass stations. The first episcopal visitation was made by Right Rev. Dr. Kemper on Sunday, August 4th, 1850. The parish was formally organized on Easter Monday, 1852. The first minister in charge was Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson. October 1st, 1852, Rev. J. S. Chamberlain was assigned to duty at St. Anthony and several stations north and south of that place. Rev. David B. Knickerbacker, afterwards rector of Gethsemane Parish and now bishop of Indiana, was sent to aid Mr. Chamberlain, who remained in charge until 1857. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Woodward, rector from April, 1857 to 1859. The rectorship was vacant for about one year. In November, 1860, Rev. Mr. Neely, afterwards bishop of Maine, assumed temporary charge, and remained until May 5th, 1861, Mr. Knickerbacker resuming then the care of the parish until 1862. In March, 1863, Rev. Alpheus Spor became rector and remained until 1865. Rev. Dr. Smallwood followed, but died, universally revered and regretted, January 2nd, 1867. The parish again became dependent upon the pastoral care of Mr. Knickerbacker, and so remained until October 4th, 1867. He was followed by Rev. Abraham Reeves, who remained only a few months. Rev. John Anketell succeeded him and served for a similar brief period. Rev. George L. Chase then became rector, and remained until September 30th, 1874, when he assumed the wardenship of the divinity school at Faribault. Mr. Chase was assisted for several years by Rev. Charles H. Plummer, and was succeeded, in October, 1874, by Rev. Frank C. Coolbaugh, who remained until October 4th, 1875. Rev. Theodore M. Riley, of Philadelphia, was elected rector December 4th, 1875, and entered upon his duties January 15th, 1876. He remained until January 15th, 1882, leaving then to become the professor of ecclesiastical history in Nashota House, Wisconsin. After a vacancy of several months, Rev. Augustus J. Tardy, of Pass Christian, Mississippi, accepted the rectorship, assuming charge August 13th, 1882. On account of ill health Mr. Tardy resigned and gave up his charge September 14th, 1884. For several months services were kept up by two young laymen, Messrs. Rollitt and Grimes. Rev. A. J. Graham, the next rector, entered upon his duties November 30th, 1884, and is still in charge of the parish. The corner stone of the first church building was laid by Dr. Breck, October 30th 1850, Rev. Mr Wilcoxson being present, and Rev. Father Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, making the address. This building stood on the corner of Second street and Second avenue northeast. Under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Chase a new stone church building was erected on the corner of Fourth street and

HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Fourth avenue southeast. It remained unfurnished for several years. The ceremonies of consecration were conducted by Right Rev. Dr. Whipple, bishop of the diocese, May 30th, 1878, Ascension day. Rev. C. W. Ward, of Winona, preached the sermon. In 1880 a rectory was built on the lot adjoining the church, $1,000 towards its cost being given by Mrs. Caroline H. Delano. The font now in use in the church was made of stone taken from the top of the Falls of St. Anthony in 1856. The altar, enlarged, is the one in use in the days of Breck, Merrick and Wilcoxson. The bell was hung in 1854. The church building was enlarged in 1890, doubling thus its seating capacity, at the cost of $7,600. It now has 500 sittings. At the opening service December 14th, 1890, Bishop Gilbert officiated, assisted by the rector, Rev. A. J. Graham. The bishop's sermon was largely reminiscent. A vested choir of men and boys was intoduced at this service. The pews in the church are rented. The entire property is valued at $32,500. The church has a mission in Fridley Park, with a building called Holy Trinity Chapel. The number of communicants is 189. The Sunday school numbers 112. The officers are: Rector, Rev. A. J. Graham; Senior Warden, Winthrop Young; Junior Warden, John G. Hall; Vestrymen, Fred. Farrington, H. M. Lyon, F. L. Lynde, J. H. Sandberg, W. H. Brinley, George S. Grimes, George Evans.

Gethsemane, the oldest of the Protestant Episcopal churches on the west side of the river, began its life, which has proved so vigorous and fruitful, in 1856. "In that year," says the late rector, Rev. A. R. Graves, in his anniversary sermon, 1888, "a little church in a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, was dedicated to the service of the Most High, and the opening exercises of Gethsemane Parish took place. A young deacon, David Knickerbacker, officiated. Like David of old he trusted in the Lord of Hosts, believing that the seed sown in the wilderness would bring forth good fruit. At the same time there also came, traveling many hundred miles in a stage coach that he might be present, the pioneer of missionary bishops, Jackson Kemper, whose hair was gray with age, but whose faith was as strong and whose ardor was as fervent as when he first donned the robes of priesthood. Had the few worshipers who then belonged to the parish, been able to pierce the future, they would have been doubly glad. In 32 years it has rooted itself, thrust forth its branches and yielded yearly fruit to God. Bishop Kemper, now sleeps the sleep of the just, the young deacon is himself a gray haired bishop, and many of the old members of the parish have gone to their long home. Yet the work has gone steadily on. Prosperity came and some of the more important movements that were accomplished were as follows: The first rectory, the parish school, the founding of the brotherhood 20 years ago, one of the first of the kind in the country; the starting and sustaining of the Cottage hospital, now St. Barnabas, for 12 years; the missions which have, some of them, grown into churches, All Saints, St. Andrews, the chapels at Minnetonka Mills, Oak Grove and Howard Lake; the institution and maintenance of the surpliced choir; the building of the present grand church, which was opened four years ago; the opening of the kindergarten with its training school for teachers; and perhaps as important as all of these, the establishment, with the aid of the other churches, of the City Missionary Society, which is doing such noble work. With the exception of St. George's parish, in New York City, there has been no such large growth in the country as

we have had here." The history of the church is almost identical with the record of the life work of its first rector for 27 years. A very devoted, enterprising and energetic pastor was he, now known as Right Rev. David B. Knickerbacker, D. D. Educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and at the General Theological Seminary, ordained as deacon in 1856 by Bishop Potter, appointed missionary to Minnesota, advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Kemper in 1857, he became rector of Gethsemane in 1859. In 1861 he also supplied the pulpit of Holy Trinity. He was chosen missionary bishop of Arizona and New Mexico in 1877, but declined. In 1883 he was elected bishop of Indiana and left Gethsemane for that larger work. To him this parish is chiefly indebted for its growth, and this city for the religious and charitable enterprises begun and furthered by his people with him for their courageous leader. Under his successor, Rev. A. R. Graves, the church continued to prosper and to sustain the manifold activities so well begun. The number of communicants is 765. The Brotherhood of Gethsemane, mentioned above, is made up of business churchmen, who give time and money to aid the rector in his work. The corner stone of the first church edifice was laid August 5th, 1856. The church was first used for divine service December 7th, 1856, and was consecrated on the 16th of the same month. It had a bell, presented by eastern friends of the rector. Its sittings were made free with welcome for all who would come. As the congregation grew, more room was needed, and in 1865 the building was enlarged at the cost of $5,000, doubling its capacity, and was re-consecrated by Bishop Whipple. Ground for a new church, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street south, was bought for $7,000, and the present large and beautiful structure of cream colored sand stone was there built, at the cost for land, building and furnishings of $63,000. It will seat 650, and has a chapel adjoining which opens into the main room and will seat 250 more. The rectory was completed in 1859 at the cost of $1,600. It was enlarged in 1868. In 1866 the parish lecture and school room was built, costing $1,000, and a parish school was maintained for some years. The surpliced choir with choral service was introduced in 1881. St. Barnabas hospital was established in 1870, and was maintained by the Brotherhood of Gethsemane for 12 years, and then turned over to trustees with property valued at $30,000. It was permanently settled in its new building in 1882. Most of the Episcopal churches on the west side of the river are the children of Gethsemane, the mother church. This church, since its first year, has been maintained as a free church. Its sittings are neither rented nor assigned. It has supplied the county jail with a weekly service for the last 17 years. The whole property of the church is valued at $110,000. In October 1889, Rev. A. R. Graves, the rector, was elected missionary bishop of West Nebraska. He left Gethsemane to take up these new duties, January 1, 1890. His successor, Rev. J. J. Faude, began duty as rector February 16, 1890.

The St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. At the request of a number of parishioners of Gethsemane parish, permission was granted by the bishop to establish a new parish in Minneapolis; and in 1868, the parish of St. Mark's was organized by the election of the following officers: Senior Warden, William T. Lee; Junior Warden, Henry T. Welles; Vestrymen, W. P. Westfield, C. M. Hardenburgh, James Murison, J. Welles Gardner, Albie Smith, George F. Bolles, W. H. Brown,

and John Paul. The first service was held in St. Mark's Chapel, at the corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue, early in July 1868. Sermon by Rev. E. S. Thomas, of Faribault. Mr. Thomas was chosen rector, but declined. Rev. A. Bradley, of Wicasset, Maine, became the first rector, and began duty on St. Mark's day, 1869. He remained about eighteen months. During this time the number of communicants increased from sixty to one hundred and twenty-seven. A daily service was kept up, and a church school sustained. Rev. E. S. Thomas, again invited to the rectorship, accepted and took charge of the parish, October 1st, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. Sydney Corbett, June 1st, 1875. Mr. Corbett resigned January 2nd, 1880, and Rev. T. B. Wells, D. D., entered upon his duties as rector October 17th, of the same year. In June, 1891, Dr. Wells, in failing health, left for Japan, and died at sea, on his way homeward, early in August of that year. The number of communicants is 410. The new church building on Sixth street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, was completed, furnished, and occupied during the rectorship of Rev. E. S. Thomas. The first service was held on Christmas day, 1870. A large, three manual Hook organ was bought for $5,600, and a rectory lot secured. The cost of church edifice and lot, rectory lot, church furnishings, organ and parish schoolhouse, was $42,005. The building cost $27,105. The sittings are 700. The officers are: C. M. Hardenbergh, Senior Warden; W. B. Folds, Junior Warden; Vestrymen; R. B. Langdon, A. H. Linton, C. W. Case, L. Christian, C. McC. Reeve, S. E. Neiler, Wesley Neill, S. P. Snider. The Sunday school, which numbers 167, has Hector Baxter as superintendent.

The church has had an Industrial school, with Mrs. T. B. Wells as manager; St. Andrews' Brotherhood; a Ladies' Aid Society, and a Young Ladies' Society. It contributes to the support of St. Barnabas Hospital, Sheltering Arms, the Home for Children and Aged Women, the Woman's Home and Girls' Lodging House. The church is supported by annual pledges, and the offerings. Regular attendants have sittings assigned them. At evening service all seats are free. The entire church property is valued at $100,000. A building for church work has recently been added to the main edifice.

The All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. In May, 1871, the Portland Avenue Mission was established by the Brotherhood of Gethsemane. A mission chapel, which had been used in North Minneapolis, and afterwards on the corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue, was moved to the corner of Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue south, the lot having been given by C. M. Loring. This mission was under the care of Dr. Knickerbacker until May, 1875, when the parish of All Saints was organized, and Dr. Knickerbacker was chosen rector. The first vestry was; Senior Warden, J. H. Pearl; Junior Warden, J. I. Black; Vestrymen, S. J. Baldwin, J. A. McGinniss, C. Hyatt, G. W. Kellogg, LeRoy Robertson. J. E. Turner, E. H. Holbrook. In 1880, when Dr. Knickerbacker resigned, there were 56 communicants, and 50 families in the congregation. Rev. W. S. Pease became rector in August, 1880. In the same year the church was repaired and improved, at the cost of $685. Rev. L. F. Cole, entered upon the duties of rector, July 1st, 1881. A rectory was built in 1883, costing $2,100. Rev. E. J. Purdy, began duty June 1st, 1886. It was found expedient to change the location of the church, and in 1886, a lot was bought on Clinton avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The old prop-

erty was sold in June, 1887, for $7,500. The new church was begun and finished the same year, and was opened by Bishop Whipple, on Sunday, November 6th, 1887. Its cost with lot, was about $7,000. There are free seats for 250 and room for 50 more sittings when needed. Ground was broken August 5th, 1891, for an addition to the church edifice, costing $2,500. There will be a new chancel, guild-room, vestry and other rooms for the rector's use. The number of communicants is 125. The Sunday school numbers 127, with Robert Lyle for superintendent. The entire church property is valued at $8,300. The wardens are: LeRoy Robertson, Thomas Saeger. Rev. E. J. Purdy gave up this charge in 1890, and September 7th, of the same year, Rev. A. Alexander was instituted as rector, by Bishop Gilbert.

The St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. This church, a child of St. Mark's, was organized June 21st, 1880, with 12 members, of whom four are still connected with the parish. It is one of the younger parishes in the city, but numerically as large as the mother parish. Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins was the first rector, entering upon the work in July, 1880, and remaining two years. He did good service, and left a parish of 100 members. Rev. Treadwell Waldron began duty as rector in January, 1883. He was a man of fine, scholarly attainments, and an attractive preacher. He resigned in November, 1885, after a rectorship of nearly three years, leaving 200 communicants. The present rector, Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, assumed the rectorship February 24th, 1886. A small, church building was erected during the rectorship of Mr. Tompkins, near the corner of Hennepin avenue and Twelfth street. This was afterwards enlarged to its present capacity of 750 sittings. Under the administration of the present rector, most of the debt on the church edifice and lot has been canceled, and the parish now holds a property valued at $40,000. The parish includes 425 families, and there are 400 communicants. This church provides regular missionary services at Hassen, Hennepin County, and at Buffalo, Delano, and Rockford, in Wright County. It does its proportion of charitable work for the diocese and the city, and is one of the leading parishes in Minnesota. The wardens are William Ragan and C. L. Wells, M. D.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1883. The same year the church edifice was built, on the corner of Sixteenth avenue south and Twenty-fourth street. The sittings are 150, and are free. Rev. C. E. Hixon is rector. The number of communicants is 175. The Sunday school numbers 99, and has the rector for superintendent. A. H. Kittell, and John Parslow are wardens. The value of church building and lots is $5,500.

The St. Andrew's Protestant Epicopal Church was at first a mission of Gethsemane, begun in 1857, was organized in 1874, is located on the corner of north Sixth street and Twelfth avenue. The building was erected in 1883. Rev. W. Wilkinson is rector and superintendent of the Sunday school. L. O. Merriam and M. Yost are wardens. There are 70 members of the church, and 109 in the Sunday school. The value of the building is $8,000. It was conserated by Bishop Whipple, September 23rd, 1890. Rev. J. V. Prosser was the first rector. The mission was at first located on the corner of Washington and Seventeenth avenues north.

The St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The church building, on the corner of West Thirty-second street and Pleasant avenue, was erected in 1887. It has 100 free sittings. The number of

communicants is 95. The Sunday school numbers 100. The rector, Rev. William B. Hamilton, is Sunday school superintendent. F. H. Hall, and M. O. Little are wardens. The whole value of church property is $5,800.

The City Missions (Protestant Episcopal), are in charge of the city missionary, Rev. C. K. Capron, who, in September, 1890, followed Rev. William B. Guion in that service. They are Ascension, at 2526 East Twenty-sixth street; Holy Innocents, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street south and Emerson avenue; St. John's in Maben's Hall, at the corner of Fifteenth street north and Fifth avenue; St. Matthew's in Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Harrison and Fifth streets northeast; Mission of Minnehaha in a school house, at Minnehaha. There are 171 communicants, and 744 in the Sunday schools. Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins has given several lots to the missions.

A Chapel for St. Matthew's Mission, on the corner of Twenty-fifth avenue and Fillmore street northeast, was dedicated October 27th, 1889, with a sermon by Rev. E. C. Bill. There are 200 sittings.

BAPTIST.

What is at present the Olivet Baptist Church of Minneapolis was organized as the First Baptist Church of St. Anthony, July 13, 1850, with ten members. It was duly "recognized" by a council called for that purpose, of which Rev. J. P. Pearsons was the moderator. The original members were W. C. Brown, George F. Brott, Sarah Pratt, Joshua Draper, C. T. Stearns, Cornelia Stearns, Mary Gerdus, Louisa Munson, Alphea Nickerson, Mary G. Stearns. The early records of the church are defective, with long intervals in which there are no entries. No name of pastor or preacher is given until February, 1854, when Rev. L. Palmer is mentioned as pastor, who seems to have served for one year. Other ministers who were on duty, each for only a short time were: Rev. L. Whitney, Rev. J. C. Hyde, Rev. W. H. Humphrey, Rev. R. M. S. Pease, Rev. D. S. Dean and Rev. Dr. Allen. For two or three years, 1867-1870, Rev. Asa Drury served as pastor. He died, very greatly regretted, March 8th, 1870. Rev. H W. Stearns was ordained pastor October 19th, 1870, and remained two years. Rev. W. W. Moore followed. After him were Rev. W. A. Jarrel, Rev. A. A. Russell and Rev. Sewall Brown, who closed his work in October, 1880. Rev. M. D. Shutter, whose pastorate was longer than that of any of his predecessors, came to this charge in June, 1881, and left it in 1886. He was followed by Rev. W. P. McKee, who was settled as pastor September 1st, 1887, and still holds that office. After many years of struggle and earnest effort on the part of a faithful few, the church is now prospering and has before it a promising future. The membership is 163. The deacons are E. D. Bowen, E. C. Hall, George Edwards, F. L. Darrow. The Sunday school, with E. K. Smith as superintendent, has an enrollment of 200. There is a Christian Endeavor Society with 50 members. The church also sustains a number of missionary and benevolent organizations. In February, 1879, the name of the church was changed by act of the legislature, and it became the Olivet Baptist Church of Minneapolis. A chapel, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Second street southeast, was first used for public services. Afterwards a church building was erected on the same lot. After some years this was removed to the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifth street southeast. On the completion of a new edifice the old church was sold to a Swedish Lutheran congregation and is still used by that society. A third

house of worship was built and dedicated on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue southeast. This is a fine building of red brick, valued with the lot at $40,000. It was occupied by the Olivet Methodist congregation, and was dedicated in January, 1890. It has 600 sittings and cost, with site and furnishings, $20,400. The building on Fifth street is now used by the First Methodist Church.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

Church until, by an exchange of property, the church took possession of its present sanctuary, located on the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Fourth street southeast. This house was built for a

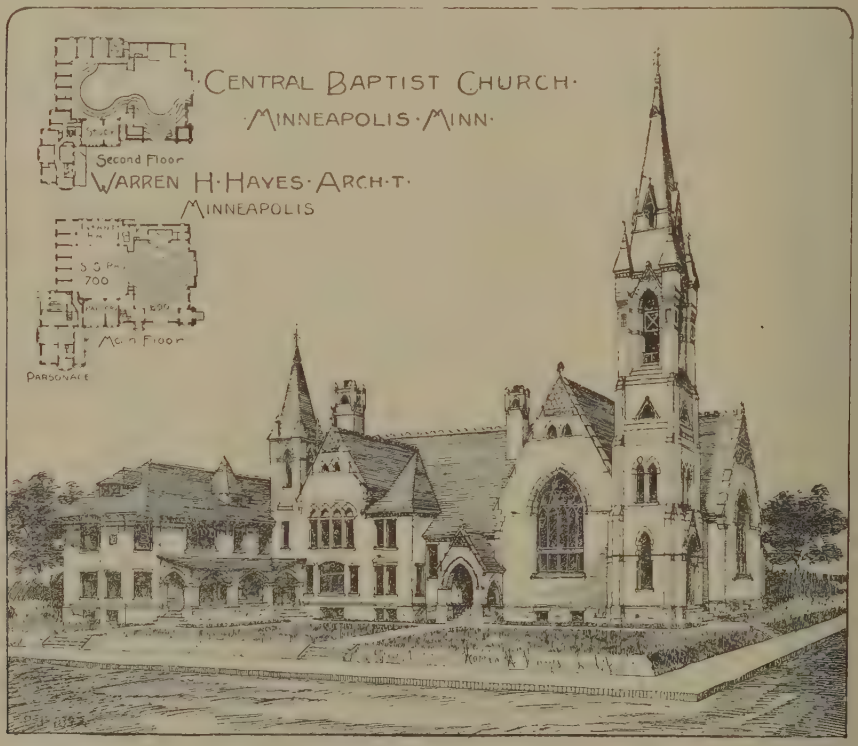
The First Baptist Church. For the early history of this church a paper, read by J. A. Wolverton at the laying of the corner stone of the present church building, has been, by permission, freely drawn

upon. In a small unpainted house, the residence of Deacon Asa Fletcher, which is still standing on what is now Portland avenue, the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis was organized March 5th, 1853. Its constituent members, ten in number, came from the church in St. Paul and the church in St. Anthony. They were Rev. E. W. Cressey, Mrs. M. P. Cressey, Timothy Fletcher, Mrs. Margaret Fletcher, Joshua Draper, Asa Fletcher, Nancy Fletcher, Mary Gordon, Harriet N. Jackins and Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, of whom none are now members of the church. At first the church worshiped from house to house. A home missionary, Rev. E. W. Cressey, preached to the little company as often as his other duties allowed. From November, 1853, Rev. T. B. Rogers served the Church until the spring of 1854, preaching for the most part in private houses, once or twice in a hall over Chamber's store on Bridge square. Fletchers' hall was afterwards, and for many months, the meeting place. The building stood at the foot of Helen street, now Second avenue south, on the bank of the river. Access to this hall was by an outside stairway so frail in appearance, that nervous persons ventured upon it with trembling. The room was rough, and its furnishings of the rudest. Seats were few but not far between, made of plank and supported by empty boxes and nail kegs. The pulpit corresponded, a platform six or eight inches high, for top a board smoothed by a saw and supported by two side pieces of the same sort, with pieces of lath nailed on to brace it up. The worshipers, however, were not troubled by their uncouth surroundings. Prayer, praise and holy thoughts hallowed the place for them. On the evening of June 22nd, 1854, in this hall, Rev. A. A. Russell preached as a canditate to seven auditors, of whom four were members of the church. After the service these four gave the preacher a unanimous call to the pastorate, and the call was at once accepted. In July, 1854, a Sunday school was organized, with Asa Fletcher as superintendent, and with a library of less than two dozen books. Late in this year the hall was plastered, and otherwise made fitter for church uses. Services were held here until September, 1856. At that time the church took possession of another Fletcher's hall, near the corner of Second street and Second avenue south. In March, 1857, the pastorate of Rev. A. A. Russell closed. His three years of service added materially to the numbers and strength of the church. Rev. Amory Gale became pastor in July, 1857. He remained not quite a year, closing his work in June, 1858, and entering upon new duties as superintendent of missions for Minnesota. He died at Jaffa on the shores of the Mediterrean. In 1857, on a lot at the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue, given to the society by Hon. Henry T. Wells, plans were formed for building the first house of worship. The basement room of this building were first occupied February 6th, 1858. This was, at that time, the largest and best place for religious services in the city. For more than two years, from 1858 to 1860, the church was without a pastor. In October, 1860, Rev. J. R. Manton took the pastoral charge. After his resignation the church was again without a minister for more than a year. July 15th, 1865, Dr. L. B. Allen, of Burlington, Iowa, accepted a call to the pastorate. In 1866, the vestry room, on the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue, was found two small. The walls of the building seemed insecure, and it was decided to level the walls and sell the material. The church used Harrison hall until the new house should be completed on the

corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, this lot having been procured in exchange for the other. Dr. Allen closed his pastorate in December, 1867. In the April following Rev. W. T. Lowry became pastor. The new church edifice was completed in 1868, and dedicated November 29th of that year. It was a frame building with seats for 320. At the same time Mr. Lowry was ordained and installed. He remained until March, 1871. In 1868 seven members left to unite with others in forming the Central Baptist Church, and in 1871, 18 Swede members were dismissed to become members of a Swede Baptist Church, organized July 30th of that year. In November, 1871, Rev. T. W. Powell entered upon his duties as pastor. He resigned July 5th, 1874, Rev. H. C. Woods followed, beginning his work November 1st, 1874. In 1876 the house of worship was enlarged, newly furnished, and supplied with an organ costing $3,000. It was rededicated September 24th, 1876. In 1881, 57 members were dismissed to form with others a new Baptist church in connection with the Jewett Chapel Mission. In 1883, 22 left to join others in organizing Calvary Baptist Church. Rev. H. C. Woods closed his pastorate of nine years in September, 1883. Rev. William T. Chase, D.D., entered upon his duties as pastor in March, 1885, and remained until February, 1889. In October of that year, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., was called to the pastorate, and early in 1890 he entered upon duty as pastor. The number of members is 726. In the Sunday school there is an attendance of 350, with J. B. McArthur for superintendent. The deacons are: E. N. Brown, Frank W. Jewett, J. C. Hoblit, M. B. Critchett, Alexander Barnes, J. A. Wolverton, John Day Smith, Willard J. Dadmun, E. C. Lyon, G. S. Butler. The trustees are: W. A. Barnes, C. J. Rockwood, S. G. Cook, A. R. Potter, George A. Pillsbury, C. E. Reynolds and W. W. Huntington, with George A. Pillsbury as chairman. The local benevolent work of the church is done through the Baptist Union, a city missionary organization. The church building, on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, was sold with the ground for $103,000. Lots were then bought on the corner of Tenth street and Harmon place for $17,000, and here the new and noble edifice was built of Kasota stone, finished in cherry, with all the best church appliances at the cost of $135,000. This building was dedicated in January, 1887, with a sermon by the Rev. P. S. Hansen, D.D., of Chicago. The main audience room will seat 1,250. The seats are rented. The church has a large and fine organ, the gift of Charles A. Pillsbury and his sons Charles A. and Frederic Pillsbury. Its cost was $8,000. This church is the mother of all the Baptist churches on the west side of the river.

Central Baptist Church. The following is partly taken from a paper read by T. E. Hughes at the sixteenth annual meeting, December, 29, 1885. The Marshall Street Baptist Church was organized December 29th, 1869. The name of the church has been twice changed. The first location was on the northeast corner of Marshall and Ninth streets. The name Marshall was dropped in 1873, at which time Marshall street became Fifth avenue, and the church took the name of Fifth Avenue Church. Ten years later, when the church moved into the present edifice, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street, it was re-named the Central Church. At the date of organization the population of Minneapolis, not including St. Anthony, was about 13,000, and the First Church was the only Baptist church on the west side of the river. The first members were 39.

The first pastor, Rev. A. Cole, remained until early in the year 1871. The first deacons were W. N. Mason and James Sully. The first trustees were H. Ball, Jr., L. C. Bisbee, Amory Gale and Philip Herzog. Rev. William Wilder followed Mr. Cole, and remained pastor a little more than one year. Rev. R. E. Manning, a theological student in Chicago Seminary, supplied the pulpit for a time. Rev. F. K. Roberts took the pastoral duty September 1st, 1888, and resigned in May, 1890, to become secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. Charles A. Reese became pastor January 4th, 1891. The first church building was bought of the Union Baptist Church. It stood at what is now 514 Nicollet avenue, and was removed to the corner of Marshall street, now Fifth avenue, and Ninth street. In 1884 this building was sold,



charge in October, 1873, and remained until the spring of 1876. The pastors who followed were: Rev. Charles E. Hewitt, D.D., Rev. Horace L. House, who remained two and one half years, Rev. Fred L. Gates, who took charge of the church early in 1880, and was ordained September 22nd of the same year. His pastorate closed April 1, 1888. Rev. Henry C. Mabie, D. D., commenced pastorate and was used by the Mayflower Congregational Church, after removal to the corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The present church edifice is situated on the southwest corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue south, opposite the Central High school. It was completed in 1883, and First used November 25th of that year, and dedicated January 31st,

1884. It has seats in the large audience room for 525, and by opening the doors into the parlors, will accommodate 300 more. The seats are free. The building cost $28,000. The church property is valued at $60,000. The members of the church are 360. The Sunday school numbers 383, with John T. Barnum superintendent.

The Fourth Baptist Church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, which was started in July, 1874, by members of the First Baptist Church. Begun in a very humble way it soon out grew its original quarters, and in November of the same year a building was erected for its use and dedicated as Jewett Chapel. For five years it grew and prospered, until in 1880 Rev. S. Adams was placed over it by the Baptist Union as its missionary pastor. His labors were so fruitful that, at length, it was thought best to arganize an independent church. Accordingly 57 members of the mother church were dismissed to form a separate organization. The new Church was formed December 19th, 1881, and Rev. T. G. Field, of Winona, became its pastor. The chapel was twice enlarged and a new edifice soon was needed. The place selected was the present location, at the corner of Dupont and Eighteenth avenues north, where the commodious edifice now used was built. It is valued at $25,000. In January, 1887, the membership had grown to 250, when Mr. Field resigned, but continued by request to serve the church until September, 1887. Rev. Milton F. Negus, of Attica, New York, the present pastor, was called, and entered upon his pastorate December 4th, 1887. Since the beginning of his service the membership has grown from 266 to 303. The society is free from debt, and has a field large and full of promise. The deacons are Henry A. Cheney, Boston W. Smith, A. L. Burnham, Carey Emerson, John H. Scott, Charles Cress and James O. Weld. The superintendent of the Sunday school is W. J. Abernethy, and there are 20 teachers. The church sustains a memorial mission school with 80 members, for which a permanent building is needed. It also has a Young People's Association and several missionary organizations. The financial plan of the church requires, for meeting all current expenses, definite pledges of definite amounts, payable, as a rule, weekly.

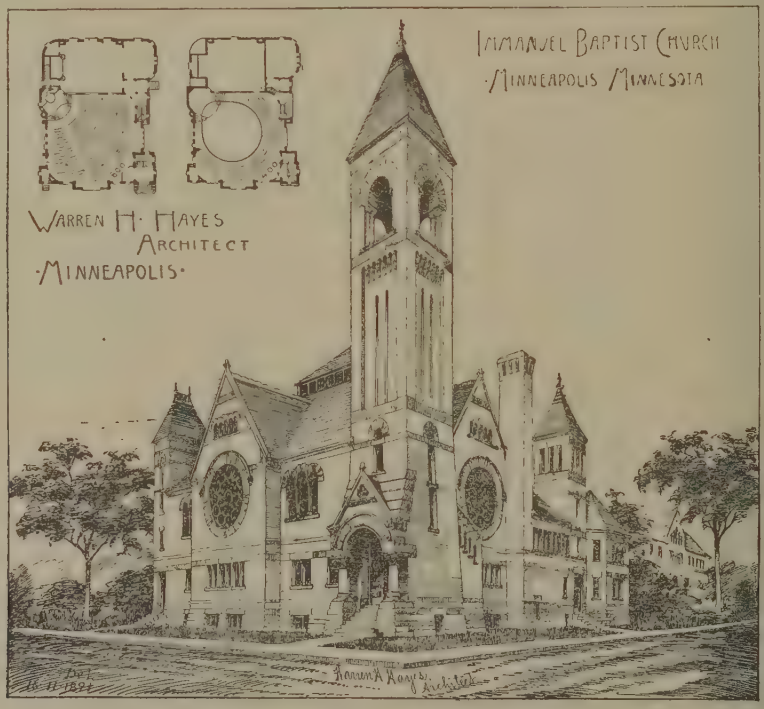
Immanuel Baptist Church was organized with 26 members, March 25th, 1883. The first deacons were M. S. Gray, George L. Crosier and H. H. Smith. The first pastor was Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, who entered upon his work in April, 1883, and closed his pastorate in November, 1890. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Geistweit the present pastor. The number of members is 454. The deacons are H. H. Smith, George L. Crosier, T. R. Newton, R. S. Towle, David Haverstock, H. F. Green, and A. L. Cosler. The Sunday school numbers 606, with E. M. Hulett for superintendent. The church building is located on the corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty-third street. It was built in 1883 and 1884 and cost $64,300. It has 1,170 sittings; seats are free. The property of the society is valued at $75,000.

Calvary Baptist Church was organized May 6th, 1883, with 24 members, all but one from the First Baptist Church. The first deacons were Rev. H. N. Herrick, and F. K. Pratt. The first pastor was Rev. W. W. Pratt, who served from May 6th, 1883, to September 28th, 1884. The present pastor is Rev. G. L. Morrill, who began his work December 1st, 1884. The deacons are W. D. VanDuzee, G. H. Swasey, Charles W. Coe, H. W. Hall, John S. Allen, W. S. Hughes,

and F. K. Pratt. The present membership is 325. The Sunday school numbers 150, with C. H. Moss, superintendent. The church first used a chapel, built by Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal), which was bought and moved from Hennepin avenue near Tenth street, to the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Blaisdell avenue. On this site a new edifice was begun in August, 1888. The chapel of this building and a part of the main audience room were completed in February, 1889. At that time the chapel was first used for public worship. The building will be finished and furnished as soon as possible. It will cost about $40,000. The chapel will seat about 500 and the main auditorium 1,200; seats are free.

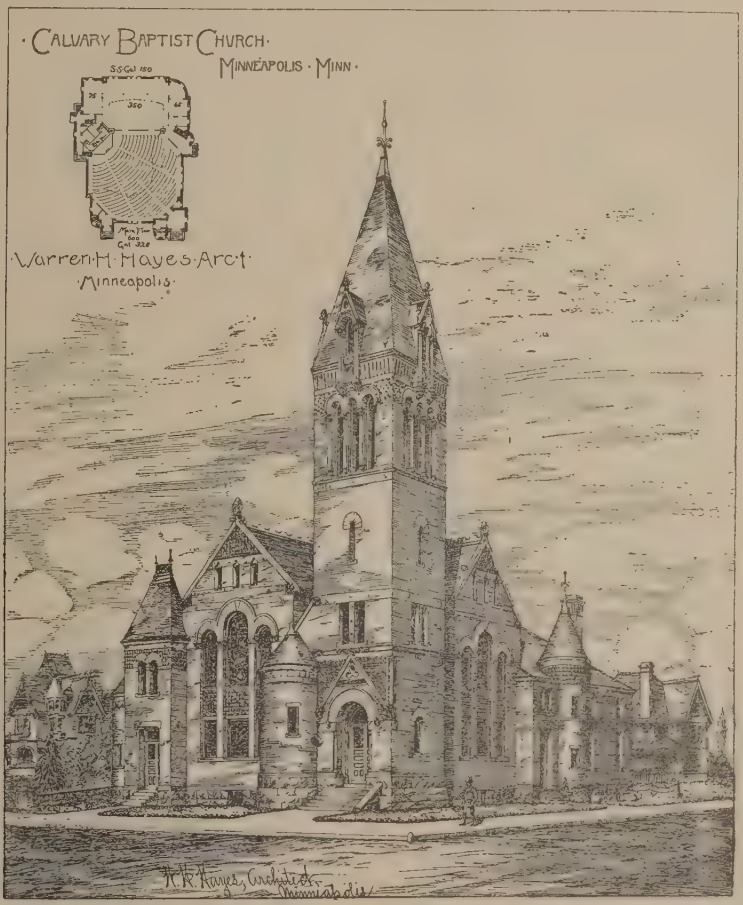
Grace Baptist Church was organized in June, 1885, with 25 members. The first pastor, Rev. C. R. Sargent, was settled October 1st, 1886, and was followed by Rev. F. McNamee now in charge. The number of members is 75. The Sunday school numbers 90, with Dr. C. A. Chase, superintendent. The church building is located at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Madison street northeast, was built in 1887, and cost with lots, $10,000. It has sittings for 400. The seats are free.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, on the corner of Eighth street and Twenty-third avenue south, is the outgrowth of Tabernacle Mission, was organized as a church October 1st, 1889, has 105 members, and Rev. S. E. Price for pastor. E. T. Stone is Sunday school superintendent.



The First Swedish Baptist Church was organized July 11th, 1871, with 24 members, most of them from the First Baptist Church. The first meetings were held over a blacksmith's shop on Nicollet Island. Afterwards a hall over

the National Exchange Bank was used. Prayer meetings were held regularly, while as yet there was no pastor. A Sunday school also was carried on, with F. W. Molensten as superintendent. In January, 1872, Rev. John Ring was called to the pastorate. The hall soon was overcrowded, and a church building



became a necessity. Rev. Amory Gale, whose memory is precious to the Swedish Baptists of Minnesota, bought a corner lot on Twelfth avenue and Sixth street south, for $1,000, which was paid for chiefly by the Baptist Union. Here a neat building, costing $3,000, was erected. Rev. John Ring served a year and a half. During this time the membership had increased to 63. His successor was Rev. J. A. Peterson, who resigned because of failing health, after six month's service. In May, 1875, Rev. A. B. Orgsen became pastor. During his pastorate the membership increased, and a parsonage was built. Rev. John Anderson followed, serving 18 months. Rev. Frank Peterson entered upon his duties in June, 1881. The house of worship was enlarged to double its former capacity, and the church and Sunday school increased largely in numbers. In the midst of this progress and prosperity the church building was destroyed

by fire. Not daunted by disaster, the society continued its services without interruption in Harrison's Hall, and very soon bought, and took immediate possession of the church building, on the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Eighth street south, before owned and occupied by the Second Congregational Church. This, which is the present sanctuary, will seat 1,200 persons; seats are free. The property is valued at $25,000. There are 550 members, and who make this the largest Swedish Baptist Church in America. There are five mission societies, two Sunday schools, and one mission in South Minneapolis is called the Bethel Mission, for which a chapel is now building. The Sunday school numbers 350. A. H. Nelson is superintendent. G. A. Hagstrom is superintendent of the Mission school.

Elim Swedish Baptist Church was organized February 24th, 1888, with 55 members, who came from the First Swedish Baptist Church. It grew out of a Mission Sunday school established somewhat earlier in East Minneapolis. The church held its services at first in a hall, on the corner of Harrison street and Twenty-second avenue northeast. In July 1888, it took possession of its own chapel, on the corner of Jackson street and Twentieth avenue northeast. The building cost about $1,000, and the two lots, $2,500. The membership is 97. The Sunday school has 80 members, and David Hernlund is superintendent. Rev. Petrus Ostrom entered upon his duties, June 1st, 1888. He was followed by Rev. C. A. Sandvall, who is still in charge.

The First Norwegian and Danish Baptist Church held services in a building, erected in 1880, on the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Seventh street south, until April, 1891, when a new edifice with 400 sittings was dedicated on the same site. Rev. Iver Larsen is pastor and Charles Larsen is Sunday school superintendent. There are 125 members.

The First German Baptist Church was organized in March, 1885, with 30 members. The first pastor, Rev. F. A. Petereit, began his work early in 1884, and served until January, 1886. In November of the same year, Rev. J. Albert, the present pastor, entered upon his charge. The chapel stands on Twentieth avenue north, above Lyndale avenue. It was built for a Sunday school, by W. W. Huntington, and presented to the Fourth Baptist Church. In 1885 it was bought for $5,000, half of which sum, was given by the First and Fourth Baptist churches. The present value of the church property is about $9,000. The number of members is 74. The Sunday school numbers 60, with F. Brasler for superintendent. The trustees are John Siemers, Charles Werrett, and F. D. Praesler. There is a Young Peoples' Society, with 24 members.

Bethesda (colored) Baptist Church was organized July 27th, 1889, with 25 members. At first, services were held at 505½ Washington avenue south. A new chapel, on Eighth street south between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, was dedicated January 31st, 1892, with addresses by Hon. Isaac Atwater, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, J. B. Bassett, John Day Smith and Rev. W. H. Geistweit. The main auditorium will seat 400. This is the first church building for colored Baptists in the city. Rev. J. W. Dunjee is pastor and Jasper Gibbs superintendent of the Sunday school. There are 56 members.

City Temple Baptist Church is located at the corner of Seventeenth avenue south and Sixth street. Rev. O. A. Weenolson is pastor, and James A. Camp, superintendent. This church has grown out of a missionary enterprise conducted by Mr. Weenolson.

Baptist City Missions. The Baptist Churches carry on union city missionary work in co-operation, under the name of the Baptist Union; J. A. Hoblit is president and Carey Emerson, secretary.

The Tabernacle Mission was organized in 1884. Rooms were secured at the corner of Riverside and Twenty-fourth avenues south, where gospel meetings, Sunday school, and an Industrial school were held. The main work lay in the Sunday school, which at first, numbered about 75, but increased so that larger quarters were soon needed. These were secured on the opposite corner, in a new building. The policy was to make the rooms attractive, by means of plenty of light, both by day and night, decorated walls, pictures, flowering plants, singing birds, good heat, and ventilation, thus making the most inviting spot in that part of the city for many whose homes were far less pleasant. As still more room was wanted, a fine lot was secured on the corner of Twenty-third avenue and Eighth Street south, facing Murphy Park. Here a brick building was erected, costing $12,000, in which, besides the main chapel, were eleven smaller rooms for a free dispensary, library, reading room, study, infant and other classes, and accommodating about 900 children. The whole work was organized for most effective service, and was manned largely by teachers from the Baptist churches in the city. The outgrowth of this mission is the present Tabernacle Church, organized October 1st, 1889.

BETHESDA (COLORED) BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Emerson Avenue Mission is located at 910 Emerson avenue north, and has Sunday school and gospel meetings. The enrollment is nearly 200 with an average attendance of 149. C. J. Rockwood is superintendent. There is occasional preaching. Several members of the Sunday school have joined the Baptist churches. The support of the school costs from $250 to $300 a year. The school raises about $75. A new chapel is needed and will probably be built soon by the Baptist Union.

The Bethel Mission (Swedish) is a Sunday school with Industrial school, and is located on Twenty-ninth avenue near Twenty-sixth street south, J. W. Strandberg is superintendent.

Chicago Avenue Mission is located at the corner of Chicago avenue and Thirty-third street. E. R. McKinney is pastor, and C. L. Bonner Sunday school superintendent.

Memorial Mission is a Sunday school, on the corner of Thirty-second avenue north and Second street. F. S. Abernethy is superintendent.

Dane-Norwegian Mission, located at 2632 Thirteenth avenue south, has J. M. Nelson for superintendent.

Bethany Mission, on the corner of Russell and Thirtieth avenues north, has for superintendent J. C. Langvay.

Free Baptist. The First Free Baptist interest in Minnesota was the planting of a church of 17 members, at the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1854. It was moved across the river, when the tide of population set that way, and a substantial

brick edifice was built, on Washington avenue, near First avenue north. About 1871 the old building was sold, and a new house of worship, at the corner of First avenue south and Seventh street, was built and dedicated without debt. This property was sold in 1890, and on June 28th, 1891, the present house of worship was dedicated, with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Hayes. It is built of brown stone and cost $53,379.92 The building stands on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fifteenth street. The main audience room with lecture room adjacent and gallery, will seat 1,000. The first pastor was Rev. Chas. G. Ames. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hayden, Rev. A. D. Williams, Rev. R. W. Bryant, Rev. H. N. Herrick, who remained from 1866 to 1871; Rev. C. Payne, Rev. A. J. Davis, Rev. A. A. Smith, who served from 1879 to 1884; Rev. J. B. Jordan, Rev. J. J. Hall, Rev. G. A. Burgess, and the present pastor, Rev. Francis L. Hayes. The church numbers 200 members. A paper called *The Church Helper* is edited by the pastor and published monthly, in the interest of the church.

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH. ERECTED 1870. TAKEN DOWN 1891.

Stevens Avenue Free Baptist Church was organized in 1855, with 18 members. The first pastor was Rev. A. A. Smith, who remained until 1887. The church has 150 members. Rev. H. S. Roblee was his successor. The church building, which stands on the corner of Stevens avenue and East Twenty-eighth street, was erected in 1883.

CATHOLIC.

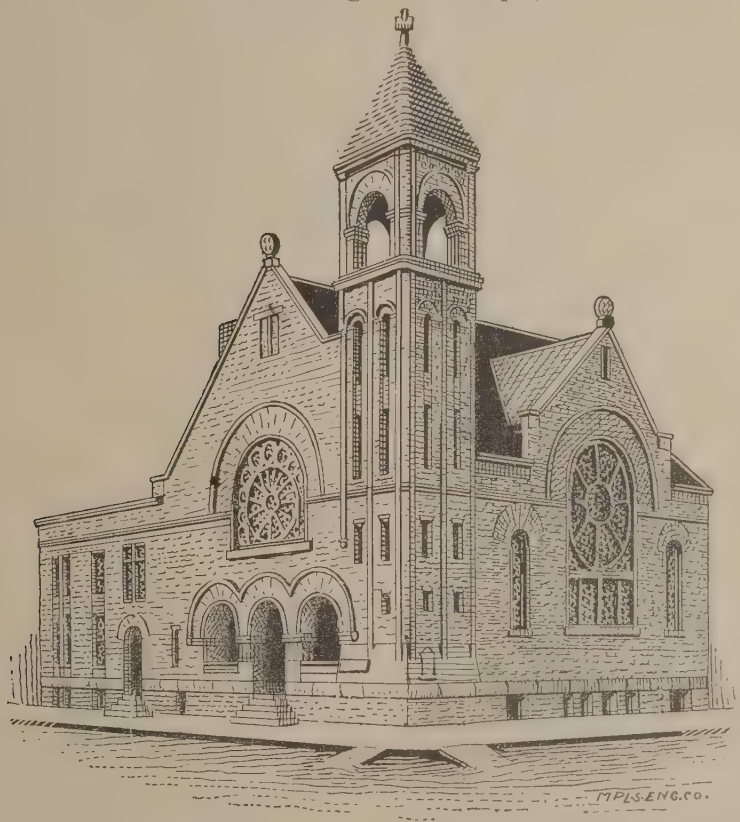
The names, St. Anthony and Hennepin, force themselves upon the mind of the historian, who investigates the earliest Catholic annals of Minneapolis. These names carry us back to the year 1680, when Father Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, gave to the roaring cataracts of the Mississippi the name of St. Anthony of Padua.

"Louis Hennepin was the first to stand upon Pilot Knob, and drink in the Eden-like beauty of all the eye could scan; the first to listen to our far-famed cataract, and to gaze with admiration on its radiant bow, while his soul expanded amid such glowing scenes. He left the mark of his enthusiastic devotion to his church on everything he touched."* The early travelers describe these falls, and the surrounding country in glowing terms. "Long before coming in sight of the grand scene, the ear is greeted by the deep, solemn roar, that truly resembles the sound of many waters. It seems indeed as though some mighty strife were going on, amid the elements of nature. A strong and irresistable feeling steals over the senses,

*History of Minnesota by Harriet Bishop.

a feeling that awakens a spirit of admiration for the Almighty's handiwork. The falls at length burst upon the enraptured view,—the noble Falls of St. Anthony."†

For 150 years after the discovery and naming of the Falls by Father Hennepin, religion and civilization utterly failed to gain a permanent footing in that far-famed Eden of the Northwest, bearing the name of St. Anthony. The present growth of catholicity must trace its origin to the year 1830, when St. Anthony was included in the diocese of Archbishop Henny of Milwaukee, who sent Father Galtier to visit the place as a missionary. Two years later Father Ravoux, then stationed at Mendota, purchased the land where now stands the church and other buildings of St. Anthony of Padua, and in 1849 commenced the frame building, first used as a church. Father Ledon, the first resident pastor, took charge of that congregation in the year 1851. He was a native of France. He completed his studies in the diocesan seminary of Belle. At the invitation of Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, he left his flourishing pastorate in the diocese of Belle, to devote the best energies of his vigorous manhood to the vast and arduous missionary field, of the Upper Mississippi Valley. His missionary field extended along that valley from Lake City to St. Cloud, embracing among many minor stations, the congregations of Red Wing, Osseo, Anoka, Dayton, Etc. Father Ledon was



FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH. ERECTED 1890.

†"Bond's History of Minnesota."

noted for his scholarly erudition, for his apostolic zeal and exemplary piety. He was far-famed as a spiritual advisor, and esteemed by all as the model priest and apostle. In the year 1855, he left St. Anthony for St. Paul, where he continued his priestly labors until his return to France. It is worthy of note, that on his return to France, he was re-installed to his first pastorate.

In the year, 1855, Father Fayolle, the college companion and intimate friend of Father Ledon was called from Little Cannady to take charge of St. Anthony. During his pastorate, he commenced the erection of the present church edifice, a stone building, 65x140 feet, on the corner of Ninth avenue north and Main street, East Division. In the year 1860, the accumulated burdens of his difficult charge, proved too much for his physical endurance, rendering him incapable of further missionary labors.

In the year 1860, Father John McDermott arrived and remained in charge of St. Anthony until 1866, completing the church and building a school house, and establishing the first parochial school in the city.

Rev. F. Tissot, the successor of Father McDermott, is a native of France. In the year 1854, he, in company with seven youthful aspirants to an apostolic life in the American Missions, came to this country, at the invitation of Father Ravoux, the diocesan administrator of St. Paul. He completed his theological studies at the Lazarist Seminary at St. Mary's of the Barrens, near St. Louis, Mo. In the year 1858, Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of Dubuque, Ia., ordained him priest for the diocese of St. Paul. Immediately after his ordination he was put in charge of 24 missions, included in the extensive territory of Wabasha, Goodhue and Dakota Counties. It is difficult for the imagination to realize at this distant date the untold hardships of the pioneer priest, in the bleak prairies of the northwestern wilds. For eight long years Father Tissot, labored perseveringly and faithfully, among the stray Catholics in that vast district, founding new congregations, building churches and schools, instructing children and adults for the reception of the sacraments, winning numerous converts to the faith and speeding to the bedside of the sick and dying, to administer the last consolations of religion. For all emergencies the young Levite proved equal to his obligations. The fame of his piety and profound learning, of his never-flinching fidelity and apostolic zeal, soon found its way to the Propaganda. Rome offered him the mitre, but the saintly priest prevailed upon Rome to alter that choice, preferring to lead the life of the humble missionary. In November, 1866, Father Tissot was put in charge of St. Anthony of Padua.

In the same year he began the erection of an elegant and substantial parsonage. He enlarged the parochial school to accommodate 350 scholars. For two years he remained sole pastor of East and West Minneapolis. In the year 1868, the Catholics numbered 500 families. In the same year Father James McGolrick, the present bishop of Duluth, came to Minneapolis and immediately began the organization, of a congregation in the West Division of this city. The cause of catholicity grew and prospered under the blessed labors of these men of God. The parishes of St. Anthony and of the Immaculate Conception, must refer their present flourishing condition, to the energetic labors, the indomitable zeal, the rare spiritual and mental endowments, and the able financiering abilities of Fathers Tissot and McGolrick.

They worked with the people, and

HOLY ROSARY CHURCH, DOMINICAN FATHERS. RESIDENCE AND SCHOOL BUILDING, CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AVENUE AND EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET.

INTERIOR, HOLY ROSARY CHURCH.

for the people, thus gaining their never-wavering confidence and support. Father McGolrick was identified with every public movement and improvement of the city at large. Religion, science and public weal, found in him an able advocate, ever ready to lend the powerful influence of his voice and pen, to further the best moral and religious interests of his fellow men. He loved man for God's sake, irrespective of creed or nationality. As in the case of Father Tissot, the fame of his rare ability reached the Propaganda. Rome offered him the mitre, but would not listen to a refusal. Father J. McGolrick is now the much revered Bishop of Duluth.

In the year 1888, Rev. Father Tissot, resigned his pastorate and retired to the Dominician convent, at Twenty-fourth street and Eighteenth avenue, South Minneapolis. There he lives a comparatively quiet and uneventful life, spending his leisure hours in the prosecution of his favorite scientific and literary studies. He is a master of the European languages; a profound historian, philosopher and theologian. But above all, he is esteemed as a spiritual director. Day by day, his numerous friends resort to the convent to receive the spiritual advice and guidance of the Reverand Father.

Rev. James O'Riely is the present pastor of St. Anthony.

Holy Rosary Church, under charge of the Dominican Fathers, was founded in the beginning of 1878. Towards the close of 1877, Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas L. Grace, D.D., of the Order St. Dominic, at the suggestion of Rt. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Coadjutor Bishop, of St. Paul, entered into communication with the Very Rev. Stephen Byrne, Provincial of the Order, inviting the Dominican Fathers to accept a congregation and establish a house of their order in South Minneapolis. Father Byrne, who was an ardent admirer of the great Northwest, and an able advocate of Western immigration, at once obtained the necessary permission from the Master General of his Order, and in the following month of May, 1878, the Rev. Thomas L. Powers, O. P., of Washington City, was appointed to take charge of the new establishment in Minneapolis. Father Power, who was a thorough business man, as well as a faithful pastor, commenced at once the arduous labors of his new charge in South Minneapolis, which, at that time, was an extensive prairie with comparatively few residenters of any denomination. He purchased two and one-half lots on Fifth street and Nineteenth avenue, 165x166 feet, and moved thereon an old church building which he purchased from a Scandinavian congregation, who were building a new and larger edifice for their religious services. In this unpretentious building the present Holy Rosary congregation was organized in the summer of 1878. At once it became apparent that larger accommodations were necessary, and in July, the same year, a new frame church, 125x50 feet, was commenced, and was dedicated three months later on the first Sunday of October, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace officiating and Very Rev. Stephen Byrne preaching the sermon. Besides Father Powers the following clergymen of the same Order were connected with Holy Rosary Church, namely: Rev. J. P. Turner, J. A. M. Daly, J. S. Collins and C. V. Metzger. These fathers worked most assiduously throughout the state of Minnesota and the entire Northwest on missionary labors, investing their hard earned income in the new foundation of their order in South Minneapolis. So successful were they in their labors that they felt justified in laying the foundation of their convent on June 22nd, 1879, less than a year after their church had been opened

for services. This convent was pushed forward with marvelous rapidity, and was fit for occupation in the following November. It is an elegant substantial stone and brick building, 45 feet in front by 95 feet deep, and is at present (1892) used as a school. In September, 1879, the Fathers secured the services of six Dominican Sisters from Sinsiniawa Mound Academy, Wisconsin, who opened a school in the original church, which was fitted up for that purpose. This school became so popular that steps were taken to erect a suitable building. Property was secured on Sixth street, plans were drawn and even a foundation laid for an elegant building, but subsequent developments, as we shall see later on, caused the Fathers to change their plans, and this building was never completed. Father Power's term of office, as regulated by the constitution of his Order, expired in the year of 1881, and Rev. James Dominic Hoban, then pastor of the Dominican Church in Newark, N. J., was selected to succeed him. Father Hoban's administration of the affairs of Holy Rosary Church, whilst conservative, was eminently successful, and when he completed his term he left many warm friends and devoted admirers, both Catholic and protestant. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. M. Daly in September, 1884. Father Daly's adminstration was signalized by wonderful increase in scholars and school accommodations for the rapidly increasing congregation. He was ably assisted during his term of office by the Very Rev. Stephen Byrne, Thomas L. Power, C. A. Splinter, D. R. Towle, J. D. Rush and H. A. Brewer, who divided their time between parochial duty and hard missionary labor throughout the entire Northwest, from the Indian Territory to the very heart of the British Dominions, and from the Ohio line to the Pacific coast. Few pastors accustomed to the convenience of large cities, sumptuous churches and fashionable congregations, can form a just estimate of the labors and hardships undergone in those years by this heroic band of Dominican missionaries. Father Daly was succeeded in March, 1886, by the Very Rev. P. A. Dinahan, who had then completed his term of office as pastor of St. Peter's Church, Memphis, Tennessee, the former home of Archbishop Grace, a church, which we might mention in passing, had suffered fearfully during the terrible yellow fever epidemics in that city, nine of its able clergymen having died of that awful scourge in three years. Father Dinahan was a man of extraordinary parts. During his term of office, from 1886 to 1889, he accomplished more than the ordinary pastor does in a whole life-time. Entering upon his duties he saw the imperative necessity of building a larger church and locating it at a more central position in the parish. Accordingly he purchased the site now occupied by the Holy Rosary church and convent, on Eighteenth avenue and Twenty-fourth street south, and without delay commenced the erection of those two elegant master-pieces of architecture, that are a credit to our city. The convent, which is headquarters for the Dominican Order in the Northwest, is a very substantial four story structure 60x80 feet, finished throughout in the most approved workman-like manner, with all modern improvements. The new church is generally considered the best building of the kind in the West, and the largest in the Twin Cities. The church is a cruciform building of Gothic style, 196 feet long by 107 wide in transepts and 80 feet in nave, with ceiling 14 feet high in basement, and 42 in the upper church. The seating capacty of the

R. M. Bloomer O. P.

basement is 2,000, and the auditorium of the upper church is 1,800 in pews, with room for a total of 2,200, including gallery. The basement and auditorium capacity being 4,200. The stained glass windows are gems of beauty and design. The altars, pulpit, pews and general finish are of most exquisite design and of superior workmanship. The walls are of Kettle River sandstone, well known for its durability and its fire proof qualities. The symmetrical proportions and imposing solidity of the building with its lofty towers make it one of the most admired buildings in our city. The entire cost of the church and convent, including grounds, was $204,000. The new Holy Rosary church was dedicated December 9, 1888. Father Dinahan's term of office expired in the following May. Rev. J. P. Turner, of New York, was elected to succeed him, but on account of delicate health and the arduous labors and heavy financial burdens resting on the place, he resigned his office the following July. Father Turner was succeeded by the Rev. R. M. Bloomer, of Louisville, Ky., who took charge of Holy Rosary Church September 1st, 1889.

Very Rev. Raymond M. Bloomer, O. P., was born at Zanesville, Ohio, December, 9th, 1854. He received his collegiate education at the Dominican College of St. Joseph's, near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. In the year 1874 he became a member of the Dominican Order. Five years later he was ordained priest. As a student he gave evidence of remarkable mental parts. The ablest Dominican professors in theology and philosophy were his teachers. Ever since his ordination he has held important offices of trust and honor in the various Dominican congregations of Zanesville and Columbus, Ohio, of Louisville, Ky., and of Memphis, Tenn. In September, 1889, he was elected prior for Holy Rosary Convent of South Minneapolis. As in other cities, so in Minneapolis, has he won the good will, the esteem and unqualified admiration of all people, irrespective of creed or nationality; by his winning address; by his genial and affable disposition; and by his rare, business and pastoral abilities. His large circle of friends and admirers embraces the clergy and the people, the rich and the poor, the laborer and the man of business. In February, 1892, he went to Kentucky to attend a business chapter of the United States Province of the order. In the caucus for the election of a new provincial for the United States, Very Rev. R. M. Bloomer, O. P., was favorably mentioned by many of the fathers composing that chapter. He is mentioned as a favorable candidate for the new provincialship.

The annual report of the years 1898-'91-'92 show a phenominal development of Holy Rosary Parish, a proof of the rare pastoral abilities of the Very R. M. Bloomer, O. P. He is naturally endowed with the happiest qualifications of the popular organizer, all his undertakings wear the magic of popularity and receive the spontaneous and unanimous support of his numerous congregation. The four church societies proper to the Dominican congregations, namely, the Holy Name Society, for men, young and old; the Altar Society, for the married ladies; the Young Ladies' Sodality and the St. Thomas Sodality for boys and girls, are in a most flourishing condition, having trippled their membership within the past two years. The Sunday school, numbering 800 children, is under the direction of Very Rev. R. M. Bloomer. He has a staff of 75 able Sunday school teachers. The Rev. Pastor devotes great attention and untiring zeal to the artistic features of divine service. The beau-

tiful sanctuary of Holy Rosary church displays to a nicity the rich and attractive cermonial of the Catholic church. The surplused choir of 100 altar boys is an attractive feature, not less charming than the children's choir of 300 voices, who have their service of song every Sunday at 9 a. m. The rosary procession of these 300 children, bearing the 15 banners on which are represented the 15 mystries of the rosary, is an inspiring and touching ceremony that takes place at 3:30 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. The salaried chior of 75 voices, with its unrivaled quartet, ranks foremost among the musical organizations of the great Northwest. But the crowning effort of the Very Rev. Pastor is his erection of a grand four story stone and brick school and hall, located on Eighteenth avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth street, South Minneapolis. The cut of the school here given easily convinces the reader of its superior elegance, size and beauty. On October 30, 1890, ground was broken for this new edifice, and on Sunday, June 21st, 1891, the Rt. Rev. Archbishop, of St. Paul, laid the corner-stone with imposing ceremonies, Rt. Rev. A. Christi, of Ascension Parish, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The fact that over 4,000 people thronged to witness the imposing ceremony is a sufficient evidence that the Catholics of the entire city are in sympathy with this promising educational institution. The size of the building is 135x128 feet, has 12 school rooms, averaging 32x57 feet with a ceiling 14 feet high. The basement is used as a gymnasium, and during the winter months as a play-ground for the children. The fourth floor, with a ceiling 18 feet high, is one large hall, having a seating capacity of 2,000. This hall is used as occasion may demand for parochial assemblies, society and circle meetings, concerts and extended courses of lectures during the winter months. It is the largest and most commodious hall in the Twin Cities to be found in connection with any educational institution. On each floor devoted to school purposes there is a corridor running the entire length of the building 14½ feet in width, which proves a great safe-guard against danger of fire, and if occasion should arise will give ample opportunity for all the children to make their escape from the building without serious accident. The tone of education imparted in Holy Rosary school is in keeping with the solidity and elegance of the new building. The highly educated ladies, who have charge of this school, are in intimate touch and harmony with the latest, the best and the most scientific method of education in vogue either at home or abroad. All teachers are graduates from Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County, Wisconsin, one of the best institutions in the world of betters, enjoying the most laudatory approbation of the American Episcopacy. The system of object teaching and that of conducting examinations combines the ripest experience of the various public school systems of Pedagogy in vogue in the United States. Both the pastor and the people of Holy Rosary Parish are justly proud of their excellent school.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception is in charge of Rev. J. C. Byrne. The building stands on the corner of Third street and Third avenue north. On these lots a small frame building was erected in 1869, and used for religious purposes until the present large edifice was completed in 1872. This was the first Catholic church built on the west side of the river. Father James McGolrick was pastor for 20 years. He was in 1889 appointed Bishop of Duluth. The church building is a fine structure of stone, and near it stands the Catholic

Association Hall, a brick building erected in 1879-80. The lots on which the church stands, were bought by Father McDermott in 1866, and a school house was built by him, and was afterwards burned.

St. Boniface (German) has a large, frame building, on the corner of Second street and Seventh avenue northeast, to the church. The congregation, with 75 families at first, is under the charge of the Benedictories, and has 250 families, with about 700 communicants. The first Benedictine pastor was Rev. Augustine Wirth. The present pastor, who took charge in June, 1889, is Rev. Placidus Wingerter, O. S. B.

ST. JOSEPH'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

erected in 1884, with sittings for 800. Seats are rented. It has a parish school in a building near the church, with 250 scholars. There is a convent belonging to the church. The Sisters of Christian Charity have charge of the parochial school. There is a parsonage adjacent

St. Stephen's Parish was organized in 1885. It used at first for public services, a small, frame building on Clinton avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets. The parish has grown rapidly. The corner-stone of the new church edifice, on the corner of Clin-

ton avenue and East Twenty-second street, was laid, with impressive ceremonies, August 18th, 1889, Archbishop Ireland officiating. The building has been completed, and on May 10th, 1891, was consecrated with a sermon by Archbishop Ireland. It is built of brown stone, and finished inside in red oak. It cost about $60,000. The congregation numbers about 1,200.

Notre Dame de Sourdes (French) has a church edifice on Prince street, between Central and First avenues. Is was originally the house of worship owned by the First Universalist Society of St. Anthony; was bought by the Catholics, enlarged and first used by them in July, 1877. It has seats for 750. The pews are rented. The property is valued at $50,000. The first pastor was Rev. W. Brunelle. After him came Rev. L. Chaudonnett, Rev. P. S. Dagnault. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Soumis. The congregation is French and numbers 350 families, with 2,200 communicants. The church has a convent, on the corner of Sixth avenue northeast and Fifth street, with a building worth $12,000, and a parish school with 285 children.

Church of St. Elizabeth. In 1876, a Society of St. Vincent was organized for the German speaking Catholics in South Minneapolis. Rev. A. Kuisle, of St. Joseph's Church, attended to their spiritual needs. This society purchased lots for a school house, on the corner of Seventeenth avenue and Eighth street south, for $1,100. In 1883, a parish was organized, with a resident priest. Rev. Peter Joseph Jeram was appointed by Bishop Grace, first pastor. The parish was incorporated as the Church of St. Elizabeth with directors as follows: Thomas L. Grace, Augustin Ravoux, P. J. Jeram, Francis Graf, and Joseph Holscher. Lots were bought, on the corner of Fifteenth avenue and Eighth street south, for $11,000, and here the church edifice was built, costing, with furnishings, $13,000. In September, 1884, Rev. P. J. Jeram was called to St. Thomas' Seminary, and Rev. Bernard Sandmeyer the present pastor became his successor. The parish has a membership of 200 families, or about 1,000 communicants. It has a parochial school with 150 pupils, and two teachers, Sisters of Christian Charity. There are four societies connected with the church, viz: St. John's Mutual Aid Society, Gesellen Verim for young men, St. Elizabeth Society for married ladies, and St. Rosa de Lima for young ladies. Each of these has about 40 members.

St. Joseph's German Catholic Church has a new house of worship on Fourth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues north. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1887. The basement was finished in 1888, and was used for religious services until September, 1889, when the building was completed. It was dedicated September 15th, of that year, with a sermon in English, by Archbishop Ireland, and in German, by Rev. Father Porte. At the close of the services, 127 new communicants were confirmed. The church is built of white brick and sandstone, and is an imposing structure. It will accommodate 1,000 persons, and has cost $50,000. The parish now has, besides the church building, a hall formerly used for worship, a parsonage and school, and four lots, reaching across the block from Fourth to Fifth streets. Rev. Andrew Straub is pastor. This parish was established in 1875, by the Order of St. Benedict, and put in charge of Father Stucken Ramper. It is the largest of the three German Catholic parishes in the city.

The Church of the Holy Cross (Polish) has 150 members. Rev. James J. W. Pacholski is pastor. The building was erected in 1884, and stands on the corner

of Four and a half street and Seventeenth avenue northeast.

St. Clotilde Church (French) has a church edifice, built in 1887, on the corner of Lyndale and Eleventh avenues north. It has 250 members. Rev. Eugem Martin is pastor.

St. Lawrence Church is located on the corner of Seventh street and Twelfth avenue southeast. Rev. James O'Reilly is pastor.

The Greek Catholic Church has a church building, erected in 1888, on the corner of Fifth street and Seventeenth avenue northeast. Rev. A. G. Toth is rector.

The Church of the Ascension was organized as a parish in June, 1890. It uses a temporary building with seats for 600, on the corner of Eighteenth and Bryant avenues north. Rev. Father Christie is pastor.

FRIENDS.

William W. Wales, the first "Friend" to settle here, came to St. Anthony in May, 1861. The first meeting of Friends in Minneapolis was held June 1st, 1854. Regular Sunday services commenced April 22d, 1855, at the residence of Joseph H. Canney. A meeting house was built in 1860, on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, and first used in December of that year. A Sunday school was organized at the same time. The mid-week meeting was first held in June, 1861. The number of members at first was about 20. The present number is 111. The Sunday school numbers 50. A. V. Talbert is superintendent. The ministers are: A. V. Talbert, William W. Wales, Elwood Hanson and Mrs. Mary T. Meader. The meeting-house will seat 400; seats are free. The property of the Society is valued at $40,000. Plans are on foot for the purchase of lots for a new house of worship.

A branch of the original "Religious Society of Friends," called the Lake Street Meeting, was formed, with 31 members, in South Minneapolis, March 14th, 1886. The first meetings were held in Chestnut Hall, on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. A mission with a Sunday school, had been established by the Friends in 1883, and a chapel built for this mission, on the corner of Tenth avenue south and Twenty-fourth street. This chapel was moved in 1886 to Stevens avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Lake street, and is now used by this branch society for religious services. It will seat 200; seats are free. There is a Sunday school with 50 members. Mr. Worrall is superintendent. The members of the Society are 90. The ministers are: James P. Pinkham and Mrs. Emma F. Coffin. The elders of both Societies are: A. H. Lindley, R. J. Mendenhall, William Pettit, William Dewees, Mrs. Eliza J. Lindley, Mrs. Emily D. Brown, Mrs. Abby G. Mendenhall, Mrs. P. H. McMillan, Mrs. Ruth S. Worrall and Miss Mary Penrose.

UNIVERSALIST.

The first Universalist Society in Minnesota was that of St. Anthony, which was organized near the close of 1855, with about 50 adherents. Earlier than this there had been preaching in St. Anthony by Universalist ministers. The place of meeting was Central Hall, on the corner of Central avenue and Main street. Rev. Seth Barnes, who came to St. Anthony in June 1855, was the first settled pastor. He has been called the apostle of Universalism in Minnesota. He remained in charge until 1866, except for two years, during which he was disabled by ill health. In that interval Rev. W. W. King served as pastor. Mr. Barnes died suddenly August 12th, 1866. Other ministers were: Rev. David Clark, Rev. Herman Bisbee and Rev. W. H. Harrington. In 1859 the Society built a

stone church on Prince street, overlooking the Falls. The vestry was used for religious services in the autumn of that year. The building was completed and dedicated in 1858. Its cost, with furnishings was $20,000. It was, considered, at that time, the best church building in Minnesota. In 1869, the Society was disbanded and never re-organized. The building and lot were sold to the French Catholics, who have enlarged it and are still using it.

ALL SOULS CHURCH.

All Souls Church, at first named, The Second Universalist Parish, of Minneapolis, was organized in 1884. Early in 1883 a church edifice was built, on Eighth avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, of the Church of the Redeemer, preached Sunday afternoons, until April, 1884, when Rev. L. W. Boynton was called. He served as pastor for two years. Rev. L. G. Powers followed, and remained until January, 1889. Rev. S. W. Sample of Chelsea, Mass., was called to the pastorate, entered upon his work in July, 1889. The original church building, which cost $8,500, was enlarged in 1888, to more than double its former size, with Sunday school rooms and church parlors, at the cost of about $27,000. The number of members is 225, and about 150 in the Sunday school. The auxiliary societies are, a Ladies' Aid Society and a young people's association, known as St. Christopher's Guild, organized for practical helpfulness. The creed of the church is, Love to God and Man.

The Church of the Redeemer. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, for twenty-five years pastor of this church, furnishes the following sketch of its history.

A small number of Universalist families, some of whom had moved from the East Side, then St. Anthony, and who had been attached to the Society there, had held irregular meetings in Minneapolis, securing only occasional preachers.

The first attempt at organization was made at what was called the Cataract House, on the corner of South Washington and Sixth streets, October 24th, 1859. W. D. Washburn was appointed chairman, and Richard Strout, secretary. The following were officers and trustees: William D. Garland, F. R. E. Cornell, Thomas H. Perkins and W. D. Washburn.

The Society was small, it had no church to worship in, and not being able to secure a pastor, its progress was slow until the Winter of 1884, when it received new life and courage through the preaching of Adolphus Skinner, D. D., of Utica, N. Y. Dr. Skinner was a partial invalid, and like the celebrated Dr. Bushnell, whose published letters did so much to bring the towns at the Falls into notice, came here to spend a few months for the benefit of the climate. He was one of the most eminent theologians and speakers in the denomination, and hence his fame and eloquence drew large congregations. Meetings were held in Woodman Hall, on the spot where the Morton block stands. The congregation at once experienced a deep religious awakening, and showed a renewed zeal. A re-organization was effected. The following officers were elected: Geo. W. Chowen, Dorilus Morrison, Harrison Williams, Geo. Dillingham, E. A. Vezie, trustees; William B. Cornell, clerk, and Geo. W. Chowen, treasurer. Dorilus Morrison was chosen chairmen of the board, which position he has held up to this time, 1889.

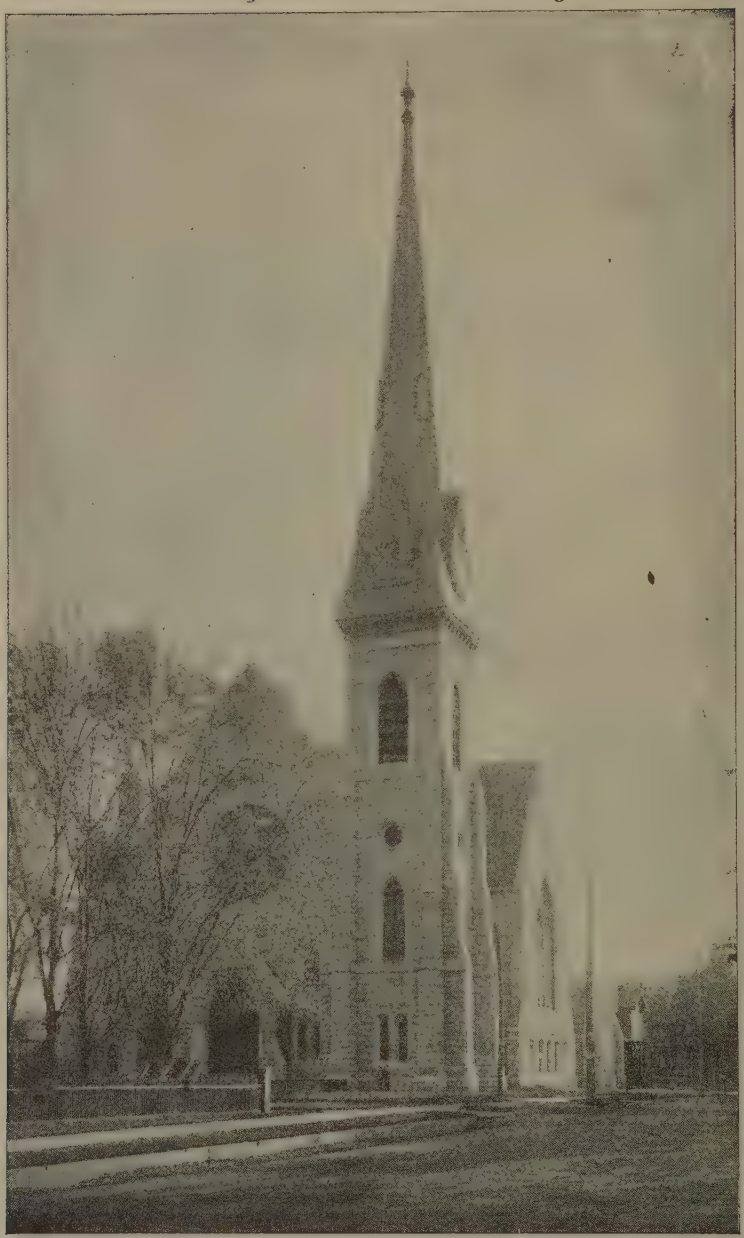
The records of the Society during these years are very meagre, and it is presumed that little occurred of importance in its business affairs, beyond the annual meetings, and the election of officers. A Sunday school was formed before, or at the time of Dr. Skinner's advent, under the charge of J. S. Fall.

The spiritual power of Dr. Skinner's preaching increased the desire among his hearers to have a church organization also, and to observe the holy rites of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Hence a church was established in connection with the society. Thomas H. Perkins and Harrison Williams were made stewards, or deacons.

At the close of Dr. Skinner's too brief visit and labors, during which period the society and church prospered greatly, Rev. J. W. Keyes, a young man, and graduate of the theological school at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was called as the first-settler pastor. His ministry was short but successful. The Church grew in numbers and influence.

The next settled pastor, who has remained as such to the present time, a period of 23 years, outranking in his time of pastorate, by more than half this period, any other clergyman in the city, was Rev. James H. Tuttle, D. D. He had been settled several years, over the Church of the Redeemer, in Chicago, and came here at a unanimous call of the Church, the first week in July, 1866.

The first church building erected by this Society, was located on the corner of Fifth street and Fourth avenue south and was commenced during the last year of Mr. Keyes' ministry. It was completed and dedicated in October, 1866. Rev. D. M. Reed, recently deceased, preached the sermon and Rev. Sumner Ellis, D. D., who died two or three years ago, in Chicago, assisted in the services. The cost of the building was near $18,000. It was regarded as an attractive church for that day. The first piece of



CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

frescoing ever done in the town was down in this church; the first complete church organ brought into town was put up here; it was a gift from W. D. Washburn.

The congregation kept possession of this spot, spending some of its most memorable years here, until 1874, when it disposed of the property, to the German Methodists, and moved into the handsome vestry of the new, but then unfinished, stone edifice, at the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south, and since known as the Church of the Redeemer.

The old church on Fifth street passed through varied fortunes, succumbing finally, a year or two ago, to an accidental fire. Its charred remains, at this writing, give a dreary appearance to that once attractive corner.

The Church of the Redeemer, already mentioned, with its imposing walls, large, magnificent windows, and well-proportioned tower 212 feet in height, was an object of pride to the congregation worshipping there, and a fine monument to the city also. It cost $70,000 or $80,000. It was dedicated on Sunday morning the 10th of July, 1876. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. A. Miner, D. D., of Boston. Dr. Robert Collyer, Unitarian, then of Chicago, now of New York, offered the invocation, and Rev. Geo. H. Deere, D. D., then of Rochester, Minn., now of Riverside, Cal., the prayer. At 3 o'clock p. m., Dr. Collyer preached; Dr. Sumner Ellis, who, as above stated, assisted at the dedication of the old church, 10 years before, in the evening. The regular choir at that time consisted of Misses Barton and Anderson, Dr. Bowman and C. B. Eustis; Charles B. Marsh was organist; he served altogether as organist for a term of 11 years; when his seat at the instrument was made vacant by death. The building committee were: W. W. Eastman, Rufus Stevens and O. A. Pray. A. B. Barton was afterwards appointed in place of Rufus Stevens, deceased. The Trustees were: D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, O. A. Pray, Paris Gibson and A. B. Barton. The Church Clerk was James C. Tuttle, since deceased; he was a son of the pastor.

The congregation then worshiping in the Church of the Redeemer, is practically a quarter of a century old; nominally it is a little older. It has been richly blessed in many ways. The grace of God has settled upon it. It has grown steadily in numbers and wealth, and in good works we hope. It has been united; it has had no dissensions; it has, however, been visited with some adversity; it has suffered one great calamity in the loss of its beautiful church by fire. Great volumes of smoke issued from all parts of the great temple for hours; the march of the flames was slow but irresistible. The roof fell in late in the afternoon. The thick, heavy walls, covered with hanging masses of ice remained. The tower, with its clock and chime of nine bells—these were a gift from W. D. Washburn, was comparatively uninjured. Very little of the church furniture was saved. It was a fearful scene. Members of the congregation gathered here and there, watched with moist eyes and sorrowful hearts the destruction of their church home. Great multitudes of citizens came and people from other churches, manifesting deep sympathy for the Society in its sudden loss. The Congregational, Methodist, Unitarian and Jewish people, at once offered the use of their places of worship, but, although the bereaved members of the Church of the Redeemer were grateful for this touching exhibition of Christian kindness they decided to announce that they would hold services for awhile, in the Grand Opera

House. They continued their meetings here, with the exception of a few Sundays when they occupied the Unitarian Church, for a whole year, or until the following Christmas, when they returned to the vestry of the so-far restored Church of the Redeemer. The burned church was heavily insured, fortunately, and hence the Society was more encouraged on this account, to proceed at once to rebuild. At this date, the new church, considerably enlarged and somewhat changed in the interior, but standing on the old spot, is almost ready for dedication. The new structure will cost nearly $30,000 more than the first. But the Society is strong, and able to bear, it is presumed, the additional expense. Between 300 and 400 families are connected with the congregation, and it has about the same number of church members. The church has a seating capacity of something more than 1,000. The congregations are large. Among its supporters are some of the most prominent people in the city. Its largest supporters, financially, in former years, have been: D. Morrison and W. D. Washburn. The trustees at present are: Dorilus Morrison, W. D. Washburn, O. A. Pray, M. B. Koon and Thomas Lowry. Geo. H. Fletcher, is clerk; H. W. Briggs, is treasurer.

The choir is composed of Prof. Harmsen, organist; Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Lillian Stoddard Bertrand and Henry Elliot. William Powell is superintendent of the Sunday school. There are 300 children in the Sunday school, and two large Bible classes. The school meets at 12 M. The weekly conference, or prayer meeting in the church, gathers on every Thursday evening. The Young People's prayer meeting is held every Sunday evening previous to the regular service. The other auxiliary societies are: The Young Men's Universalist Association, the Ladies' Social Circle, the Flower Mission, the Aid Society, organized to help the poor.

The pastor's care and labors had increased so much that the Society secured for him, five years ago, an associate pastor, Rev. L. D. Boynton, who remained awhile, and then in April, 1888, Rev. Marion D. Shutter was called to be associate pastor. The restored church was dedicated, November 24th, 1889, with a sermon by Dr. Tuttle. The new structure outside is like the old one, except that 20 feet are added to its length, which gives 250 additional seats, and improves the symmetry of the building. The interior is much changed and improved. There are several memorial windows, and a large organ which cost $11,000.

On Sunday, June 28th, 1891, Dr. Tuttle offered his resignation, wishing it to take effect on the first Sunday in July following the 25th anniversary of his pastorate. In November, 1891, his resignation was accepted, and he was made pastor emeritus. At the same time Rev. M. D. Shutter was chosen pastor.

Rev. James H. Tuttle, D. D.—The life of a good and useful man is not defined by dates. He lives in deeds and influence, and not in chronological tables. So far as the dates go, however, the following are the most important in the career of Dr. Tuttle: He was born at Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, July 27, 1824. His early educational advantages were not great, but he attended the Academy at Fairfield, N. Y., for more than a year, and afterwards spent two years in Clinton Liberal Institute. Plans were formed for attending Harvard University, but they were never carried out. Whatever he may have lacked in early training, however, he has more than made up by diligent and faithful study and extensive travel. He has been a life-long student, and few men are bet-

Yours truly,
J. W. Tufts.

ter informed upon most subjects than Dr. Tuttle, or can put their knowledge into more attractive forces. He was brought up in a Baptist family, but while quite young his religious views changed, and he became a Universalist. Soon after this change took place, he decided to enter the ministry. "I can sincerely say," he writes in his recent book, "that I never for a single hour, if for a moment, regretted that I chose the ministry for my profession, and the Universalist Church for my field of work." His first settlement was at Richfield Springs, New York, when he was but twenty years of age. The next was at Fulton, Oswego, County, New York, where, in 1848, he married Harriet E. Merriman. Of this union two sons were born. The mother died in Dresden, Germany, whither she had gone hoping to recover health and strength. Her death occurred in 1873. In 1886 the elder son, James, passed away in his early manhood. He was a man of sterling worth, spotless integrity, and great business ability,—universally honored. The younger son, George H., is one of the most prominent of the young physicians in New York City. The subject of this sketch remained at Fulton until, in 1853, he was called to Rochester, New York. The success of his ministry in the two smaller fields he had cultivated, assured the larger church in the more important place, that he who was so "faithful over a few things" was qualified for the charge of greater responsibilities. Nor were the hopes of the Rochester parish in vain. His ministry "increased in excellence and power as the years passed away." In 1859 he removed to Chicago, taking the pastorate of the Second Universalist Church,—a society neither large nor rich, but which rapidly grew in numbers and influence under his ministry. In 1866 a few Universalist families in Minneapolis were worshipping in Harrison's Hall, while their first meeting-house was being erected. Dr. Tuttle came up from Chicago to preach before the Universalist Convention of the State. The trustees of the new society invited him to bring his family, spend the summer vacation at Minneapolis, and preach for them on Sundays. He came, and the summer has lengthened into a quarter of a century. In his own recent sketch of the society, he says: "In 1866 Minne was but a village. It was incorporated as a city the following year, with Dorilus Morrison, the chairman of our church trustees, as first Mayor. Our only railroad then had its terminus at St. Paul and St. Cloud. The first railroad from the South, and the beginning of the vast system of roads now centering here and in St. Paul, was completed in 1866." The church, under his leadership, grew with the growth of the city. In October of the year that saw the beginning of his pastorate, he led his people into the new edifice, of which he says: "This new temple would seem humble enough now, doubtless, but it was worth the much enthusiastic pride we took in it then. It was centrally located, convenient, large enough for the time, and not without architectural attractions. It seated about 400, and was generally well filled, often crowded." In this building, which was located at the corner of Fifth street and Fourth avenue south, they worshipped until 1874, when they removed into the vestry of the stone edifice, at the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south. This structure was dedicated July 10th, 1876. In this new home, larger and more beautiful than the former, the Society, which had greatly increased during the years, met for worship, until the building was destroyed by fire, January 15th, 1888.

Within two years, the church was rebuilt and enlarged, and at the re-dedication, Dr. Tuttle preached the sermon, November 24th, 1889. Last July the 25th anniversary of his pastorate was celebrated,—an event in which representatives of all denominations in the city participated, speaking words of praise and affection, concerning the noble life that had so long blessed the community. At this time he resigned his active pastoral office, and was made pastor emeritus for life,—while his associate, Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., was elected active pastor.

Dr. Tuttle's life is interwoven with the history of the city. No man stands higher than he in the estimation of the community. He has been prominent in all good works; identified with all charitable and humane enterprises, and always upon the side of rational reforms. His influence has extended far beyond this city, and in neighboring towns and states he has been widely sought, for the lecture platform as well as for the pulpit. He is known and loved by people of all religious beliefs and of no belief,—by all who recognize the supremacy of character. Regardless of creed, hundreds in doubt and trouble, seek his counsel and consolation. The young invoke his benediction at the marriage altar; the bereaved desire his sympathy at the open grave. He knows how to rejoice with those who rejoice, and how to weep with those who weep. Dr. Tuttle, as a preacher, has an earnest manner; a sympathetic voice; his style is picturesque with illustrations often quaint; his diction, full of grace and happy phrases, with occasional gleams of genial humor; his spirit reverent, tender and humane. One can not hear him without feeling that he is deeply sincere, and that, above all other things, he is anxious to do his hearers good. And the good he has done throughout these years, can not be computed. Many a weary and burdened soul, after listening to one of his comforting discourses, has gone from the church feeling, "This was none other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven."

But it is not only in public life, or in the pulpit, that Dr. Tuttle has made himself felt. Socially, his power is very great. He is the life of every circle into which he enters. His coming seems to put new spirit into all. He is a delightful conversationist, and his varied studies and wide travels furnish unfailing suggestion and illustration. The personal attachment of his friends is peculiarly strong. One of them writes: "I am devoutly grateful for myself, my wife, and our dear child, that into our lives has come this sweet friendship; through all the years it has grown stronger. Individual experiences of joy and sorrow, have only refined and intensified it. It will live on." The writer of this sketch has said elsewhere: "Such an association as ours is, I believe, rare in the history of pastorates. Our personal friendship has grown through all these years, and there is no probability that it will ever be impaired or broken." Scores of others would, undoubtedly, bear similar testimony. The attachments would be impossible unless there were in himself a large capacity for friendship. He loves, or he would not be so warmly loved. "The mark," he says, "when drawn across my official relation with you shall not, I trust, cancel any of our mutual affections and interests. I shall claim still my old place in your hearts and at your firesides. My life has taken so deep a root among you that transplanting now would destroy me."

In closing this brief account of Dr. Tuttle's life, we may sum up: Few pastorates have been of longer duration

Marion D. Shutter.

than his pastorate in Minneapolis, and none have been more successful, in all that deserves the name of success. A minister's work is not to be measured by spasmodic activities, not by the applause of the hour, but by permanent results. Time judges all our work, and over that of Dr. Tuttle has written in letters of light—"Well done!"

MARION D. SHUTTER.

REV. MARION D. SHUTTER, D. D., the present pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 4, 1853. His earliest training was entrusted to his maternal grandfather, an eccentric man of education, especially in the languages, but with little or no fondness for business. Whatever this kind of education may have lacked, it certainly possessed the virtue of allowing the child a natural development of his powers. Not until he was twelve years of age was he permitted to attend school. His father, a Baptist clergyman, never received a salary of more than five hundred dollars a year, a small sum on which to support a family and start a son in college. Entering Denison University, Granville, Ohio, at the age of sixteen, Mr. Shutter alternated each year of study with one of teaching until at the age of twenty-two he graduated. His junior and senior years were spent at Wooster University, Ohio. Then followed some years of discipline in public speaking, preaching to a small Baptist congregation in Sullivan, Ohio. He received for the first year of his labor two hundred dollars, and "found himself." He has since said publicly that when he considers the quality of the sermons he then preached he thinks he was much overpaid. Fortune favored him. There came a call from Oberlin, Ohio. This he accepted on condition that he be allowed to prosecute his theological studies in the seminary of that town. The following year found him a senior student in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago. Graduating from this course in 1881 he took his first charge in Minneapolis, on the east side, in a thirty by fifty feet chapel. During the five years of his ministration this Olivet Baptist society built and dedicated the edifice now standing on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue southeast. Slowly but surely he had been growing out of his old faith, and one Sunday morning he quietly told his people so. Without forming any new relations, only convinced that he could no longer honestly sustain the old, he resigned his charge and withdrew from the denomination.

He was invited by Dr. Tuttle, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, to speak in his church (Universalist), and soon afterward he became Dr. Tuttle's associate. This relation existed for five years, when, on the resignation of the senior pastor (1891), he was made pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, with Dr. Tuttle pastor emeritus. Here are Dr. Tuttle's own words with regard to this whole matter:

"Rev. Marion D. Shutter, who for five years had been a successful and much loved pastor of the Baptist—Olivet—church, in this city, having grown quietly into what he deemed a wider faith, plainly and effectually explained to his people on a Sunday morning his changed condition of thought, and resigned. His farewell words were published on the following day in the city papers, and they pleased me so much by their clearness and frankness, that although we had met but once or twice and could not perhaps have recognized each other on the streets, I immediately addressed him a note asking permission to meet him in

his study, or receive him in mine. I had been a Baptist in my earlier years, and was anxious to know the history of his change, and to compare it with mine. We talked freely. He appeared to understand little, except in a general way, of our denomination, and not to have examined its doctrines particularly; to have parted from his associates without any definite idea of where he should go or what new relations he should form. I invited him to preach in the Church of the Redeemer. He preached a second and a third time; and so satisfied were we all with his thought and manner and spirit, and so natural and generous was his treatment of our advances, that he was at once secured as my associate. Fortunately for all concerned, no great sensation occurred among those whom he left nor among those to whom he came. The pleasure with which we welcomed him was not offset by any ill-feeling, so far as we heard, in those who reluctantly resigned him to us. He parted in peace from his old friends, and quietly began his work among his new ones. His associate pastorate began the first Sunday in April, 1886. Five years of his life work among us have now passed, and they have been in all respects years of mutual harmony and success. His rare powers in the pulpit and his example every where promise a hopeful future for him and for the church. He rises every week higher and higher in the esteem and admiration of his people. His congregations are large and increasing."

Mr. Shutter has a clear, sympathetic voice, and one cannot hear him without feeling that he is deeply in earnest.

Still a young man he has but just begun his work, and yet he has made himself felt not only in the community and in the Northwest, but in the East also, from pulpit and lecture platform. Last June, St. Lawrence University, at Canton, New York, conferred upon him, at the early age of thirty-seven, the honary title of Doctor of Divinity. His name is on the list of editorial contributors of four periodicals. More of his sermons are printed in the denominational papers than from the pulpit of any other one minister of his denomination, and many of his sermons and addresses are published in pamphlet form.

He is warm hearted, generous, and and enjoys and tells an admirable story. His life is his religion, and that is essentially sunshine. The demons of melancholia are driven down steep places into the sea by his very presence.

Mr. Shutter's wife, whose maiden name was Miss Mary E. Wilkinson, is a lady of rare culture and social powers, who studies with her husband, and greatly assists him in this way and others in his work. They have one child, a son, Arnold Wilkinson, who, at this writing, is less than two years of age.

The Third Universalist Society grew out of a Sunday school opened in Chestnut Hall, Feb. 22, 1885. The society was organized May 5, 1885, thirty-three persons being present and participating. The first pastor was Rev. W. R. Dobbyn, who remained in charge until September 1st, 1887. For more than a year there was no pastor. Services were held by the city pastors Sunday afternoons. Rev. L. G. Powers entered upon pastoral duties January 1st, 1889. In September, 1891, Rev. M. Wing was called to the pastorate, and was installed on October 11th, 1891. A beautiful lot for a house of worship was bought for this society by the Church of Redeemer early in 1886. Upon this lot, on the corner of Blaisdell avenue and Twenty-seventh street, a small frame chapel was built in 1886, at the cost of $700. In this building, somewhat enlarged and improved, re-

ligious services are now held. Plans are laid for a new and commodious structure to be built at an early date. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 125, and about the same number make up the Sunday congregations. The number of families actively identified with the society is not far from 40.

The Fifth Universalist Society. On the third day of March, 1889, Rev. L. G. Powers held the first Universalist service in North Minneapolis. Afterwards regular services were held on Sunday afternoons by Mr. Powers and Rev. M. D. Shutter in Somer's Hall, 1501 Twentieth avenue north. The congregation thus gathered was formally organized into a religious society on Sunday, June 16th, 1889, and a board of five trustees was elected. A lot has been purchased and preparations are being made for the erection of a church edifice.

The Fourth (First Swedish) Universalist Church was organized December 16th, 1886, in the Church of the Redeemer At the same time and place Rev. August Dalgren was ordained. Both Universalist and Unitarian ministers took part in the services. Three languages were used. Rev. D. S. Crane, of Galesburg, Illinois, preached the sermon. This is the first and only Swedish Universalist church in the world. The original members were 15. There are now 50. Rev. August Dalgren, the founder of the church, is its present pastor. He is a native of Sweden, received his academical education in the State seminary of Sweden, and his theological training in this country at Lombard University. This church has no house of worship. Services are held in Labor Temple, at the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue south, with a congregation of about 60.

LUTHERAN.

German Lutheran Trinity Church, located on the corner of Fourth street and Ninth avenue south, was organized in 1856, by Rev. F. Sievers, senior of Michigan, with three members. Mr. Sievers was at that time making a visit to a mission for Indians near Brainerd, and founded this church on his return. The first pastor was Rev. John Horst. After him came Rev. Paul Rupprecht, Rev. Ernst Rolf, Rev. William Friedrich, Rev. John H. Herzer, and the present pastor, Rev. Frederic Sievers, whose service began in 1879. The church members number 300. The Sunday school numbers 100 with the pastor as superintendent. The church has a parochial school with 70 scholars, and Theodore E. Berg as teacher. The house of worship was built in 1868 and enlarged in 1885. It has free seats for 500. The church has a mission in North Minneapolis, with preaching Sunday afternoons, and a parochial school with 40 scholars. Rev. L. Achenbach has charge of this mission. A lot has been bought and a chapel will soon be built.

The Norwegian and Danish Lutheran Trinity Church is located on the corner of Tenth avenue and Fourth street south. It was organized in 1866, with 20 families. The first pastor was Rev. N. Olsen, who came from Dakota County, Minn., and organized the church. The first settled pastor was Rev. O. Paulsen, who came in 1868. After him were Prof. S. Oftedal, Rev. Gustav Oftedal and Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, who began work in 1881. The first house of worship was a frame building, on the corner of Twelfth avenue and Third street south. A chapel was built in 1870 on the present site, has twice been enlarged, and the auditorium will now seat 1,200. The seats are free. The building has cost $5,000. The whole property is worth $20,000. The number of communicants is 750. The home Sunday school has an enrollment of 250, with C. Raughland as superintendent.

There are two mission schools, one in Bethany chapel, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Twenty-fifth avenue, with 150 scholars and Olaf Nash as the superintendent; and the other at the corner of Lake street and Fourteenth avenue south, with 35 scholars and Odin Moe as superintendent. During Mr. Gjertsen's pastorate three missions have been organized, two of which have become independent churches, viz: St. Olaf's, corner of Aldrich and Fourteenth avenues north, with Rev. N. Iversen as pastor, and St. Peter's in northeast Minneapolis, with Rev. E. Gynild as pastor. The church has established a Lutheran Deaconess' Institute and Hospital at 2731 Hennepin avenue, for training deaconesses to be sent out as nurses for the sick poor, and for providing nursing and medical treatment for such as may be brought to the hospital. A Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association was started by this church in 1882, and has headquarters at 415 Cedar avenue. In connection with this church is the Tabitha Relief Society, managed by ladies, for visiting and relieving the poor. It spends in charity $400 or $500 a year in money, besides providing clothing, fuel and food for the needy. There is also a Young Ladies' Society, incorporated in 1886, for establishing a Home for working girls. Lots are already bought on the corner of Fifth street and Nineteenth avenue south, on which a suitable building will be placed in the near future. This church and the Swedish Augustana church, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventh street south, were organized at the same time and are the oldest Scandinavian churches in the city.

The St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church is located on Main street between Sixth and Seventh avenues northeast. The church building was erected in 1869. The early records were destroyed by fire, and the exact date of the original organization of the congregation cannot be given. It was reorganized with 11 voting members in April, 1881. The voting members at present are about 50, the communicants 200. Before 1881 there were three pastors in succession. The pastorate of Rev. M. H. Quehl, who is still in charge, began in 1891. The Sunday school numbers 50 and the pastor is superintendent. There is also a parochial school with 65 pupils, and F. Mehrstedt as teacher. The school house and parsonage are on the same lot with the church. The entire property is worth $5,000.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church was organized Sept. 25th, 1874, with 16 members. This was one of the earliest church organizations in North Minneapolis. No regular services were held until the autumn of 1877, when Rev. J. Auslund, the pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Church, began to hold weekly meetings. The church had no settled pastor until Rev. A. J. Enstam accepted a call in 1884. He is still in charge. Under his ministry the church has grown steadily and now numbers about 260 members. The chapel used for the first years became too small, and in 1886 plans were laid for building a new sanctuary. In 1888 the work was begun, and on the second Sunday in December the basement was first used for public worship. The building was completed in May, 1891, and on June 14th of that year was dedicated. It stands on the corner of Fourteenth and Lyndale avenues north. The main auditorium has seats for 1,000. The basement affords an excellent Sunday school and lecture room, the building cost $15,000. The Sunday school numbers 150, with A. P. Berglund for superintendent. The church has also a parochial school.

Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church has 1,300 members. Rev. Chas. J. Petri is pastor. The church is located on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventh street south. The River Flat and South Side Missions are under the care of this church.

The Danish Evangelical (St. Peter's) Lutheran Church has now 200 members. Rev. Adam Darr is pastor. The church was built in 1887, and is located on the corner of Twentieth avenue and Ninth street south. It has a branch service at Minnehaha once a month.

The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church has 150 members. Rev. Ingvald Eisteinsen is pastor. The church is located on Fourth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues north.

The Immanuel (German) Lutheran Church was built in 1886 on the corner of Eighth street and Twenty-first avenue south. The pastor is Rev. H. Schroeder.

The Immanuel Evangelical (Norwegian) Lutheran Church is located on Monroe street northeast between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues. The church was built in 1850. It has 391 members with L. J. Jerdee as pastor.

The Church of Our Saviour was built in 1870 on the corner of Seventh street and Fourteenth avenue south. There are 1,200 members. Rev. Ole P. Vangsnes is pastor. The church sustains the South Minneapolis Mission, which was organized in 1888, and is superintended by Ludvig C. Foss.

The Immanuel (Swedish) Lutheran Church was organized in 1884. It is located on the corner of Fifth street and Fourth avenue southeast. Rev. Andreas Carlson is pastor. There are 227 members.

St. John's. Rev. A. Thiele is pastor. The church is located on the corner of Third street and Sixteenth avenue north, and was built in 1888.

The Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran church is on the corner of Franklin and Twenty-sixth avenues south and has 76 members. Rev. Anders S. Nielsen is pastor.

St. Olaf's has a membership of 388. Rev. N. Iversen is pastor. The church, built in 1886, is on the corner of Bryant and Fourteenth avenues north.

St. Paul's Church is located on the corner of Fourth street and Fifteenth avenue south. The building was erected in 1882. There are 461 members. Rev. Ingvald Eisteinsen is pastor.

St. Peter's Church was organized in 1887. The building is on Tenth street north between Twentieth and Twenty-first avenues. Rev. H. W. Hartig is the pastor. There are 180 members.

Swedish Evangelical, St. Paul's, was organized in 1887, and has 125 members. It is located at the corner of East Twenty-fifth street and Bloomington avenue. A. Palmstrom is deacon.

Zion has a building, erected in 1887, on the corner of Sixth street and Twenty-fourth avenue north. There are 300 members. The pastor is Rev. J. Halverson.

St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in June, 1883, with seven members by Rev. G. H. Trabert, the present pastor, who began his work in January of the same year. The present number of members is 190. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 200 with A. Holt as superintendent. The house of worship, which stands on the corner of Eighth avenue and Fifth street south, was bought of a Swedish congregation in 1883, and with the grounds cost $9,000. It was remodeled in 1888 at the cost of $2,000. It has free seats for 400. There is a parsonage adjacent to the church. The whole property is valued at $30,000.

A Bohemian Lutheran congregation

meets in the German Lutheran Trinity church at 8 a. m. on Sunday. It was organized in 1888 and has about 60 members. The pastor is Rev. Charles Hauser.

The St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran Church dedicated a church building on the corner of Fifteenth avenue and Madison street northeast, July 7, 1889, and the pastor, Rev. E. E. Gyalid, was installed. The building is of wood and modest in size. About 20 families belong to the society.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church (English) was organized March 12, 1890. Its location is at the corner of Garfield avenue and Twenty-eighth street. There are 30 members. Rev. F. Leatherman is pastor.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

On the 17th of November, 1867, a temporary organization was formed under the name of the Minneapolis Society of the New Jerusalem. Meetings were held in a hall or private house, conducted chiefly by laymen. A legal society was organized and three trustees chosen September 10, 1868. Two years later a neat frame building for worship was erected on the corner of Fifth avenue south (then known as Marshall street) and Ninth street, with seats for about 120. This was dedicated November 20, 1870, Rev. J. K. Hibbard, D. D., of Chicago, officiating. The religious society was organized in permanent form with a membership of 25, Jan. 22, 1871. The first pastor, Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, took charge of the church in April, 1871, and resigned early in 1880. He had been, for most of this time, serving also the society in St. Paul, which, upon his resignation in Minneapolis, became his single charge. For the next six years the church had no pastor. Lay readers conducted the services. Among these was William H. Butterfield, who on October 20, 1886, was ordained and became pastor, serving as such until March, 1888. The present pastor, Rev. J. S. David, began his work with this church in January, 1889. He was formerly connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Nova Scotia, his native province. In 1882 he was ordained as a minister of the New Jerusalem Church, and has preached in several towns of New England and Canada. The society still worships in the little church on Fifth avenue, and is free from debt. Its members are about 40. The congregation numbers about 60. Seats are free. Services are held on Sunday morning regularly, and during a part of the year there are Sunday evening lectures or talks. The Sunday school has five teachers and about 25 scholars. Charles F. Barber is superintendent.

UNITARIAN.

The First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis was organized in October, 1881. It was to be a Society "in which people, without regard to theological differences, may unite for mutual helpfulness, intellectual, moral and religious culture, and humane work." The pastor from the first has been Rev. Henry M. Simmons. The trustees are S. C. Gale, O. C. Merriman, Dr. A. Barnard, E. S. Corser and Dr. Geo. F. French. Robert Hale and Woodbury Fisk were among the number from the origin of the society until their death in 1888. The Sunday service is at 10:30 A. M., with an audience of about 400, half of whom are members. There is a Sunday school, a Ladies' Charitable Society and a Unity Club, with different sections for literary and other work. The place of meeting at first was in Elliot's Hall, on Nicollet avenue; afterwards in the Hebrew Synagogue until October, 1886, when the basement of the new building was used, on the corner of Eighth street and Mary Place, until June of the next

year. This edifice is built of Luverne quartzite, has a solid and substantial look is well proportioned, and ranks among the finest church buildings in the city. The entire cost of ground, building and furnishing was $75,000. At the dedication service, June 5th, 1887, the pastor gave an address. The formal dedication was made in a specially prepared responsive service, and a dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Redeemer. Other addresses followed by Rev. Kristofer Janson, Rev. S. M. Crothers, and Rabbi H. Iliowizi.

Samuel Chester Gale was born on September 15th, 1827, at Royalston, Worcester County, Massachusetts. His parents were Isaac and Tamar Goddard Gale, and he was the seventh of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Amory, the eldest, was a clergyman of the Baptist Church, a graduate of Brown University and Newton Theological Seminary, and was long prominent as a pioneer missionary in Minnesota. Harlow A., a younger brother, settled in Minneapolis as early as 1856, and was to some extent the means of attracting his brothers thither.

The father of Mr. Gale was a farmer, and died when Samuel was eleven years of age. His mother, left with slender means and a large family, could do little for the education of her children, beyond sending them to the red school house of the district. At five Samuel was apprenticed to a maternal uncle to learn the tanner's trade. The experiment was not a success. His attention was frequently on his books during business hours, when it should have been given to hides, and it soon became evident he had mistaken his vocation. After 12 years of apprenticeship he obtained his release, and set about preparatory for college. This required time and no small amount of pluck and energy. He was dependent entirely upon his own exertions. Teaching school at intervals and attending academies in the vicinity he entered Yale College at twenty-two, and graduated after taking a full course. By the kindly aid of an uncle he was fortunately able to continue in college without interruption after his entrance. He took his full share of college honors, among others having been chosen as class orator—a selection which goes to the best writer and speaker of the class.

After graduation Mr. Gale was engaged in teaching. He spent a year in the Harvard law school, at the end of which time he entered the law office of Bacon & Aldrich at Worcester. While pursuing his studies there he came to Minneapolis on a visit to his brother, and was so captivated by the attractions of the place that he did not return to the East, but continued his studies here for a few months in the office of F. R. E. Cornell, when he was admitted to the bar. This was in 1857.

At this time Minneapolis was little more than a hamlet. The profitable litigation arising out of pre-emption business, in 1885 was mainly ended, and titles from the government were secured. There were no extended commercial transactions to give rise for much employment of lawyers. The financial panic of that year still further limited legal business. But the keen business foresight of Mr. Gale left no doubt in his mind that there must be a future for Minneapolis, though he did not then dream that in his day it was to reach its present proportions. In 1860 in connection with his brother, Harlow A., and later with Geo. H. Rust and his nephew, A. F. Gale, he opened a real estate loan and insurance office under the name of Gale & Co.

Having thus drifted into this business it will be easily understood that it must,

S. C. Gaw

RESIDENCE OF S. C. GALE, 1530 HARMON PLACE. BUILT IN 1888.

as it did, end his professional life. From the start the company commanded the confidence of the community, and took a leading position, which it has ever since maintained. In several instances Mr. Gale has bought tracts and laid them out as additions to the town plat. Among these are Oak Lake and Forest Heights, in which perhaps others have shared, but his has been the planning and the managing head, and they have yielded him an ample fortune.

But it is not in business enterprises that Mr. Gale has been chiefly distinguished, or that he has most contributed to the prosperity of the city. His tastes are scholarly and artistic, and he has done much in many directions to promote education and culture in the community.

As early as the winter of 1858 a lecture association was organized, of which he was secretary, and through his wise and energetic management many choice lectures were given during the winter. About this time a vocal quartette composed of the Gale brothers, C. M. Cushman and wife and Joseph H. Church furnished music for the Congregational Church, and which continued for many years the best practiced and acceptable musical organization in the town, though of course, none of these persons were professional musicians. In 1860 the Minneapolis Atheneum was organized, and from the first Mr. Gale took a deep interest in the success of the institution. For several years he was its president, and for many years was chosen on its board of trustees. When the city library was established he was appointed one of its first directors.

Commencing with the year 1871, he was five times elected a member of the Board of Education and gave nine successive years of devoted, painstaking and gratuitous service to its duties. The splendid school system of Minneapolis is the work of no one man. The community has given it cordial and unstinted support. But it may be safely said that no single citizen gave more of his busy time, and intelligent, thoughtful attention to the task of placing our public schools on the high plane they occoccupy, than Mr. Gale. Closely allied to these schools are the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. Mr. Gale was among the most active founders of the former, and always has been among its most efficient supporters, serving as president and trustee, and giving its meetings interest by participating in its discussions, and contributing valuable papers on subjects under investigation. He has been a director and one of the foremost promoters of the Society of Fine Arts, which has for some years maintained an Art School under the direction of Douglas Volk, and which has elegant rooms and an Art Gallery in the Public Library Building.

The Board of Trade of Minneapolis, an incorporated body of more than twenty years standing, has been an important factor in the growth of the city. It has always taken watchful care of the interests of the city, not in business lines alone, but in municipal and economic relations as well. It has originated many measures of the most practical character, among them the park system (in its inception) the several city charters, and amendments, railroad connections and river navigation. For several years Mr. Gale was president and for many years a director, and active participant in its discussions and did efficient service.

When the suggestion of a permanent Exposition in Minneapolis, was first broached some seven years ago, Mr. Gale threw into the enterprise all his energy and enthusiasm. Three hundred thou-

sand dollars were raised, and the imposing Exposition building erected, and an annual Exposition held lasting for more than a month each year. Mr. Gale has for three years been the president and always a director, and has given of his means and a large amount of time towards insuring its success.

The limits of this sketch do not admit of mention of all the enterprises in which Mr. Gale has been actively engaged, tending to promote the educational and material interests of the city. It is proper to mention in this connection, that while doing so much for the city of his adoption and love, he has not forgotten "the old folks at home." In 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Gale erected and presented to Mrs. Gale's native town in Massachusettes, a very complete building for a high school and free public library; and Mr. Gale gave the Baptist church of the town where he was born, a parsonage.

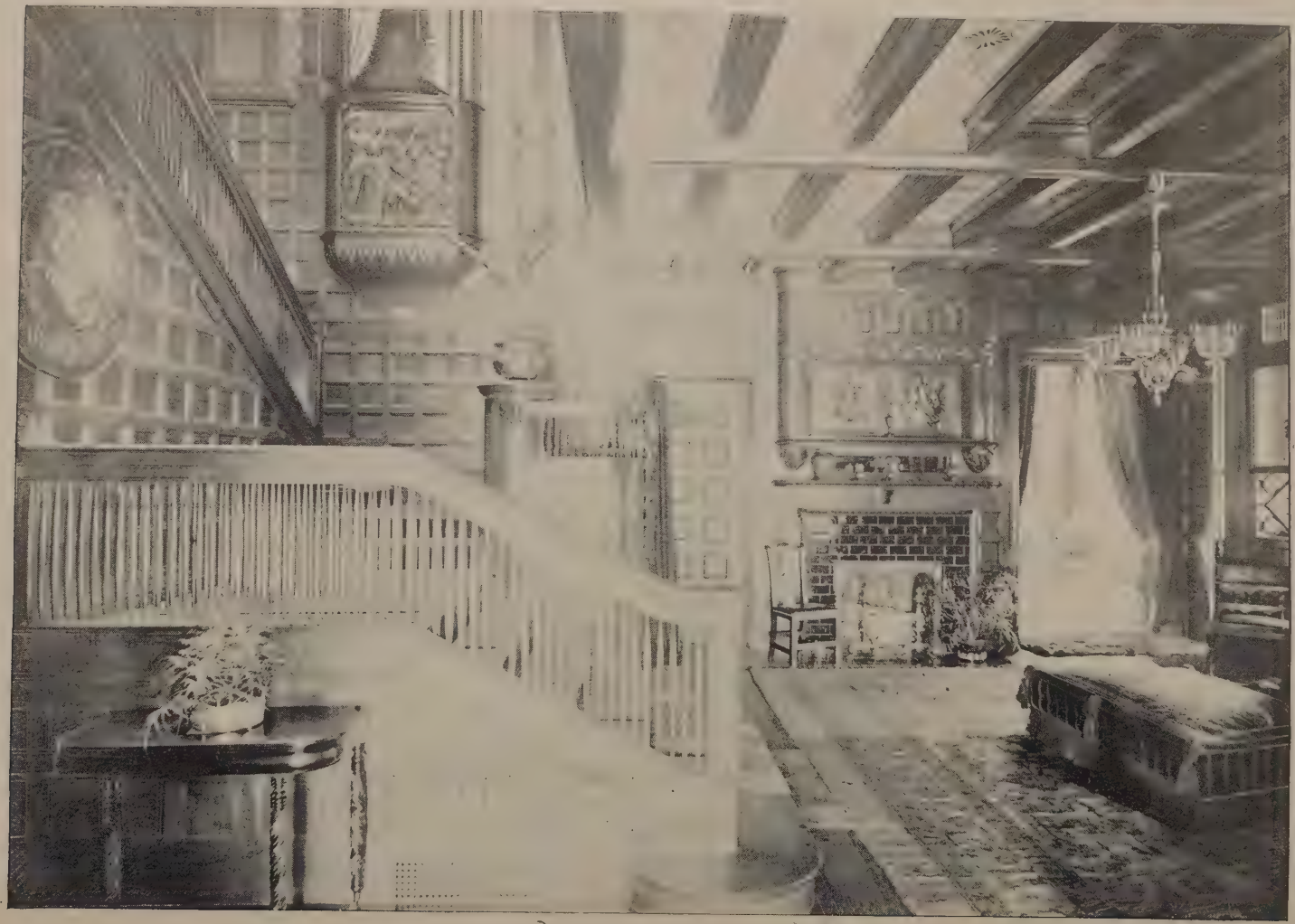
After four and a half years' residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Gale returned to Massachusetts and married Susan A. Damon, a native of Holden, that state. Soon after his return he erected the stone house on the corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, (still standing) and which for many years was considered one of the finest residences in the city. Lately the ground is becoming valuable as business property, the Bank of Commerce building occupying a part of the original site. Recently he has built a new house on Harmon Place, fronting Loring Park. This is built of the brilliant red quartzite of the Pipe Stone quarries in southwest Minnesota, and is one of the most beautiful of the many elegant residences in Minneapolis.

Five children have been born to him, all of whom are living. The eldest, Edward C. graduated at Yale, and is practicing law in this city; a daughter, Alice, after a course at Smith college, is now the wife of David Percy Jones; the second daughter after graduating at Smith college is now spending a year in Europe; the third daughter is now in attendance at the same institution, while Charles S. is a freshman at Yale college.

This brief sketch discloses a life of unusual and varied activity, spent largely in devotion to the highest interests of the city of his home. He has received his reward in the high esteem and appreciation of his fellow citizens. The example of such a life is of inestimable benefit to young men, and its influence will be felt long after his labors shall have ended.

Nazareth Unitarian Church (Norwegian) was organized January 2d, 1882, with 22 members. It was called at first the Free Christian Church of Minneapolis. A building was erected in 1886, on the corner of Ninth street and Twelfth avenue south. Late in the same year the walls were blown down by a tornado. It was rebuilt in 1888, but the basement alone was finished, furnishing seats for 270. Here services were held until September, 1889, when the main audience room was completed. The 8th of that month the building was dedicated with addresses by the pastor, Rev. August Dalgren of the Swedish Unversalist church, and Rev. H. M. Simmons. The building cost $12,000, and will seat 500. A gallery when finished will seat 100 more. The number of members is 150. A. Greniger is president of the society. Rev. Kristofer Janson has been pastor from the first, and is still in charge. The congregation is made up mostly of Norwegians, with a few Swedes and Danes. The Norwegian language is used in the services. The Sunday school numbers 50 and has Mr. Berryer for superintendent.

Swedish Mission. This church was organized with about 100 members. The



INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF S. C. GALE.

first church building was erected in 1879 on the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue south. The large brick building now used, and called the Tabernacle, stands on the corner of Eighth avenue and Seventh street south. It was built in 1885. Lots and building cost $50,000. There is a parsonage adjacent to the church which cost $6,000. The main audience room has seats for 2,800. Seats are free. The Sunday school room and lecture room will seat 600. Rev. E. A. Skogsberg is pastor with Rev. W. Boqvist as assistant. The number of members is 500. The Sunday school numbers 250 with A. L. Skoog as superintendent. C. E. Larson is president of the congregation. The church has a mission house on the corner of Fifteenth avenue north and Ninth street, built in 1884, costing with lot $3,500, where there is Sunday preaching and a Sunday school numbering 75. Another mission called Riverside has Sunday service and Sunday school with 150 scholars, in a rented building at 2533 Riverside avenue south.

The East Side Mission House, on the corner of Seventeenth avenue and Jefferson street northeast, was built in 1884 for a mission of the Swedish Mission Society, and has seats for 600. Here a church was organized in 1889 with 40 members. There are Sunday services, and a Sunday school with 60 scholars, and Mr. Lindquist as superintendent.

SWEDISH TABERNACLE.

DISCIPLES.

The Scandinavian Church of Christ is located on the corner of Seventh street and Twelfth avenue south. The building was erected in 1886. There are 200 members. Rev. August Davis is pastor.

The Church of Christ was organized in 1887. The number of members is 275. William J. Lhamon is pastor. The building stands on the corner of Portland avenue and East Grant street.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Highland Park (German) Church has a building on the corner of Fremont and Twenty-fifth avenues north, erected in 1888. There are 28 members. Rev. James I. Seder is pastor.

Zion (German) has 80 members. Rev. Herman Bunse is pastor. The church was built in 1871 and stands on the corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue north.

ADVENTIST.

Messiah. The building on the corner of Second avenue south and East Fourteenth street was erected in 1884. There are 75 members. Rev. Warren J. Hobbs is pastor.

Scandinavian Seventh Day has 40 members and a house of worship built in 1888. Public services are held on Saturday at 2 p. m. The Sabbath school meets at 3:30 p. m

Seventh Day, has 92 members and a building erected in 1886, on the corner of East Lake street and Fourth avenue south. Elder A. D. Olsen is pastor and Elder H. Grant associate pastor. Services are held on Saturday at 11 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

HEBREW.

The Jewish Synagogue, situated corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue south was organized in 1878, and at the time of its organization had about 40 members. Their first place of worship was in a hall at 213 Hennepin avenue. From there they moved to Fifth street between First and Second avenues south. Finally they bought and removed to their present location. Rev. Friedman was pastor one year, Stempel one year, Schreiber one year and Illiouize one year. The present pastor, Rev. Samuel Marks, came to Minneapolis in Sept. 1889. At the present time they have a membership of 75.

Adath Yeshurin. This congregation was organized in 1885 with 15 members. It holds its public service in a rented hall in Central Block on Second street south. The present number of members is 60. Rev. Nathan Gumbrirer is pastor and teacher. He has charge of the Sunday school which has 30 scholars. The regular services are held on Friday evening and Saturday morning. The congregation owns a cemetery near Lake Harriet which covers two acres.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A member of All Souls church gives the following account of the origin and progress of this movement:

"This organization is the youngest of those in the city formed for the purpose of furthering Christian teachings. It is the outgrowth of a series of meetings, the first of which was held at the Bijou Theatre, Sunday afternoon March 9, 1890, conducted under the auspices of a committee formed of members of the Second Universalist Church (All Souls') and the First Unitarian for the purpose of extending the scope of liberal teachings. A platform meeting was first held, being addressed by several pastors of liberal churches, S. W. Sample, at present the organization's minister, being one of the number. These meetings were continued until warm weather when they were closed. In the fall of the same year the question of resuming was considered, but this time upon a more solid foundation and with a more definite purpose in view. At the outset, however, those interested in the movement were confronted with the question, "where shall the meeting be held," for the manager of the theatre, during the interim, had decided to run Sunday afternoon performances. A hall centrally located was very desirous. After considering the matter carefully and examining the most suitably located halls, it was decided to go to Harmonia Hall. The first Sunday in January, 1891, the first meeting under the new order of things was held, Mr. Sample speaking. At the close of the service a meeting was held for the purpose of securing names of supporters of the movement and to elect an executive committee to govern and be responsible for the future acts of the meeting. This committee was composed of the following persons: J. C. Haynes, M. L. Knowlton, J. O. Pierce, F. B. Choate, Mrs. Mary McGuire, Mrs. Rob-

ert Jannison, Mrs. Kate Buffington Davis, O. J. Erickson, H. D. Stocken, S. A. Stockwell, W. O. Janery, A. W. Goodrich, J. D. Smeltzer, E. F. Clark, H. C. Chapin. One more meeting was held at Harmonia Hall when more desirable quarters were found in the Century Building, the music hall being leased for a year. The last Sunday in January the new quarters were used for the first time. The move was a good one, for from the first the attendance began to increase so that at the beginning of 1892 it was found necessary to seek for new quarters. The Lyceum Theatre was leased for 1892, the first meeting being held there February 7. This change has also proved beneficial, as the audience are taxing the capacity of the theatre and a more pronounced interest is being taken in the organization. Mr. Sample still continues to teach and preach from the platform.

The Peoples' Meeting is a non-sectarian body of seekers for the way to live the largest, and noblest, and most helpful lives on this side the wall that bounds eternity. Further than this its purpose is to open to the unchurched man or woman a place in which he or she may feel and know that liberty of thought and speech are not denied them. But this organization don't mean to stop at that point, and as soon as its means will permit will fit up rooms for helpful resort. When the time shall come for it to build a home it will be such a one as has the latch string on the outside at all times, and "welcome" will be written large in every part of the structure. J. C. Haines is at present chairman of the executive committee, Dr. E. F. Clark, secretary, and J. D. Smeltzer, treasurer."

CHAPTER XII.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BY REV. N. C. CHAPIN.

GEORGE AGUSTUS BRACKETT. In the busy hive of workers, who have converted Minneapolis from a straggling settlement to a compact city, there are few who have wrought more industriously, or to better purpose, than George A. Brackett. The period of his minority had been passed in the villages of Maine, where at Calais he was born on the 16th day of September, 1836, and at Orono, to which his family removed in the year of 1847. His father, Henry H. Brackett, a mechanic in humble circumstances, descended from English ancestry, who had immigrated to America in colonial times. George was the second son. The common school of Orono gave him fragmentary instruction in the rudiments of learning, the longest period of attendance being nine weeks. His chief education was in the school of adversity. From making and vending candy whilst a lad, he turned his attention to a variety of labor, as opportunity offered, chief of which was among the loggers and lumber mills of the Penobscot, devoting his meagre earnings to the support of a large family. Here he acquired that practical knowledge of affairs which fitted him for the exigencies of a new and growing community.

As the period of his maturity approached, he realized the scant opportunity which his native state afforded for the larger work which his ambition craved, and stimulated by the reports of the early emigrants from Maine to the region of the Upper Mississippi, sent home the allurements of that new region, he determined to remove to St. Anthony. With a ticket purchased on credit and a four pound Canada bank note in his pocket he set out, and arrived on the same train with one of his school boy acquaintances, W. D. Washburn. Arriving here April 30th, 1857, he accepted employment as a butcher boy through the summer, and during the winter worked on the dam of the Minneapolis Mill company. In the following spring he opened a meat market on First street between Nicollet avenue and Minnetonka street, dressing his own beeves and standing over the block, and pursued that business with moderate success until the civil war broke out in the spring of 1861. During the winter of 1858-9, in connection with J. M. Eustis, he cut ice in Lake

Geo. A. Brackett

Pepin, and in the spring built and loaded eight flat boats for a southern market. In passing the rapids at Rock Island, three of the boats were wrecked, and their contents restored to the river. The remainder was floated on to Memphis, Hillana, Ark., where so much of the cargoes as had not become liquified under the smiles of the southern sun, was disposed of. The enterprise did not yield sufficient profit to induce its repetition.

When the first volunteers were rendevouzed at Fort Snelling he was employed by J. M. Eustis in dispensing rations to the soldiers gathered there, until the First regiment left the fort for Washington, and thence to Poolsville, where Col. Gorman's regiment was in camp. The contract to supply Gen. Stone's division with beef was awarded to him, and he commenced buying cattle and dressing his beef in the woods, and at the same time opened a mess, which was patronized by the leading officers of the division.

He returned to Minnesota in the spring of 1862. During the summer the Sioux war broke out. The settlements were being devastated by the savages, and the settlers fleeing from their burning homes. Mr. Brackett joined the expedition fitted out by the Government under the command of Gen. Henry H. Sibley, and was given the contract to supply the command with beef. While on the plains, near where the prosperous village of North Dakota is now, on the 24th day of July, 1863, a thrilling episode occured, from the peril of which he barely escaped with his life. With Lieut. Freeman, of the command, he went out for a hunt, and, while ardently pursuing antelope, they were confronted by 15 native savages, who advanced upon them with yells. At the first discharge Lieut. Freeman was pierced through the body with an arrow, and fell from his horse, dead. Mr. Brackett dismounted, and giving his attention to his stricken companion found that life was extinct. While the Indians were pursuing the horses he crawled into some tall rushes and lay concealed until the enemy departed. Without hat or clothing, except shirt and pantaloons, with no water or provisions, he set out for Camp Atchinson, 100 miles away. After five days of walking he returned to the spot were the attack was made, but the body of his companion had disappeared. Taking new bearings he again set out for Camp Atchinson. On the seventh day from the attack he succeeded in reaching that place, with rheumatic limbs, swollen feet and famished body, more dead than alive, having walked 225 miles. He rejoined Gen. Sibley's command on its return, and reached home on the first of September with a keener appreciation of the perils of Indian warfare and the helplessness of isolated man.

Again the summer of 1864 was spent on the plains, transporting and supplying the troops under Gen. Sulley, and the garrison at Fort Wordsworth with provisions.

The Indian and Civil wars being over, Mr. Brackett formed a co-partnership with the enterprising firm of Eastman & Gibson, who bought and operated the Cataract Flouring Mill and the North Star Woolen factory. After two years the firm dissolved, and Mr. Brackett, in association with W. S. Judd, bought the Cataract mill, and leased the Washburn "A" mill, which under the style of Judd & Brackett, they operated for two years.

In the summer of 1869 Mr. Brackett was engaged by Governor J. Gregory Smith, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to accompany a party of directors and others in a reconnaisance of the route of the road, across the then uninhabited plains. To him was

assigned the duty of providing camp supplies and transportation, while Pierre Bottineau was guide. The party proceeded as far as the big bend of the Missouri, where Fort Stevenson is now located, and returned after a most successful and enjoyable trip.

The building of the road having been resolved upon, Mr. Brackett was appointed in the spring of 1870 purchasing agent for the road, and he distributed the necessary supplies and material from the Dells of the St. Louis to Georgetown on Red River. When the surveys had been completed a contract was let to build the first section of the road from the St. Louis river to Fargo, 240 miles. Mr. Brackett's knowledge of the country and of the requirements of the work, united with the technical aid of his associates, enabled him to put in a successful bid for the work. Associated with himself were D. Morrison, John L. Merriam, W. S. King, W. W. Eastman, W. D. Washburn, D. C. Shepard, —— Balch, John Ross, Donald Robinson, H. R. Payson, and F. E. Conda, who completed the contract in two years.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett, in connection with Anthony Kelly, built the stone block at the corner of First avenue and Second street, and during the winter engaged in packing pork, being pioneers in that business, which now occupies so large a place in the industries of Minneapolis at New Brighton. During the same year, in connection with Messrs. Morrison, King, Payson and Conda, he took the contract to build that section of the Northern Pacific Railway extending from Fargo to Bismarck, 200 miles, which undertaking was accomplished in two years. From that time until 1881 he was engaged in executing various railroad contracts in connection with Gen. Rosser and others, and in the latter year was individually intrusted with the task of building 100 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Winnipeg. From the completion of that undertaking to the present time Mr. Brackett has given attention to his numerous private concerns, with no little time and energy devoted to public and charitable work. In 1884, when the idea of systematizing and economizing private charity, led to organizing the Associated Charities, Mr. Brackett opened, largely on his own account, the "Friendly Inn" on upper Washington avenue, where meals and lodging, with baths were furnished at cheap rates to those who were willing to work, but unable to find it. A wood yard was opened, and the willing workers were furnished with employment, and given in return wholesome food and clean beds, with elevating and restraining influences. This was continued for three years, with contributions from the community, but at a constant drain upon Mr. Brackett's purse, to the amount of thousands of dollars.

Recognizing his zeal in this benevolent work, and his fitness and persistency in it, he was made president of the Associated Charities, and that work has become one of the most beneficient amongst the philanthropic institutions of Minneapolis.

Gov. Merriam appointed Mr. Brackett a member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, on which he has served without compensation other than the consciousness of following a beneficient work for the poor and unfortunate.

But the public and official charitable work, in which he has been engaged, have been the least of his benevolences. This sympathetic heart has prompted to unceasing deeds of helpfulness and charity. No person in distress, or want, in poverty or misfortune, has ever appealed to him in vain. And when any public in-

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. BRACKETT, 625 SOUTH FIETH STREET. BUILT IN 1856.

terest has had need of energetic leadership, the appeal has been instinctively made to "George." Especially in raising funds for public purposes, few occasions have arisen when he has not been upon the finance committee, and generally the solicitor, and the opulent citizen always "comes down" at his persistent appeals.

At the present time Mr. Brackett is president of the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Company, a corporation using a capital of $1,000,000, and owning a large tract of land, liberally fitted up with stock yards, packing houses, ice houses, a fine brick hotel, and other accessories, at a suburb called New Brighton, six miles northeasterly of Minneapolis. To reach their establishment the company has constructed a railroad line, diverging from the Northern Pacific at Fridley, and ending at the Minnesota Transfer. Here cattle and sheep are received from the ranges of Montana, watered, fed and rested, and such as are not bought by the Stock Yards Company, or sold for local consumption, are shipped to eastern markets. The company do a large business in slaughtering and packing beef and pork—a business which is growing to gigantic proportions. Thus the experience gained by the butcher-boy of the Penobscot is utilized in the management of one of the most extensive and locally important enterprises of the Mississippi valley.

Many years ago Mr. Brackett purchased the fine homestead of the late Col. Cyrus Aldrich, which has been his home, and from which has been dispensed a generous hospitality. He also acquired that picturesque site, upon the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, then known as "Starvation Point," and built upon it a neat cottage, which, under the name of "Orono," has become one of the most beautiful summer houses upon that charming water, surrounded with flowers, for which he has enthusiasm, with gardens yielding the most luscious grapes and summer fruits, and yachts which often take the cup in the numerous regattas, Starvation Point has become a veritable "Garden of the Lord."

The domestic life of Mr. Brackett has been shared by a helpful and devoted wife. His marriage took place on the 19th of August, 1858, to Anna M., daughter of William Hoit, who passed away from life in December, 1891. Seven sons and one daughter survive, and one son and two daughters have died in childhood.

So energetic and efficient a man has not escaped frequent calls to public service. In the roll of public officers of the Town of Minneapolis we find him in 1865 appointed overseer of highways, and the same year supervisor. In 1867, at the first city election, he was chosen alderman of the Third ward, and again the following year. In 1869 he was made chief engineer of the fire department, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing, and which he brought to a high degree of efficiency, and continued in that position until 1872, when from an accident on the Northern Pacific railroad, from which he providentially escaped with his life, he was incapacited from the active labor of a fireman. A silver trumpet, presented on his retirement by the fire company to which he belonged, is a memento of the appreciation in which he was held by his comrades.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett was elected mayor of the City of Minneapolis over a popular competitor, Judge E. B. Ames. He appointed as chief of police R. W. Hanson, and upon "the force" Michael Hoy; men whose fidelity and fitness he had learned by long acquaintance. The administration of city affairs was a new departure. So energetic was it in its

crusade against public vices and immoralities, that the following year a mayor was elected, who was supposed to be willing to hold a looser rein over social evils.

After his retirement from the city government Gov. Cushman K. Davis appointed Mr. Brackett surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Second District, which important and responsible position he held by successive annual appointments for eight years. When the organization of the Park Board of the City of Minneapolis, Mr. Brackett was appointed one of the park commissioners. This office he held for six years. His selection was indicated by early efforts to secure parks for the city, and by his taste and enthusiasm in floral culture and rural embellishment. While a member of the town council, as early as 1865, he had presented a resolution providing for the acquisition of a public park, and in 1869, introduced into the council a resolution to buy that 40 acre tract of land between Third avenue and Nicollet street, extending from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth streets, which was offered for $25,000, for a park, and also for the establishment of parks in the First and Fourth wards, at a cost of $10,000 each, but their efforts did not meet with popular sanction, and the opportunties to acquire lands which are now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, were allowed to pass away. Mr. Brackett's labors upon the park board were so efficient and generally appreciated that upon the organization of the State Park Board he was appointed a member of that commission, and to his efforts at a critical time in raising $100,000, the purchase money of the lands which had been selected for the State Park at Minnehaha, and placing it in the state treasury, the success of that measure is due, and the City of Minneapolis, instead of the State of Minnesota, was enabled to secure that valuable tract, and to acquire for generations to come the beautiful "laughing water."

In politics Mr. Brackett has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and of the Masonic brotherhood.

Mr. Brackett has for many years taken an active part in the enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, as well as in efforts for the reformation of the unfortunate victims of intemperance. At the occasion of public meetings in Minneapolis upon the fourth anniversary of the reformation of the temperance evangelist John G. Wooley, which were devoted to raising funds in aid of Rest Island, Mr. Brackett placed five thousand dollars in the bank for the benefit of Mrs. Wooley. The fact only became known, when Miss Francis Willard, to whom the secret was imparted, made it public.

This sketch can be no more fittingly closed, than by quoting a paragraph which appeared in the city press, while it was being prepared, which is a graphic characterization of its subject. Says the *Minneapolis Journal:*

"No man in the city deserves better of his fellow-citizens than does George A. Brackett. Every inch a manly man, strong in his convictions and calm, wise and judicious in counsel. Enterprising, yet conservative. A typical, public-spirited Northwestern man; one whose brawn and common sense are of the kind that builds up a new country and makes big cities grow as by magic in a few years. Always ready when a tender hand is needed to smooth a dying pillow, a level head to conceive the best plan for any emergency, or a strong arm to push forward any enterprise to benefit his city and his fellow-men. A manly incarna-

Yours truly
Rich Martin

tion of tenderness, strength, fairness and true nobility."

RICHARD MARTIN was born in Lower Red Hook Landing (now Barrytown), Dutchess County, N. Y., November 16th, 1821. His father was Major John J. Martin, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Roos. He was the youngest of three children; two of whom, Anna S. Russell and Walter S. Martin, survive him. His mother died when he was ten months old, and his father when he was seven, leaving him an orpan at the early age of seven years.

Mr. Martin was all his life a great sufferer from ill health. At two years of age a spinal disease developed, occasioned by a fall, from which for some years, he suffered excruciating pain, and although he recovered from it, he was left deformed for life. As soon as he was able he attended district school in Red Hook, and later entered the Dutchess County Academy at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., and finished his studies at the Kinderhook Academy under Dr. Metcalf, a teacher of prominence in those days. After finishing his studies, he taught school in Red Hook and Rhinebeck for some years, with marked success.

He did not propose, however, to adopt school teaching as a profession, as he had a strong predilection for an active business life, and believed he possessed qualifications which would insure success in a broader field than that of teaching.

In 1847, he went to the city of New York, and shortly after entered the large wholesale house of Hatch & Yale as assistant bookkeeper. Here he developed such capacity and fidelity to the interests of his employers that he was soon promoted to head bookkeeper, a most responsible position, which he held for several years, to the entire satisfaction of the firm.

Meantime, close confinement and intense application to business, had in 1853, so impaired his health, that it became an imperative necessity, that he should change his occupation, and seek some more active, out-door employment. The same year he visited St. Anthony, and was so well pleased with the country and climate, that he decided on a permanent location here. In 1854 he established a banking house and loan office in that village. His capital consisted at the start of the few thousand dollars he had saved from his earnings, and, what was of more value, an unsullied character for honesty and integriry. This from the first commanded the confidence of the community, and laid the foundation for the fortune he so honorably acquired. After the financial crash of 1857 he discontinued the banking business and confined himself to loans and the care of his real estate, in which he was eminently successful. He was compelled to foreclose many mortgages subsequent to 1857, and thereby became the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in the city, which he carried for several years. But so judicious were his investments, that in almost every instance this property largely appreciated in value while he owned it.

The life of Mr. Martin in Minneapolis was unusually quiet and uneventful. His naturally retiring and diffident nature, added to the affliction before spoken of, led to restricted social intercourse, though he became warmly attached to the friends who won his confidence. To such indeed, so strong was his affection, that it amounted almost to a prejudice, and there were no lengths to which he would not go to aid them in case of need. There are rich men to-day in this city who might have been penniless had he not extended aid in their hour of need.

In business matters, Mr. Martin was

methodical, exact and scrupulously honest. What was his right he demanded, and accorded the same to others. Having been educated in early life to make his books balance to a penny in transactions involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, he carried the habit through life. His business was closed each day, so that were he to die suddenly, his executors could settle his estate with everything prepared to their hand. He never deferred to the morrow the duty which should be done to-day.

But the most striking features in his character were his deep religious convictions, and his earnest sympathy with the poor and afflicted. He was brought up in his youth under the influences of the Reformed Lutheran church, but on his removal to Minneapolis, he connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he continued a devout member to the time of his death. His religion was not a mere profession—he carried in into all the concerns of his daily life. The ruling principal of his life was to do unto others as he would be done by. But even a higher principle entered into the estimate of his responsibilities. He held himself as a steward accountable to God for the use of his faculties and the wealth he had earned. His constant study was, how he might be of use to others. His benefactions to the poor and to benevolent objects during his life time were liberal. He denied himself of many things usually considered comforts, not for the sake of hoarding money, but that he might have the more to give. His desire, as expressed to the writer of this sketch, was so to live and use his means as to make others better and happier, not only during his life time, but especially that his wealth should do the most good possible after his death.

And this end he sought to accomplish by the terms of his will. After making as he believed suitable provisions for his near relatives, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, (estimated at about $400,000), in nearly equal proportions to St. Barnabas hospital and the Sheltering Arms, an orphan asylum, and both located in Minneapolis. Of the former institution, he had been a trustee for several years, and taken a deep interest in its welfare. To the latter he had been a generous contributor during his life time. To the readers of this sketch, it will seem natural that his bequests took this direction. His own experience of life led him to reflect deeply on these objects of charity. It is a most fitting memorial of an unselfish and pure Christian life, which he has left to bless humanity we may hope for all generations, after he has passed away.

Mr. Martin was never married. He was accustomed for several years preceding his death to spend his winters in the south, owing to the precarious condition of his health. He died suddenly at White Springs, in Florida, January 15, 1890, his uncle, Edward Martin, and his most intimate and devoted friend, being with him at the time. He was buried in the family burying ground at Red Hook, N. Y.

In the early years of Minneapolis there were no organized charities, because none were needed What poverty and suffering there may have been, found ready relief in private personal ministries. The people thrown together in the new town, generally young and enterprising, were able to care for themselves. Any case of distress would be known at once and neighborly kindness would offer its succor. With the growth of the city, cases of want and suffering would multiply and could not all be reached by personal and individual service. During the last twenty years the charity of kind and

YOUNG MENS S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

For its greater efficiency it became independent in July, 1876, and adopted its present name. It became a corporate body March 1st, 1879.

The society has for its object "the promotion of moral purity, by offering a home to erring women, who manifest a desire to return to the path of virtue, and by procuring employment for their future support." Article third of the constitution provides that any women of pure moral character may become a member of this society by subscribing to the constitution, and the payment of one dollar annually for its support. Each donor of twenty-five dollars at any one time, or in part payments during the year may became a life member.

As a refuge for such as are willing to leave their life of sin, a house was rented in 1876 and Bethany Home was opened. The need of more room occasioned several successive removals, until in October, 1886, the Association took possession of the present home, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, located on Bryant avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirth-eighth streets southwest, and well fitted and furnished for its uses.

The secretary says in her report for the two years ending Oct. 1st, 1888: "It is not a small matter that in these two years we have given shelter and care to 163 homeless, destitute, outcast women; outcast in the sense of having neither home, shelter, or means to procure the same, and 174 children. Some of these children are brought under our care by stress of circumstances; illness or death of mother, throwing them upon the Department of the Poor, they are sent to us for care and to be provided with suitable homes. Many more are waifs, deserted and cast out by the unnatural inhumanity of parents or relatives. Though no part of our original plan, our work for the children is no small benefit. If all that we did ended here it would repay the community to support the Bethany Home and christians to work with it. Whatever the antecedents of the unfortunate nameless babies they are here and have a right to stay; a right too to the best chance that can be given them."

Total number in the Home during 1887 and 1888, 202. Twenty-one children in these two years were placed in christian homes.

The average number of adults at the home is 60, and that of the babes is the same, making a total average of 120 inmates.

More room is needed, and a two story addition to the main building is now (1891) in process of erection, at a cost of about $2,000."

Harriet Granger Walker. Mrs. Walker is a native of Berea, Cuyahago County, Ohio. Her father was Hon. Fletcher Hulet, a prosperous business man, and proprietor of a quarry of the famous sand stone, and manufacturer of the grind stones known throughout the country. Her mother was a Granger. Both parents came to Ohio from Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Hulet entered the Baldwin University at Berea, and pursued the classical course until the close of the junior year. She gave special attention to vocal and instrumental music, and after leaving the university taught music for two years. Among the students at the university was Thomas B. Walker, who procured means to continue his studies by teaching, and was employed by Mr. Hulet to travel in the interest of his business. An engagement of marriage was made between the two, and in 1863 Mr. Walker, having decided

Mrs. T. B. Walker

to make a home in Minneapolis, returned to Berea, and on the 19th of December of that year, they were married by the Rev. J. Wheeler, their former college president, and brother-in-law of Miss Hulet.

All the married life of Mrs. Walker has been passed in Minneapolis. Their first home-making here was full of trial, self-denial and hard labor for both, for Mr. Walker's business for many years kept him for months together in every year away from his family and home. This added much to the labors, cares and responsibilities of the young wife. But they were united in their determination to possess a home, and to perform without shrinking the duties of life, whether light or heavy. It is needless to add that the energy of the husband, seconded by the love and fidelity of the wife, brought the desired boon. The beginnings were humble as restricted means required. As prosperty increased they surrounded themselves with more of the elegancies of life, and indulged a taste, shared by both, in books and art. For many years the elegant home on Hennepin avenue has been a retreat for the busy man, a nursery for the growing children, and the center of a refined and generous hospitality.

Eight children have filled the home with the life and joy that only children can bring. The eldest, Gilbert, has been for some years associated with his father in business, and has been manager of the extensive mills and lumber business of the Red River Lumber Company. The second son, Leon, when but 18, just as he had joined his elder brother in business, was stricken with brain fever, and death in one short week bereft the family of one tenderly loved, and whose cherished memory will live in the hearts of the home circle. Two daughters and four sons remain at home.

The home training of the children has aimed to develop sound bodies as well as alert minds. Freedom from all but wholesome restraint has brought out the individuality, and discovered the bent and taste of the child, while the learning imparted in the school, and the devotion taught in the church, have enriched the intellect and touched the heart. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker are advocates of what may be termed natural as against repressive education. The public prints have contained papers of great interest and value from the pen of Mr. Walker, emphasizing this phase of education. No subject, it must be confessed, is of greater importance in our educational methods.

While Mrs. Walker has had more care of children of her own household than the average among women, she has been throughout her whole life an active participant in the work of the church, as well as in labor among the poor and suffering members of the community. Connected for many years with Centenary M. E. Church, and later with Hennepin Avenue Church of the same denomination, she has been among the most active and indefatigable members of the church, in bringing people within its sanctifying influence, and in carrying its charities to the needy. Gifted in mind and consecrated in heart, she is a leader among women.

During latter years she has assumed a more public position. For the last 16 years she has been secretary of Bethany Home. The establishment and maintainance of that charity was her work in connection with three or four other ladies, all mothers. It seeks to relieve and reform women whom most other charities abandon. At first in rented buildings, a Home was established, and such women, and children as their straightened means would care for, were gathered and ministered unto with the

devotion of Magdalene. It was not a work appealing to the sympathies of the community. Under reproach and sometimes opprobrium, the devoted ladies labored on, conscious of a consecrated purpose, and receiving the benedictions of the frail and despairing subjects of their ministry. Little by little their work gained in public appreciation. It was recognized by the city authorities, and received appropriations from the public funds, or compensation for caring for the city's poor. At last the heart of a generous citizen was touched by the quiet but efficient work of these protestant Sisters of Mercy, and funds were contributed to purchase a lot and build a comfortable house. Bethany Home is now well established, and among the most beneficent, if not popular, of the city's charities.

For nine years Mrs. Walker has been president of the Northwestern Hospital Association. This institution is designed for the care of women and children. It too, has been so ably managed, that it has a most convenient and commanding home of its own on Eighth avenue.

Mrs. Walker was naturally led by her sympathetic nature to engage in work for the reformation of the intemperate, and allied herself with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. When that association assumed a partisan political position Mrs. Walker, though outvoted was not convinced, and true to her own convictions of duty, associated with those women who organized a non-partisan association. She was recognized as a leader, and for the last two years has been the single vice president of the National organization, and president of that of the State of Minnesota. These duties necessarily throw upon her great labor and responsibility. She is required to attend the annual meetings of the societies, and to devote much thought and time to the planning and direction of the great work in hand. With an attractive home, with wealth to command any luxury or indulgence, with a high social position, she forsakes the avocations of the merely elegant woman, and devotes herself with carthusion fidelity to the service of the poor, despised and needy.

NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, No. 2627 Chicago avenue.—President, Mrs. H. G. Walker; secretary, Mrs. Prof. Bradley; superintendent, Dr. Cora B. Roberts. This Association was organized in November, 1882, by a few earnest women, who were sure Minneapolis needed a separate hospital for women and children, and that women should supply the need, and that they were the very women. The beginnings were small, but courage and faith made the enterprise an early success. The Association was incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, May 3, 1883.

In the articles of incorporation its purpose is defined as follows:

To provide for women and children medical and surgical aid by regularly qualified women physicians. To train nurses to care for the sick. To train young women for domestic service.

The by-laws provide that any lady paying not less than one dollar annually shall be entitled to a vote at the annual meeting. Gentlemen paying five dollars annually shall be considered honorary members of the Association. Subscribers paying fifty dollars at one time can become life members. Subscribers paying $250 annually are entitled to a free bed, which shall be known by their name as long as they support it. By the payment of $5,000 a free bed may be permanently endowed.

A training school for nurses has been organized as an important element in the work of the hospital, and has steadily

grown with the growth of the institution. In no part of the work, says the president, in her dedicatory address, is the community more interested than in the prosperity and success of this school for nurses.

A Young Ladies' Auxiliary has also been formed.

The building, erected by the Association, was dedicated in 1887, four and a half years from the date of the first preliminary meeting, Mrs. William M. Harrison's bequest of $20,000 paying a part of its cost. This is one of the three buildings called for by the complete scheme. The ground was given by Mrs. M. L. Stewart.

There are departments for medical treatment in gynæcology, surgery and obstetrics, also an eye department and an ear department.

Patients admitted are women and children with any disease not incurable or contagious, and married women for confinement. Patients able to pay are charged a reasonable scale of prices, proportionate with the privileges desired.

THE HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY is under the management of ladies. It was organized about 1882 for the relief of the poor. Members pay an annual fee of $6. Mrs. Harpman is president; Mrs. L. J. Michaels, secretary.

THE SISTERS OF PEACE is a Hebrew charitable association, managed by ladies, for the relief of the sick. Members are elected by ballot on application and the payment of an initiation fee of $3. They also pay an annual subscription of $3. President, Mrs. Weitzner; Mrs. Gumbiner, secretary; Mrs. John Gruenberg, treasurer.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. This association was founded October 26, 1884, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the noble philanthropist whose honored name it bears. The object of the society is to give relief to worthy and needy Israelites. Any Israelite may become a member by enrolling his name and contributing at least fifty cents per month. There are now (1889) 67 members, whose payments amount to $37.00 per month. The officers receive no pay, and the whole income is expended in charity. The secretary says: "We have, as we believe, effectually stopped street begging among our people, and by timely assistance have enabled many to become self-sustaining." The society has had the same president and secretary from the beginning, viz: President, Max Segelbaum; secretary, Nathan Schack; treasurer, R. Rees. The trustees are Sander Segelbaum, Max W. Frank, E. Bernstein, David Weiskopf, Leo Blumenkranz.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.—Established Oct. 1, 1883; incorporated Oct. 1, 1886. Its general purpose is to aid women by helping them to help themselves, and to further this design, it maintains a depot for the reception and sale of woman's work, at 25 Fourth street south, where lunch is served daily, Sundays excepted. It has an upper room devoted to the comfort of the business women of Minneapolis, with easy chairs, lounges, a piano, facilities for writing, and a library of interesting books. The morning papers and fresh magazines are always found on its center table, and a hearty welcome awaits any tired woman who may come for an hour's rest and quiet.

Members pay an annual fee of $1.00. A payment of $24.00 additional makes a life member. Five dollars paid annually makes an honorary member. The Exchange needs an invested fund and a home of its own. It is a wise and worthy charity, rightly claiming a large membership and large patronage.

Total amount paid depositors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1888, $16,292.68.

Total for the first five years, $60,912.00.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. Organized December 16th, 1884. Reorganized December 14, 1885. Incorporated February 20th, 1889. Officers in 1891: President, Geo. A. Brackett; secretary, Geo. D. Holt; treasurer, Anthony Kelly. The central office is in the Rochester block, 21 Fourth street south, rooms 111 to 114. Article two of the constitution states the general purposes of this corporation as follows: 1. To promote co-operation among all the charitable agencies of the city. 2. To learn what persons need aid. 3. To engage societies and individuals to take care of them. 4. To prevent fraud and the giving of injudicious aid. 5. To reclaim from pauperism by encouraging thrift, self dependence, industry and better modes of life, through friendly sympathy and advice, as far as possible securing employment for the poor. 6. To form a bureau of information for the benefit of any society or individual that may need its services.

The Association according to article three, shall consist of all the charitable organizations of the city that wish to co-operate, and each organization shall elect annually one of its members as its official representative. These representatives constitute the Central Council of the Association.

The following named officials shall be ex-officio members of the Central Council, viz: The mayor of the city, the superintendent of the poor, the chief of police, the city physician, and the pastors of the city churches. The council may elect additional members not exceeding one-fourth of the number of representatives. The association is guided in its action by the following principles: 1. That there shall be no exclusion from relief on account of creed, politics, or nationality. 2. That there shall be no attempt at proselytism. 3. That there shall be no interference with existing benevolent or charitable societies. 4. That no relief be given by this organization except in very urgent cases of immediate necessity, and pending investigation. 5. That the control of the organization shall never be in the hands of the clergy.

There is a bureau of information, investigation and report maintained at the central office. To this office all to whom applications for aid are made are requested to send the applicants. An employment bureau is also established for the purpose of furnishing to all men and women applying, employment in the way of odd jobs, free of charge to the applicant. These jobs often lead to regular employment.

At the central office a full record is kept, as far as is practicable, of all the families and persons in the city who need help of any kind, by means of which charitable people may find worthy recipients for their contributions, and may also furnish work for those who are willing to work.

There is an emergency fund which depends wholly upon the voluntary contributions made expressly for it, and is used for immediate relief of present distress, where such relief is necessary prior to furnishing employment.

A system of friendly visitation is in operation, by which volunteer visitors render personal service without reference to the association for which they act. In the three district conferences already organized there are fifty such visitors, and more are needed.

The nickel provident system encourages the saving of small sums by the poor who obtain work from the office.

THE HOME FOR CHILDREN AND AGED

WOMEN, Stevens avenue and Thirty-second street east.—President, Mrs. John S. Pillsbury; secretary, Mrs. W. M. Tenney. As originally incorporated November, 1881, this was The Children's Home Society of Minneapolis, and had its humble beginning in the purpose of a few benevolent women to provide a retreat for neglected children. The plan was enlarged and the new name adopted June 23, 1885.

The Home proposes to care for and protect women who, from old age and other infirmities, are in need or dependent, and to rescue from evil and misery such children as are deprived of their natural protectors. Its plan of operation is to provide and maintain a home or asylum for such children, and to bind out or place them where they may receive the care and protection of which they have been deprived.

The terms of membership are as follows: Any woman may become a member of the corporation by subscribing her name on the books of the corporation, and by paying an admission fee of $1.00.

Any person may become a life member by subscribing as above and paying an admission fee of $25.00.

Any person may become an honorary member by the annual payment of $5.00.

Article IX of the By-Laws, reads as follows: "No denominational preference or sectarian relations shall be permitted to govern any of the acts or operations of this society, either in elections or benefactions."

For the year ending Oct. 1, 1888, the number of children cared for was 103. Since the reorganization of the Home up to this date, it has sheltered twelve old ladies.

A building suitable for the work of the society was completed in 1886, on the corner of Stevens avenue and Thirty-second street, Mr. Harvey W. Brown giving $10,500 towards its cost. The needs of the Home are met by membership fees and by contributions from churches of every denomination, and by the gifts of individuals in money and supplies of furniture, clothing, fuel, provisions for the table, etc. A reception is given each year from which a handsome sum is commonly added to the resources of the society.

THE WASHBURN MEMORIAL ORPHAN ASYLUM was opened in 1886, and dedicated in June, 1887. At the dedication a report was read by the president of the board of trustees, Hon. W. D. Washburn; some paragraphs of which are here given:

Among the many generous and magnificent bequests made by the late Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, in his last will and testament, was the one of $375,000 for the founding and endowment of an orphans' home in, or rather near the city of Minneapolis. His wishes and purposes with respect to this bequest are indicated in the following words which I quote from his will:

"It is my intention during my life time to found and endow an orphan asylum near the city of Minneapolis, in the state of Minnesota, for the benefit of orphans and half orphans having a legal residence in that state, and in memory of my beloved mother, to be called 'The Washburn Memorial Asylum.'

"But if I shall fail to accomplish my intention during my life time, then I appoint the seven persons below named my trustees to carry my intentions into effect, namely: Dorilus Morrison, J. W. Johnson, Charles J. Martin, my brother, William D. Washburn; my sister, Caroline A. Holmes; Mrs. J. S. Pillsbury, wife of Gov. Pillsbury; and Mrs. O. A. Pray."

Following the suggestions of the will, the trustees named were incorporated under the General Laws of Minnesota on

October 8th, 1883. The first formal meeting of the Board of Trustees was held July 28, 1884, when a permanent organization was effected. The attention of the trustees was first directed to the securing of a suitable site in accordence with the provisions of the will, which directed that the site be located outside the corporate limits of Minneapolis, and suggested that not less than 20 acres of land be secured for that purpose. The trustees unanimously agreed upon the site upon which the building was subsequently erected. The building was completed and ready for occupancy Nov. 1st, 1886, and the first child admitted Nov. 26, in the same year. At the time of the dedication 30 or more fatherlesss and motherless children were cared for in the asylum.

By the terms of the bequest, "Any child under fourteen years of age, whether orphan or half orphan, shall be received without any question or distinction as to age, sex, race, color or religion, and shall be discharged at the age of fifteen."

It has been estimated by the trustees, and the dimensions of the building were based largely on this estimate, that the income arising from the endowment fund, originally $300,000, will provide accommodations and maintenance for one hundred children, and it is believed the time is at hand when this number of orphan children will be receiving all the advantages and benefits which an institution of this character can furnish.

From the dedicatory address of Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., the following extract is given:

"In describing this asylum the words of the Psalmist concerning Jerusalem are appropriate: 'Beautiful for situation.' Its noble elevation, its commanding outlook, its handsome setting among the trees, its grassy slopes in front, its artistically constructed walks and roads, and its hill standing like a guarding sentinel in the rear are all harmonious adjuncts of the stately pile itself. However rapid the city's outward march may be; however much it may enroach on our now vacant suburbs, these grounds are large enough to preserve their retiracy and their solitariness intact forever.

"The honor of securing these grounds by purchase, of having them cleared and prepared for the purpose now applied to them, and the still greater honor, the signal honor of donating them to the asylum, and thus swelling the original bequest to many thousands more, belong to our well known and honored citizen, the president of this association, W. D. Washburn."

The site, a fine tract of twenty acres, located in the town of Richfield, is now within the corporate limits of Minneapolis, at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Forty-ninth street south. In October, 1891, the Asylum contained 88 children.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL was opened in 1886 under Roman Catholic auspices. It receives patients of any religious persuasion or of none. It has used what is known as the old Murphy mansion west of Riverside park, facing Sixth street. In 1890 a new building adjoining the other was completed, a fine structure of brick, well arranged and furnished for its uses, costing $33,000. Both buildings are now used, and together will accommodate one hundred patients. The management is in charge of ten sisters. The institution is nearly self-supporting, though much charitable work is done. One hundred dollars gives the donor the privilege of sending to the hospital any person who is a fit subject for its care and treatment.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL. This institution is located at 2529 Fourth avenue

south, in one of the most healthful and attractive parts of the city of Minneapolis. The building is of brick, and contains 20 sunny, home-like rooms. It was just finished when secured for hospital uses. Maternity Hospital was opened Nov. 30, 1886. The next July it was incorporated with a full board of directors, Mrs. Josephine C. Leonard being president; Mrs. Mary Henderson, vice president; Mrs. Ella M. S. Marble, secretary; Mrs. Edith J. Kelley, treasurer, and Mrs. Laura Beach, auditor. The directors were as follows: Drs. Martha G. Ripley and Carrie Wilber, Mmes. Priscilla M. Niles, M. Falk Gjertsen, George H. Trabert, Mary Leach, Drs. Mary E. Emery and Bessie P. Haines, of St. Paul, Mmes. J. M. Hobron, Elvira N. Lawrence, Rebecca S. Smith, Maria H. Wells, Margaret M. Cochrane, Martha A. Dorsett, Jane A. Wilder, Maria B. Leonard, Emma L. Drennan and Carrie B. Russell.

Section 1 of the articles of incorporation states that "The name of this corporation shall be Maternity Hospital. Its place of location shall be Minneapolis, Hennepin county, State of Minnesota. Its object shall be to provide a lying-in hospital for the confinement of married women who are without means or suitable abode and care at the time of childbirth; it may also admit girls who have previously borne a good character, but who, often under promise of marriage, have been led astray, and also care for destitute children born in the institution. This corporation shall have power to purchase and hold real estate for the purpose of said hospital, and to sell, convey or exchange the same or any portion thereof, and may also loan on real estate security the surplus funds of said hospital, or purchase municipal, state or United States bonds with such surplus funds for the purpose of providing an increase for said hospital." Article 3, section 2, provides that the general management of the hospital shall be under the care of competent homœopathic women physicians who are members of the board of directors. Article 3, section 3, provides that "Any physician of good standing in any school may put suitable cases in the hospital and attend them, subject only to its general rules."

Maternity Hospital was the offspring of necessity. Late in the autumn of 1886, Dr. Ripley, impressed by the constant demands on her as a practicing physician for an institution of this kind, but with no idea that they could be realized, rented a small wooden house on East Fifteenth street. With some assistance from friends, she provided here accommodations for the first patients. Applications came in rapidly, and before the end of the first month, she was forced to remove to larger quarters. This was rendered possible by the liberality of Mr. L. F. Menage, who for nine months donated the use of a large building in North Minneapolis. Seeing that the hospital was likely to become permanent, Dr. Ripley placed it free of debt in charge of a board of directors, the adult patients at that time numbering 17. It was then incorporated as Maternity Hospital, its first matron being Mrs. Mary C. Anderson. After two years of very efficient service, she resigned. Miss Emily Paddock succeeded her, and has proved a lady eminently qualified for the position. Her untiring devotion, and firm, yet gentle and intelligent rule, have greatly promoted the efficiency and success of the institution.

This work is broad and unsectarian. Any physician of good standing can put cases in the hospital and care for them. As it has been impossible to care for more than one-fourth of those who have applied, only the most needy and the

most worthy cases have been accepted; but it has been the aim of the directors to see that all who apply find shelter somewhere, and are not left to the temptations of suicide and child-murder. They believe that, even were it possible to bring under one roof all in need of medical help, this would not be advisable, and advocate smaller and separate hospitals, where each class of patients may be isolated, and receive individual care. Small hospitals and more of them, is a rule that especially applies to such institutions as this, which has to be both morally and physically helpful. Only superficial observers will say there are already too many hospitals in Minneapolis.

Maternity Hospital, although limited in accommodations, still needs a large and zealous body of women to do its required work. It was not primarily the design of the directors to receive children, but it has been found best to retain them for a time, and for purposes of adoption.

From this quiet home, which is provided for confinement cases, all contagious diseases are excluded. The married cared for here are of two classes: Those who cannot be accommodated in their own homes or boarding places, and those who live in the country remote from good medical care. These can be treated by the hospital faculty at moderate rates, or should they prefer to do so, provide their own nurses and physicians. The other class is made up of deserted wives who are penniless or nearly so. Such patients are not desired in the general hospitals. If not taken in here, their only refuge is the poor-house.

Unmarried women who have hitherto borne good characters, are admitted here for their first confinement only. If their record at the hospital is good, they can return to it when out of a place, and remain until one is secured. For many, this is the only home.

The patients are charged according to ability to pay. None have ever been turned away for lack of money. Few have ever paid in full. This being the case, the work can never be self-sustaining. It must depend upon its friends for help, and needs large-hearted men and women who will aid it by their means and influence.

The largest contribution yet received has come from Mr. L. M. Stewart, the next largest from Mr. S. C. Gale, and Mrs. Kate Rand Ogle. Many of our citizens have contributed sums ranging from $100 down. Twenty-eight ladies, by the payment of $25, or more, have become life members of the corporation. Among outside contributors may be mentioned that large-hearted man, Bishop Phillips Brooks. The "widow's mites" have been gratefully received. But for them, the work of the the hospital must have ceased. The building when first opened, was comfortably furnished by generous friends singly and in societies.

During its first year, Maternity Hospital cared for 75 patients; 45 children were born. Last year the total number cared for was 193. Of the 51 women admitted for confinement, 12 were married and 39 unmarried. Fifty women and 12 children were also cared for temporarily. Of the 47 infants born, 27 were taken away by their mothers. The rest and five others found good homes by adoption. The total number cared for in the five years has been 642. Nine different physicians have given gratuitous service, but the main burden of such service during all these years has fallen upon Dr. Ripley, the attending physician, circumstances having prevented the other women physicians of the city, whose co-operation she has sought, from giving much time to the work.

Religious services are held Sunday afternoons at the hospital with excellent

results. From these, many date their resolve to lead virtuous, Christian lives.

The hospital last year was helped over financial straits by Mr. F. H. Wendell, who borrowed money for its needs, adding a generous contribution of his own. The recent financial report, states that the financial affairs of the hospital were never in so good a condition as today. It also states that during the year 1890, the hospital gave its patients over and above the money received from them, the sum of $3,000 in board and nursing, and double this amount, reckoning at the rates charged in other hospitals. It declares that care and nursing are often the easiest part of the work done by the hospital for its patients, and adds these words:

"Our greatest and most important work is to sustain and encourage them to rebuild their broken lives; to place them in situations as free from temptation as possible, and strengthen them so they may successfully resist it when it does come. Another work equally important is to find good Christian homes for helpless and innocent children, and watch over them afterwards; also to find the right places and work for our "tempory class," and temporary means from a few days to as many months in some instances. In short, this is our work, to help the helpless, and shelter the homeless." The medical report says:

"As it is within the province of the physician, not only to point out causes of disease, but to suggest preventive measures as well, your earnest attention is called to the greatest cause of such sad statistics as ours. This is the different standard of morality for men and women. A young man may lead an impure and immoral life, and the world thinks little the worse of him. At the most he is but 'sowing his wild oats;' it is assumed that he will steady down; no one remembers this against him, while his partner in sin (though she may be his victim), is degraded for life. In the years past, she has had no refuge but the grave, and kind hearted women who have attempted to shelter her and encourage her to lead a better life, have been told that they were encouraging vice."

One way to purify the moral atmosphere is to exact the same standard of morals for men as for women. The father of an illegitimate child should be as much under the ban of good society as the mother.

Our boys must be taught that purity of life and thought is as necessary for men and boys as for women and girls. The standard of virtue for men must be higher, or the degradation of women will go on, and such hospitals as this continue to be a necessity."

In her last annual report, Mrs. R. S. Smith, the president, alluding to the married women deserted by faithless husbands, and thrown upon the charity of the hospital, says:

"If our sympathies extended no farther, and our work stopped at this limit, the world, no doubt, would applaud, and many really good people would think we had done all that duty required of us. But there are hands reached out to us by those to whom help must come. There are tear-dimmed eyes pleading with pathetic agony. Shall we refuse to touch the eager hands? Shall we ignore the pleading? Shall we 'pass by on the other side?' Our Savior did not so. If we would please Him, we must follow as He leads, and thus it has come about that a never-ending procession of the Lord's poor and unfortunate ones has been passing in and out through the doors of this hospital all these years."

Many have gone forth to lead pure and useful lives, because of the kind words and Christian counsels here received.

The present officers of Maternity Hospital are as follows: President, Mrs. R. S. Smith; vice president, Mrs. W. M. Brackett; secretary, Mrs. A. P. Stacy; treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Lawrence; house treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Fiske; auditor, Mrs. Sanford Niles, and matron, Miss Emily Paddock.

These ladies make up the board of directors: Mmes. T. K. Gray, E. M. Gibbs, H. K. Cole, Wayland Hoyt, W. Streeter, O. C. Wyman, E. B. Ellsworth, W. M. Kincaid, E. Nexsen, G. W. Van Dusen, H. V. Dougan, G. H. Trabert, Dr. Lawrence, J. A. Sawyer, E. C. Morse, J. R. Beck, Miss A. A. Conner, Dr. Martha G. Ripley.

The work of Maternity Hospital has far outgrown the present building, which at the maximum, accommodates 25 adults and 16 children. Being the only institution of its kind in our city and state, it is often uncomfortably crowded. While reiterating their objection to large general hospitals for these patients, the directors feel their work crippled by the want of room, and appeal to generous, philanthropic citizens to aid them in the erection of another building commensurate with their work and with the marvelous growth of our city.

Martha George Ripley, M. D., is a native of Lowell, Vt., and was born Nov. 30th, 1843. Her parents, Francis and Esther Ann Rogers, removed to the Northeast Iowa Indian Reservation in 1844, being the first white settlers in that region. The doctor distinctly remembers as a child of five years, watching the embarkment of the Indians at Prairie du Chien, for their new home beyond the Fort Snelling Reservation. Brought up in the arduous but independent life of a large farm, with energetic and intelligent parents who were deeply interested in all the reforms of the day, Martha early became a student of public questions and a philanthropist. Even in the then hospitable West, her father's house was noted for its hospitality. It was the home of clergymen of all denominations, and one of the stations of that "underground railway" through which many a fugitive slave reached Canada. Martha was unwearied in her care of these unfortunate ones, and would deny herself luxuries that they might enjoy them.

At the breaking out of the war she offered herself as hospital nurse, but being considered too young for such service, devoted her energies to the Sanitary Commission, and raised large amounts of money and supplies for the soldiers.

Born with a hunger and a thirst for knowledge, she made the most of the rudimentary instruction of the country school and the village academy, and fitted herself for a teacher, which profession she followed for several years, then as now, giving her spare time to reading and study, and becoming thoroughly informed upon the great topics of the day.

In 1867, Miss Rogers married Mr. William W. Ripley, in whom she has found a life-companion in full sympathy with her ideas and aspirations. Soon after, she removed with her husband to his old home in Eastern Massachusetts. Here she spent several years in quiet, happy, home-life, devoting herself to her family, to philanthrophic and benevolent objects, and the enfanchisement of women. During these years her reading had been largely upon medicine, a vocation to which she felt herself especially drawn; and in 1879 she entered Boston University Medical School, and took a full course, graduating with honor. In the fall of 1883 the family removed to Minneapolis, and she entered upon the active practice of her profession.

She is now one of the leading homœo-

Martha G. Ripley M.D.

pathic physicians of the city, with a large practice in which she has been remarkably successful. Here in Maternity Hospital, one of the most beneficent charities of the Northwest, she has reared a monument that will perpetuate her memory. Here as everywhere else, she has proved herself the friend of the friendless, the consoler of the sorrowing, the wise counselor and efficient helper of the unfortunate.

As a born reformer, Dr. Ripley keeps in line with the most advanced thought of the day. For six years she was president of the Minnesota Woman's Suffrage Association. She believes that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," that "taxation without representation is tyranny," and that from a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," woman cannot justly be excluded. A member of Plymouth Congregational Church and a sincere believer in the truths of Christianity, she also maintains with its greatest apostle, that Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female, 'are all one in Christ Jesus." She also, belongs to the Women's Temperance Union, and is in full sympathy with its work, though having little time to share it.

Deeply interested in all that pertains to the city of her adoption, Dr. Ripley is always on the alert to help correct existing evils, and build wisely for the future. Having embraced her profession, not from pecuniary necessity, but from a love of it and a desire to do good, she has had it in her power to give much gratuitous service to those unable to pay. These charities have been done in secret, and few know their extent.

Interested in all that can uplift humanity, the sympathies of this noble woman are world-wide, and her faith is proved by her works. There is no busier woman in Minneapolis. Her desire to be useful is rendered effective by an excellent constitution. She is healthy both in body and soul. She has that happy temperament which always looks on the bright side of things, and sees in every cloud a silver lining.

A woman of her strong convictions and rare executive ability, must often be misunderstood. She has no patience with the "law's delay" in meting out justice; red tape is her aversion. When she sees that a thing needs to be done, she tries to have it done at once, and as simply as possible. Proof against ridicule or opposition where principle is concerned, she bears beneath the mail of the radical reformer, a loving, tender heart. Her friends know her as the most womanly of women. As a wife, "the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her;" as a mother, she is faithful to every duty. That pleasant home where three bright young daughters are growing up in her likeness, is to her, the dearest spot on earth. There she might abide at her ease, were it not for a deep conviction that a larger world outside also demands her help. The duties of her profession and the imperative demands of the hospital of which she is the head and soul, leave her no time for society outside her home.

Dr. Ripley's standing among her professional associates, is attested by the position which she for two years held in the Homœopathic Medical School, as professor of the diseases of children, an office now transferred to our State University, and by the frequent calls which she receives to read essays before medical societies.

A few years ago, she was nominated for the office of a director in our city schools, but failed of election, not from any question of fitness, but because in its short-sightedness, Minneapolis fills its school-board with men only. Wiser counsels are sure to prevail in that near

future, when our people shall have been educated up to the necessity of having the feminine element in the schools represented by capable women, who understand the needs and possibilities of their sex.

In Dr. Ripley, a direct descendent of the pilgrims of the Mayflower, a woman endowed with the sturdy virtues of her Puritan ancestors, toned down by the more humane and philanthrophic spirit of a later age, Minneapolis has a resident whose work will live long after her brief span of life shall have ended. Those who appreciate energy, ability, unselfishness and fearless devotion to duty, will hold her in lasting love and honor; while those whom she has rescued from paths of sin and shame, will in this world call her blessed, and in the world to come, "shine as stars in the crown of her rejoicing."

Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Institute. Located at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fifteenth avenue south. It maintains a school and a hospital department, in which 63 patients have been cared for. The Sisters not employed in the hospital are out in the city nursing the sick poor.

St. Vincent de Paul Society. Anthony Kelly, president; Wm. W. Mullen, secretary; Dennis J. Healy, treasurer. This society is composed of members of the parish of the Immaculate Conception, and does considerable charitable work among Catholics.

Catholic Orphan Asylum is located at the corner of Chicago avenue south and Forty-sixth street. It furnishes a home for orphans and half orphans, boys only, from babyhood until ten years of age. At the age of fifteen years homes are sought for their adoption. It has 70 boys under its care.

House of the Good Shepherd. A non-sectarian institution located on the corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty-seventh street. It was established in November, 1888, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. It undertakes to protect the innocent and raise the fallen. In its reformatory department it has received 111 girls and women, and 80 children in the preservation class. It is supported by the industry of the inmates and contributions from the charitably disposed of all denominations.

Humane Society. President, William Cheney; secretary, Paul Fontain; treasurer, John Day Smith; agent, W. W. Tatro. Office is at 612 Wright Block. This society receives complaints of cruelty to children and animals, investigates them, and when there is sufficient evidence, prosecutes under the criminal assault, misdemeanor and state public school laws.

Newsboys' Home. Organized by a few large-hearted citizens Dec. 14, 1886, and duly incorporated. Earlier than this Mrs. S. L. Farr had opened a room for the boys, and had been doing what she could for their welfare.

The object was to furnish home shelter and comfort for homeless boys—the Arabs of the city, newsboys, boot-blacks and others, ill-born, ill-bred, left early in life to shift for themselves, educated only in the rough schooling of the street; to find homes and employment for them, and as far as possible, provide for their education and moral improvement.

The use of a small house was first given by Mr. N. F. Griswold. Soon a larger room was needed, and a house was procured at 20 Sixth street north, where Mr. L. E. Jepson resided, and acted as superintendent and teacher of the evening school. Here a pleasant temporary home was offered. The boys were supplied with clothing when needed, with good board and beds. They paid

five cents for each meal, a nominal charge made chiefly for the boys' sake. The Home depended for its maintainance on private contributions of money, clothing and food. Occasionally a public reception added to its income. It proved itself a very useful and effective charity, marked improvement appearing in many of the boys brought under its influence. This charitable enterprise was given up in 1890.

FREE DISPENSARY OF MINNESOTA HOSPITAL COLLEGE. All classes of patients are received in their building at the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, every day except Sunday from 12 o'clock m. to 2 p. m. The average daily attendance in 1891 was over 50. Expenses are paid by benefit concerts and subscriptions, chiefly through the Ladies' Society auxiliary to the Free Dispensary. Mrs. R. S. Turner is president, Mrs. Culver, secretary, and Mrs. Austin B. Jackson, treasurer.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. Location at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue south, is managed by a board of directors composed of 30 ladies. Mrs. Henry L. Chase is president; Mrs. Charles Godley, secretary. During the year closing in May, 1891, there were 222 patients. A free bed is at the disposal of the Associated Charities.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, located at 14, 16 and 18 Fourth street south. President, Mrs. H. J. Moffett; secretary, Mrs. A. C. McCurdy; treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Gallinger. It maintains a first-class restaurant and coffee house. The profits are devoted to the support of missionary work at the jail, a kindergarten in North Minneapolis, a school of cookery, gospel temperance work and the dissemination of temperance literature.

NON-PARTISAN W. C. T. U. Mrs. T. B. Walker, president; Mrs. C. W. Coe, treasurer. It has had since December, 1889, a free reading room, and gospel meetings every evening. There is a lunch room at 307 Hennepin avenue where good meals are served at popular prices, the proceeds of which are devoted to the temperance cause.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, G. A. R. There are eight of these corps and a considerable amount of charitable relief is given by them.

EIGHTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Organized in 1887 as a stock company. Its object is the relief of the poor in the Eighth ward. It has a lot and building and derives income from rent, entertainments, etc. The officers are: G. F. Backus, president; A. R. Archibald, treasurer; John H. Robertson, secretary. The Association cares for all cases of temporary want in the Eighth ward.

THE CITY POOR DEPARTMENT (C. L. Snyder, superintendent,) gives public aid in orders for groceries and wood to the poor in their own homes; also furnishes transportation to transients or non-residents who, if remaining in the city, might become a public charge. It provides hospital treatment and burials for residents needing such services. Medicines are furnished to the sick poor and a physician's services. Aged and infirm residents, unable to maintain themselves, are cared for by this department at the county poor farm at Hopkins station.

CITY HOSPITAL. At the corner of Eleventh avenue south and Eighth street, accommodates 55 patients. Dr. C. A. Chase, city physician, is superintendent. Mrs. L. H. Bard, matron.

SHELTERING ARMS provides, on Emerson avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh avenue north, a home for the care of destitute children, orphans or half orphans, or children, for the time being, homeless. It is under the direction of ladies in the Episcopal church, but is restricted in its

charities by no church lines. Religious services are held Sunday afternoon by the chaplain, Rev. J. J. Faude. The Home is supported by small sums from parents who are able to pay, by gifts and an annual donation visit. There were in 1891, 33 children in the Home. Mrs. S. T. H. Pitts is president of the board of directors, and Mrs. Dr. Murray, secretary.

TABITHA RELIEF SOCIETY is connected with the Norwegian Trinity Lutheran Church, and is under the direction of twelve ladies chosen annually by the congregation. It relieves needy Danes and Norwegians. Mrs. Louis Pederson is president; Miss Georgia Swenson, secretary. In 1890 it expended in money $300.00, and furnished 40 families with clothing worth $50.00.

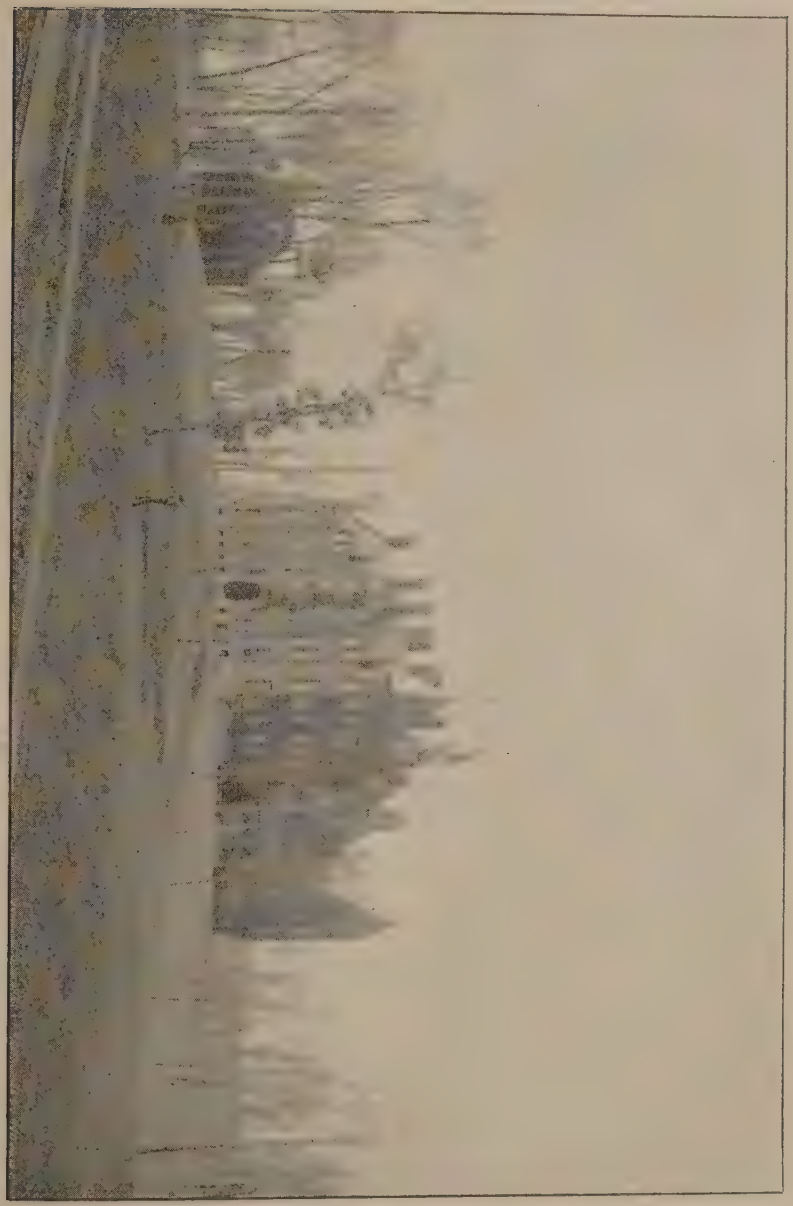
CADWALLADER COLDEN WASHBURN. Governor Washburn, although never a legal citizen of Minneapolis, yet was so early and extensively identified with its interests, spent so much of his life here, and left at his decease such a magnificent charitable foundation in the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, that he is entitled to the remembrance and lasting gratitude of the people of the city.

He was born in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, April 26th, 1818. His father was Israel Washburn, a respectable and very intelligent farmer of that town. A particular account of the Washburn family, and of the surroundings in which his early life was passed, is contained in the sketch of William D. Washburn, his younger brother, in this history, and it will be superfluous to repeat it here. He had no academic advantages, and his attendance at the neighboring district school terminated when he reached his eighteenth year. The following three years brought him a variety of employment, in a country store, as teacher of a village school, as postoffice clerk, and what had more influence on his future life, in the study of law with an uncle, Rewel Washburn, of Livermore.

Having attained his majority, he bid farewell to the associations and friends of his youth, and sought a home in the far West. His first settlement was at Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching, but soon joined the Iowa Geological Survey under David Dale Owen. Before leaving Maine he had given attention to the study and practice of surveying, which he continued in his new home, at the same time continuing as he had opportunity, his law study. In 1840 he received the appointment of surveyor of Rock Island County, Illinois. Two years later he removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and commenced the practice of law. There he remained for twenty years. A partnership was soon formed with Cyrus Woodman, agent of the New England Land Company, which continued during his residence there. While the practice of law was his chief business, in which he attained much success, his familiarity with surveying, and the abundant opportunities for dealing in lands led to investments of that character, which constantly absorbed his attention and laid the foundation of a large fortune. Besides lands in the pine timbered region of Wisconsin, interests were acquired in similar lands in Minnesota. He also obtained interests which commanded the riparian ownership of the Falls of St. Anthony. This was the attraction which led in later years to his great interest in Minneapolis.

Among other enterprises a bank was established by the partners at Mineral Point. Thus, with law, lands and finance, a wide acquaintance was established which brought Mr. Washburn into

C. C. Washburn



THE WASHBURN MEMORIAL ORPHAN ASYLUM.

intimate relations with the public of southern Wisconsin.

In 1855 he was nominated and elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, and again for a third term, serving continuously until March, 1861. The first election was at the time of the formation of the Republican party. He had previously been identified with the Whig party, but sympathized with the radical wing. The period was a stirring one in politics. The Missouri Compromise, the question of excluding slavery from Kansas and Nebraska, the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in obedience to the compromises of the constitution, were burning subjects of political controversy. Fremont was the candidate of the Republican party for President, but was beaten by Buchanan, who was the last Democratic President for a generation. With the incoming Buchanan administration, Mr. Washburn entered Congress. His gifted brothers, Israel, from Maine, and Elihu B. from Illinois, were already there. They were in opposition, and during the stormy conflicts of the period preceding the Rebellion, led public sentiment in opposing the demands of the slave power, until the Republican party was so consolidated in the North as to elect Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860.

While they were able and incorruptable legislators upon the ordinary subjects of congressional action, their leadership in the overshadowing political question made the names of the Washburn brothers household words throughout the whole country. Although Mr. Washburn afterwards held higher positions in the government, these six years of congressional service were doubtless the most important of his life. At their close he had a national reputation inferior to no one in public life.

With the expiration of his third term, at the incoming of the Lincoln administration, the civil war broke out. Mr. Washburn declined a re-election to Congress, resolved to defend in arms the principles which he had espoused in council. He entered the war at its beginning and only laid down his sword when peace had been won. Having recruited the Second Wisconsin cavelry regiment, he was appointed to its command as Colonel. Promotion followed rapidly, as well earned by efficient service as from the confidence which President Lincoln, who knew him well, reposed in his abilities. In June, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier General, and in November of the same year, Major General of volunteers. The limits of this article preclude even a mention of the varied and gallant service of General Washburn in the army. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, was placed in command of the Thirteenth army corps in a series of brilliant exploits on the gulf coast, and finally was placed in command of the military district of West Tennessee at Memphis. Here was a combination of military and civic duties, such as were discharged by Butler at New Orleans in holding and governing an insurrectionary district.

Returning to Wisconsin at the close of the war, General Washburn was again sent to Congress from the Sixth Wisconsin district, serving for two terms, from 1867 to 1871. This was the important era of reconstruction. The re-habilitation of the States lately in rebellion, was the great subject of consideration. Amendments to the constitution, no less momentous than the original instrument, which should render a second rebellion impossible, and guarantee the civil rights of the enfranchised citizens, were adopted. On all these questions General Washburn took the most ad-

vanced position of radical Republicanism. To few men is the opportunity given to serve their country through such trying ordeals as the epoch from 1855 to 1871, furnished to General Washburn. An advocate of the political doctrines which precipitated the war; a defender of those doctrines in arms when assailed by the storm of war; and a pacificator and restorer of order and harmony, when those doctrines were established by the last arbitrament of human effort.

His last congressional service was immediately followed by a call to the Governorship of the State of Wisconsin, to which he was elected in November, 1871, serving in that exalted office during the years 1872 and 1873. Here his practical knowledge of affairs and long experience in public service, gave the State an administration which contributed to her growth and prosperity. No difficult questions embarassed the executive, or seriously disturbed the harmony of the people. It was a period of progress and development in the state and nation.

At the conclusion of his term of service Governor Washburn retired from public life, and devoted himself with assiduity to the administration of his business interests. He had married Miss Jeannette Garr, of New York, and with a family of two daughters had made a beautiful home at Madison the Capital of Wisconsin. He had large interests in the pineries of Wisconsin, and established manufactories of lumber on a large scale at La Crosse.

It has already been mentioned that as early as 1850 he had acquired timbered lands in Minnesota, and an interest in the water power at Minneapolis. He was a large owner in the Minneapolis Mill Company, which was incorporated in 1856. From this time he was a frequent visitor to this city and spent much time here. He was a director, and at times president, of the Water Power Company, and during the earlier years, when the necessity of making improvements in the property made heavy financial demands upon the stockholders, he never lost faith in the value of the property. He advocated the most substantial improvements, and lived to see his anticipations realized, in the possession of a property of great value and utility.

In 1876 Governor Washburn erected a large flouring mill at the Falls, and after sending agents abroad to examine the most approved method of milling in Europe, introduced the Hungarian process by the use of iron rolls instead of buhr-stones; and also adopted the newly invented middlings purifiers. The "New Process" flour became popular, and was in great demand. Its excellence was no happy accident, but was the result of the most careful study and painstaking construction. He made himself conversant with every detail, so that he was able to instruct his millwrights in their own business. After two years in successful operation the great explosion occurred by which the mill was totally wrecked and seventeen of its employes lost their lives. This loss of life, though proceeding from no want of any known precaution, was the most serious regret of the proprietor. He could not restore the lost lives, but he sympathetically aided the families of the sufferers, and tenderly gathering the remains of the victims, raised over them a granite shaft inscribed with a sentiment from Carlyle: "Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in Heaven."

The insurance companies that had taken the ordinary fire risks upon the mill declined payment on the ground that a clause in the policies exempted them from liability from loss occasioned by explosion. Governor Washburn scornfully declined the offer of a compromise, which would cover the greater part of the risks

assumed, and brought suit in the United States Circuit Court. The trial was one of the most interesting which has occupied the Court. Complete models of the mill with its machinery in operation were exhibited, and explosions were produced by the ignition of finely devided carbonaceous substances, demonstrating before the Court, that though popularly called an explosion, the agent affecting it was fire. The result was the recovery of the full amount of the policies.

As soon as preparations could be completed the mill was rebuilt on a larger scale and with more perfect machinery than before; and a second large mill was also erected near it, with capacious store rooms for wheat. These mills were operated during his life, and by a wise provision of his last will, were continued in operation by his representatives.

Governor Washburn took a deep interest in the development of the railroad facilities of Minneapolis, as they were so essential to the success of his manufacing interests. He became a large stockholder in the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and was on its Board of Directors. He also shared with his more actively interested brother, W. D. Washburn, in solicitude for the construction of the line of railway to connect Minneapolis with the Atlantic seaboard by way of Sault Ste. Marie, which was a project first broached by the older brother, Governor Israel Washburn.

While Governor Washburn was more successful than most men in his business enterprises, he was more than most successful men anxious to devote his wealth to worthy purposes. His benefactions were numerous and princely. These were commenced during his life, and were continued by a most thoughtful and wise provision of his will. His family and many relatives, and dependants were of course amply provided for. Many years ago he had joined with his brothers in presenting to their native town of Livermore a public free library. As governor of Wisconsin he had been officially connected with the State University, and was made by act of the legislature a life regent. His learning and ability had been recognized by the university in conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (L. L. D.) As long ago as 1878 he had erected an Astronomial Observatory at Madison, and furnished it with a complete outfit of instruments. When completed two years later he presented it to the university. About the same time he endowed at Edgewood, near Madison, the St. Regina's Academy. His post mortem public benefactions were a public library at La Crosse and and an Orphan Home at Minneapolis. For these he bequeathed $50,000 for the library and $375,000 for the home. An interesting description of the Home will be found in another chapter of this history.

About the time his will was made he wrote to a friend, "I long have had the thought that I ought to do something for mankind before resigning up this pleasing anxious being." His life work was soon closed. The ordinary memorials of a busy life soon pass into forgetfulness. The hoarse screech of the saw mills give no distinctive sound. The clatter of the mill mingles with the plash of the water as it flies in foam from the whirling wheels. But the foundations of science, and knowledge and philanthropy, are perpetual. They issue an ever flowing flood of purifying and ennobling influence. While the astronomer scans the starry dome to solve the stupendous problems of the universe; while the generations of youth draw from the garnered treasures of learning, inspiration and strength for the work of life; while the children of misfortune or poverty are

sheltered and trained for lives of industry and virtue; the generations in this expanding Northwest, as they come and go through the ages, will testify that this noble man "did something for mankind."

Tireless energy was a leading characteristic of Governor Washburn, but it was guided by practical good sense. Rare opportunity was his and it was improved with boldness and confidence. In him was the rare combination of the ideal and the practical. His public duties led him to thorough information about affairs, but observation was ripened by much thought and careful study. His reading was wide and liberal. Science, history and poetry were favorite studies, and softened and ripened the vigor of his nature and the crudities of his youth. His impulses were noble and liberal. In politics a radical, in religion a liberal, in practice, tolerent and sympathetic; his whole career illustrates the possibilities of a noble manhood.

For year a or two before the end his health was declining. Resort to natural waters at several noted springs in the West, gave only temporary relief from a fatal and progressing malady. His death occurred at Eureka Springs, Ark., May 13, 1882.

His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at La Crosse, which was his home in late years. Two married daughters survive him, Jeanette, wife of A. W. Kelsey of Philadelphia, and Fanny, wife of Charles Payson of Washington, D. C. His wife also survives, but for many years she has been the unfortunate subject of mental malady.

The death of Governor Washburn was the occasion of a touching memorial service at the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis, at which Dr. Tuttle, a long and intimate friend and pastor, rendered a feeling tribute to his virtues and character.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

BY THE EDITOR.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL. It is only comparatively recently that Minneapolis has been able to show any public buildings worthy of note, and even now has but few. At the same time no city of its age can show a larger number of elegant and costly private residences and grounds The first public buildings erected were of a very plain and modest character. In those early days the people had no money to spend for merely ornamental purposes. Utility was then the main object, in all erections of a public nature. But such buildings as were erected at an early day have long since ceased to suffice for their original purposes. The recent structures have been on a far more extensive scale. Some even call them too extravagant. And yet, judging from the rapid growth of the past few years, the large outlays in this direction are assumed justifiable.

The first public building (aside from the churches and school houses, which are treated of elsewhere,) erected in what is now Minneapolis, was a jail erected on the East Side, on or near Central avenue, and about half or three quarters of a mile back from the river. It was built of plank, and as may well be imagined, furnished no very secure place for the confinement of criminals. Not many, however, were confined in it, and the most who were, usually effected their escape if so disposed. Indeed, it came to be considered hardly less than a burlesque to sentence a prisoner to the jail, unless a guard was constantly kept over him. Probably the whole cost of the building did not exceed $200. Such as it was, however, it served until the building of the court house in 1856-7, in the basement of which, somewhat more secure quarters were provided for the confinement of prisoners. These, however, were entirely unsuitable, being damp, poorly ventilated, and consequently unhealthy, and with the growth of the city of entirely too limited capacity.

Accordingly in 1866-7 the county commissioners found themselves forced to provide a new jail. Bids were invited and a number received, and a good deal of discussion and criticism was had over the plans, and the building as finally erected. Some of these criticisms would seem to be more or less just, as few persons, from a casual view, would ever take the building to be a county jail. It

was intended to be a private residence for the sheriff as well as jail. The architecture is, therefore, composite, and does not resemble "anything on earth, or the waters under the earth or the heavens above." Nevertheless it is a substantial stone structure, reasonably secure, and as a place for the confinement of prisoners has served its purpose fairly well. It was built at a cost of some $40,000. By the time the new court house is completed other arrangements will doubtless be required for the accommodation and entertainment of criminals. We say entertainment for the maudlin public sentiment of the day seems, at least to quite a considerable extent, to regard the most depraved criminals in the light of martyrs. Flowers and the most dainty articles of food must be served to many of them in jail. If this vitiated public taste increases the day may come when elegantly furnished parlors will be required to solace the last days of the most brutal murderers.

The present court house, located on the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue south, is one of the oldest public buildings in the city. It was built in 1856-7. Much excitement existed at that early day as to the location, a strong party being anxious that the site should be selected further up town in the neighborhood of Nicollet or Hennepin avenues. The business center of the town was not then definitely settled, and much rivalry existed between "up town" and "down town," which last meant at that time the vicinity of the falls and Eighth avenue south. The latter secured the location of the court house, an important advantage. But the building of the suspension bridge the same year, was a far more important factor in determining the future center of business, and indeed was decisive of the question in favor of Hennepin and Nicollet.

The original building of the old court house has been added to from time to time to accommodate the rapid increase of business, so that today one can hardly locate the modest proportions of the first structure. Meantime, for the last 10 or 15 years, complaints increased yearly of the insufficiency of the accommodations afforded by the building, as well as of its distance from the business center of the city. These complaints finally became so importunate that the representatives of Hennepin county for 1887 were forced to heed them, and an act was passed at the session of that year entitled, "an act to designate a site for a public building in the city of Minneapolis to be used as a court house for Hennepin county, and for a city hall for said city," etc. This act was approved on March 2nd, 1887. It provided for the purchase of block 77 in the City of Minneapolis, for the purpose named. By its terms commissioners were appointed with power to condemn the property, where arrangements otherwise could not be made for acquiring title to the land. The commissioners named in said act were William D. Washburn, Charles M. Loring, John C. Oswald, John Swift, Oliver T. Erickson, W. S. Chowen, David M. Clough, Lars Swenson and Titus Mareck, and were designated as "The Board of Court House and City Hall Commissioners." Their term of office was to last until the buildings were erected and finished, and the property turned over to the county and city. The commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties at the appointed time, and for the first year labored diligently in the acquisition of the title to the property. They were finally successful, either by negotiation or condemnation. In 1888 operations were commenced to clear the land of incumbrances (of buildings, etc.), and certain contracts let for the foundations.

The whole amount of the appropriation made by said act, for the purchase of ground and erection of building, was $1,500,000. This amount was to be divided equally between the city and county. The act contained full provisions for compensation for property taken, issuance of bonds, payment of interest on same (interest not to exceed 4½ per cent per annum, and bonds not to be sold for less than par), and also a sinking fund for redemption of bonds.

The choice of the block for a site was generally acceptable. The object was to locate the building as near the center of business as practicable, consistent with the expense limited by the act. The building itself when completed will undoubtedly be the finest in the state. Occupying as it does an entire block, its facilities for light, air and ventilation, will be unequalled. The following description which appeared in the Tribune of July 28th, 1889, will give an idea of the style, extent and capacity of the building.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE. Despite the precedents for delay, jobbery and bad faith which nearly every city in the West and several Eastern municipalities have established in the erection of their public buildings, Minneapolis gives promise of having a hall of justice which will be pushed to completion without any of these prevailing irregularities, and without carrying down to future generations the taint of boodle and the crumbling evidences of bad architecture and worse construction. The commissioners appointed to carry on the work of supervision represent the best interests of the city and county, both in a popular and financial way. No suspicion of their judgment or honesty is likely to be entertained, and it is a pleasure to note that none of the contracts for the work now on hand have been let outside of Minneapolis. Both architects and commissioners have expressed their intention to favor this policy as far as possible in every particular. The contracts that have been let up to date are confined to the basement and sub-basement, no decision having been thus far made as to what class of stone will be used in the superstructure.

The plans for the new Court House were awarded after sharp competition to Messrs. Long & Kees, who built the Syndicate block, the Library building, Masonic Temple, Lumber Exchange and other notable buildings. These gentlemen have been especially felicitous in their designs, combining with a high order of artistic skill, a thorough knowledge of construction. The style of the structure will be Romanesque and very massive. The great tower on the building will spring from a foundation 42 feet deep, starting from the solid stone below, and will be 365 feet in height. It is estimated by the architects that the tower, when completed, will weigh more than 30,000 tons. The building itself will cover one block in area, and will be six stories high. It will be known as an "elastic" building, that is, one in which the arrangement of offices may be changed at any time, as all the floors will be supported independent of partitions. This is the plan adopted in the construction of the highest type of office buildings in the great cities, and our new Court House will be the first one of its kind in the United States constructed on this plan.

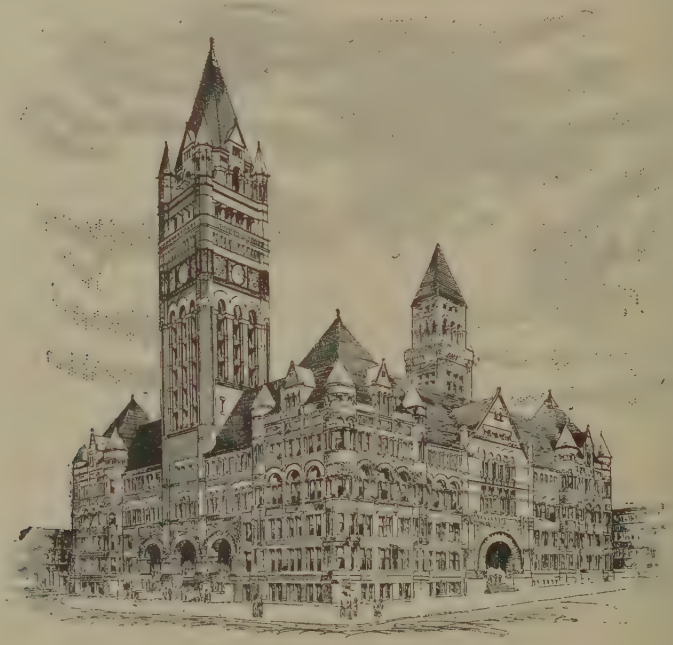
The class of material and the character of the work of the sub-basement may prove of more than common interest. The contract for the excavation and all the brick and stone work, excepting the furnishing of the footing stones, was awarded direct to B. Aronson, the well-known stone and brick contractor, who

has been engaged in the business here since 1874, and who has been identified with the construction of such buildings as the Guaranty Loan, the Electric Light and Power, and many others. The footings are of native limestone from the quarries of the Franklin Cook estate, and were purchased by the commissioners. They are the largest and best in quality of any ever used in the United States. The setting of these massive slabs is included in Mr. Aronson's contract. Surmounting the footing courses are the foundation walls, constructed of the famous Kettle River sandstone, which also forms the main walls of the sub-basement. This stone will also be used in all outside walls of the building, in the open court, the facing of the outside walls in the water closet rotunda, all stone backing in the granite walls and piers, and in filling back of the Bedford stone in the three vestibules at the Fourth street entrance. This stone is used so extensively on account of its superior hardness and durability, numerous tests having shown it to be better than any other sandstone in this respect. About 250,000 cubic feet of this material will be utilized in the work, and will come from the great quarries of Ring & Tobin, near Hinckley, Minn. Many architects and engineers who have inspected the great walls now under way on the Third avenue side of the building pronounce it equal to any foundation work to be found anywhere in this country. It may have been the intention of the architect to give the new Court House an under-pinning that would support 10 or 12 stories more when posterity needs it.

The general contract for the work in the basement of the building was awarded to Haglin & Morse, of this city, who will be responsible for all the labor and material furnished by the various sub-contractors, the iron work excepted; the latter being a separate contract, awarded to the Crown Iron Works, who also furnish the iron for the sub-basement. The basement walls will be of Ortonville red granite, from the quarries of James Baxter & Son, of Minneapolis. This material starts from the top of the sub-basement, and will extend around the building to a height of 17 feet 11 inches, except the projection for the Fourth street front, which will be 37 feet high and 134 feet long. The steps, buttresses, etc., will also be of this granite. An idea of the massive character of the work may be shown by informing our readers that many of the blocks will weigh upwards of 20 tons, and one huge lintel will require a flat car of special construction to transport it from the quarries to the building, its estimated weight being 26 tons. Prof. Winchell, our state geologist, and Prof. Hall, of the United States geological survey, speak in the highest terms regarding the admirable qualities of the Ortonville granite for building purposes, and regard it as one of Minnesota's most valuable deposits. The quarries were opened up about a year and a half ago, and ought eventually to prove a bonanza to the Baxters.

The interior face work for three entrance vestibules of the Fourth street side of the building will be of the celebrated Bedford stone of Indiana. Also the groined arched ceiling work, mouldings, pilasters, panels, etc. This stone has been selected for such high-class work on account of its fine color, wonderful tenacity, and its susceptibility to rich and delicate carvings. It is an oolitic limestone known to geologists as belonging to the Clinton group, and is regarded by experts as one of the most durable building stones to be found. Its well-known resistance to atmospheric influences has caused it to be received with

high favor by the government, the Bedford stone being very extensively used in Uncle Sam's custom houses and public buildings generally. It has also been used in all the great buildings of the country, like the New York Life, the Vanderbilts', New York Times, Illinois state house at Springfield, the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee, and so forth. In fact the Bedford quarries are the only ones of any importance in the United States that produce a quality of stone identical with that of the world-famous quarries of Oxfordshire, in England. About 30,000 cubic feet of this material will be used. The stone is furnished by Mr. J. M. Sullivan, of Minneapolis, who represents the Bedford companies for Minnesota. The carving will be done by Herbert Chalker, another Minneapolitan, whose handiwork adorns numerous public edifices of our city.



COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL.

Minneapolis is to be congratulated upon the entirely satisfactory manner in which these contracts have been awarded and subsequently handled. The policy of the commissioners in keeping so much of this work near at home, has resulted in the development of our infant industries in sand-stone and granite, which could not have otherwise been obtained. The large contract for granite has made it possible to establish a much-needed plant of this character in Minnesota, a circumstance whose benefits for future heavy work is not to be underestimated. A large expenditure of money is now justified in developing in these quarries a still greater capacity. The same is true of Ring & Tobin's contract to furnish the Kittle River sandstone. This firm has expended not less than $150,000 in opening up their quarries, putting in tracks and machinery, building houses, etc., all of which has made it possible for them to bid successfully on a job of this mag-

nitude and to employ a large force of men winter and summer.

No definite description of the superstructure can be given at present. The cost will approximate $2,500,000, and the building will be occupied by the city and county offices as well as the courts. It is safe to say that the Minneapolis Court House, when completed, will be the finest in America.

In the fall of 1890, certain citizens sought to enjoin the work on the plans and specifications adopted by the commissioners, on the ground that the cost of the building, if erected in accordance with such plans, would far exceed the sum named in the Act. In this, however, they were not successful, the court holding that the commissioners were not limited to the $1,500,000 clearly expressed by the terms of the law.

The work on the building slowly progressed during the years 1889 and 1890, and on the 18th day of July, 1891, the corner stone was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies. The foundation walls had then been laid for the entire building, and the second story walls on the east and half the north side. Its ultimate cost is still a matter of much doubt. The lowest reliable estimate scarcely falls short of $3,000,000, while many believe that $5,000,000 will scarcely suffice to complete it. This will afford a princely income to the architects, who are allowed four and a half per cent commissions. Should the building, however, be completed in accordance with the plans adopted, and partially executed, there is no question but it will surpass any building of the kind and purpose designed, at present existing in the United States. Indeed, there are not more than two or three state houses exceeding it in solidity, imposing architecture and expense. Occupying as it does a whole block, an unimpaired view of the building is had from every side. The court house in Chicago is at present probably the most expensive in the country today. But its location detracts from its otherwise imposing architecture, and its material is such, that, if we are correctly informed, it is already in process of decay. In location and in choice of material, the Board of court house commissioners are to be commended, although they are not entitled to the credit of the location, which was settled by the Act creating the commission. Ten years' time is none too much for the completion of a building of the magnitude and expense of the one under construction, without unduly taxing the people of the present day.

It should be added, that by an Act of the legislature, approved April 16, 1889, three more commissioners were added to the original board, viz: George A. Brackett, Edgar F. Comstock and E. M. Johnson. Charles M. Loring of the original board resigned, and John DeLaittre was appointed in his place. These gentlemen with those named in the original act, constitute the present board of commissioners. These serve without compensation, and are prohibited from becoming a party, either directly or indirectly, in any contract made by said board or under its authority.

Post Office. The year 1891 witnessed the completion of the United States government building for a postoffice and holding United States courts. Before speaking of this in detail it will be of interest to trace the growth of the postal service in this city from the early beginnings to its present large proportions, and the various changes of its location to its present permanent site.

The first postoffice within the present limits of the city was established in 1848. Ard Godfrey was the first postmaster. It was accommodated in a 10x12 frame

building used as a mill office, and situated on the bank of the river on Main street, near where Mill street intersects Main. The mails, of course, were very irregular. No mail routes were established. In the winter occasional stages, sometimes private teams, brought such mail as could be found. Intercourse with the outside world was very precarious from 1848 to 1851, and even after that for some time no regular communication was kept up in the winter. In the winter of 1850-1 ten days or two weeks sometimes elapsed without a mail.

Mr. Godfrey held his office until 1852, when he was succeeded by Luther Patch. Mr. White, W. W. Wales and General H. P. Van Cleve successfully officiated as postmasters—the last named holding the office at the time of its discontinuance on the East Side. The office had no permanent abiding place. It was first removed to the store occupied by J. H. Stevens & Co., at the corner of Main and Pine streets. Later to the old Winslow House, on the site now occupied by the Exposition building. On the closing of that hotel, about the beginning of the war, the office was again removed to Central avenue, between Main and Second streets. In this location it continued until the office was discontinued, and merged in that on the west side of the river.

A postoffice was established on the west side of the river as early as 1854, and located at the corner of First avenue south and First street. Dr. H. Fletcher was first postmaster. For several years the office often changed locations, either to suit the convenience of postmasters or the shifting population. Its first removal was to Washington avenue, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. The location proving inconvenient and the accommodations inadequate, it was soon removed to the corner of Washington and First avenues south. Still later to Hennepin, between Second street and Washington avenue, being the ground floor of the Atheneum building. On the completion of the city hall the office was removed to that building, and about this time the East Side office was discontinued. Those who have been postmasters on the west side of the river besides Dr. Fletcher are Dr. A. E. Ames, C. Wilcox, S. Hidden, W. P. Ankeny, D. Morgan, Daniel Basset, W. W. McNair, Cyrus Aldrich, Dr. George H. Keith, O. M. Laraway, John J. Ankeny and the present incumbent, Maj. Wm. D. Hale. But few of these are now living. From the city hall the office was removed in 1882 to the Boston Block, corner of Hennepin avenue and Third street. On the burning of that building in 1886, temporary and very inadequate accommodations were leased in the Stillman Block on Fourth street, where the office continued until its removal into the government building, corner of Third street and First avenue south.

Agitation of the question of procuring government aid for the erection of a post office building commenced as early as 1879. Nothing definite, however, was done until 1881, when Hon. W. D. Washburn introduced a bill in the house of representatives providing for an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a postoffice and other government offices at Minneapolis. The bill, however, did not become a law, and another bill from the committee on public buildings and appropriating $125,000 also failed.

Nothing further was done until early in the session of 1882, when Senator Windom introduced a bill in the senate, appropriating $175,000 for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a government building. This bill became a law, the amount that was appropriated, how-

ever, being reduced to $60,000. The amount was absurdly small. Advertisements for bids for a site, however, were published in May, 1882, and 18 bids received. A commission consisting of Architect James G. Hill, E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, and S. G. Hadley, of Waterloo, N. Y., was appointed to select a site. As usual in such cases there was much discussion and somewhat heated controversy among property holders and citizens in different locations as to the site. The commission, however, finally decided to purchase of John S. Pillsbury the site where the building now stands for the sum of $50,000. Plans were prepared, and it was soon discovered that the site was quite inadequate, and an adjoining tract was purchased for $42,000.

So far as the location is concerned, although there was then considerable diversity of opinion, it is now generally conceded that the site is as well adapted for the purpose designed as any that could then be secured at a reasonable figure. It is fairly near the present center of business. It was then almost universally conceded that it should not go above Hennepin avenue, and neither on Hennepin or Nicollet avenues, within a reasonable distance from the river, could ground be secured at a price which the government would be willing to pay. It may be a matter of interest in the future at least, not only to see what sites were then deemed suitable (by the persons offering them, though probably the commission never considered a number of the same), as well as valuations placed on them. The following is taken from the *Minneapolis Evening Star*, of August 6th, 1889, which also contained quite a full history of the office from its first establishment on the west side of the river:

No. 1. O. A. Pray—Premises corner Fourth street and Fourth avenue south. 129x180 feet. Price, $35,000.

No. 2. S. H. Mattison—Premises corner of Third street and Fourth avenue south, block 67, 180x120 feet. Price, $32,000.

No. 3. H. A. Gale, agent—Premises corner Hennepin avenue and First street, block 13, 120x280 feet. Price, $60,000.

No. 4. Chas. A. Nimocks—Parts of lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, in block 86, 230x120 feet. Price, $60,000.

No. 5. H. G. Harrison—Parts of lots 1, 2 and 3, corner Third street and First avenue north, 120x160 feet. Price, $20,000.

No. 6. George Huhn—Premises corner First avenue north and Second street, block 35, 180x120 feet. Price, $35,000.

No. 7. W. W. McNair—Premises corner First avenue north and Fifth street, block 2, 120x180 feet. Price, $25,000.

No. 8. Franklin Steele, Jr.—Parts of block 14, bounded by First street south, First avenue south and High street. 180 feet on First street south, 155 feet on First avenue south, and 180 feet on High street. Price, $53,100.

No. 9. Charles Rees—Lots 10, 9 and part of lot 8, block 78, corner second avenue south and Fourth street, 155x156 feet, price, $52,500. Also, lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 225, corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south, 165x264 feet. Price, $32,000.

No. 10. J. E. Bell—Premises corner Third street and Second avenue north, block 69, 120x180 feet. Price, $51,000.

No. 11. J. W. Johnson—Premises corner Third street and Second avenue north, lots 9 and 10, block 60, 120x180 feet. Price, $48,000.

No. 12. Richard Chute—Premises parts of block 11, St. Anthony's Falls, 126 feet on Central avenue, 244 feet on Fourth street, and 126 feet on First avenue southeast. Price, $1.

No. 13. Koon, Merrill & Keith and Bovey & De Laittre, lots 1 and 2, block 48, corner Third street and Fourth avenue south, 132x165 feet. Price, $45,000.

No. 14. George A. Camp—Lot 6 and part of lot 7, block No. 1 of Hoag's addition, 110 feet on Fifth street and 170 feet on First avenue north. Price, $12,000.

No. 15. Charles Rees—Additional. Corner Eighth street and Second avenue south, four full one-fourth acre lots, each 66 feet by 165 feet, the 165 feet on Second avenue, 264 feet by 165 feet. Price, $32,000. (See No. 9.)

No. 16. A. M. Hole—Premises corner Fourth street and Second avenue north, lots 1, 2 and 3 in block 60, 198x150. Price, $47,000.

No. 17. George A. Brackett—Lots No. 10, 11 and 12, block 21, northeast corner of First avenue

south and Second street, 155x155 feet. Price, $40,000.

No. 18. Charles A. Pillsbury for John S. Pillsbury—Premises corner Third street and First avenue south, block 64, 120x157 feet. Price, $50,000.

Excavations for the new building began in 1883, and in April, 1886, the first foundation stone was laid. Isaac Hodgson, of Minneapolis, was the architect in charge from August 5, 1883, until August 10th, 1884. He was then succeeded by E. F. Bassford, of St. Paul, who had prepared new plans. On July 1st, 1889, he was succeeded by Frank Grygla, of Minneapolis, who served as superintendent until the completion of the building. James Bradley has filled the position as engineer since 1885. The whole amount of appropriations made for the building and site to completion is $641,614.56.

The building is in every way suitable and convenient for the purpose designed. In architectural appearance it is not imposing—indeed the limited space it occupies, and the very meagre appropriations made by the government for the purpose, did not admit of any scope for display by the architect. He had to accommodate himself to the means at his command. He is not to be blamed. But already it is evident that the site selected was far too small. It apparently admits of no additions. And yet it is manifest that if the growth of the city continues in the next ten years in the same proportion as in the past ten, the present accommodations will be found quite inadequate.

The site on which the building stands is 150x125 feet, and the building itself is three and a half stories high, with a central tower on Third street front 152 feet in height, and smaller towers at the corners 88 feet high. A clock with a dial five feet in diameter is placed in the main tower. The style of architecture is Romanesque. The material used in the construction of the walls is Ohio sandstone, the foundation being of St. Cloud granite and Mankato limestone. Granite columns are used for trimmings. There are two public entrances, one on Third street, the other on First avenue.

The main portion of the first floor is devoted wholly to the working force of the post office. Here a room 100 feet square, and lighted by an immense sky light 50 feet square, is separated from the corridors by an elaborate and handsomely finished screen of red oak, some 10 feet high. In this screen are numerous windows for the use of the public in transacting business with the office.

The second story of the building is used for United States court rooms—two, one 35x60 feet, and one 30x50, and also for offices for district attorney, United States marshal, and clerks and assistants. The present district attorney is the Hon. Eugene Hay, appointed by President Harrison, and residing in Minneapolis. On the second floor are also the offices of the deputy collector of internal revenue and special agent of the United States treasury department.

On the third floor is the offices of deputy collector of customs and assistants. Geo. W. Marchant, Esq., was appointed to this office (and custodian of the building) April 17th, 1890, and has been a resident of Minneapolis for many years and an active business man. He was appointed under the provisions of a special act of congress, approved March 8th, 1890, entitled "An Act to constitute Minneapolis a sub.port of entry and delivery in the collection district of Minnesota and for other purposes." The office was opened for business September 1st, 1890. Before this the custom house business of Minneapoils was transacted at St. Paul, at great inconvenience to our merchants. During the first year after the opening of the office, the busi-

THE NEW POSTOFFICE.

ness receipts of the office fell little short of $100,000, and are rapidly increasing. It is not only a great convenience to our citizens, but will greatly aid in swelling the volume of business of this city. Mr. Marchant has seven assistants and employees under his charge.

On the fourth floor are the offices of signal service and of the railway mail service.

Edward F. Waite, special examiner of pensions, J. W. Lawrence, special agent of treasury department, and J. H. Harmon, weather observer, are all residents in Minneapolis.

Perhaps no statistics more correctly represent the growth of a city than those pertaining to the business of the postoffice. In some one department of business in a city there might be for a year, or even series of years, a large increase, and yet it might be entirely fallacious to reason that there must be a corresponding increase in many other branches. Such large increase might even effect the postal business but slightly. But the postoffice in a business way reaches the whole community and represents its business activity and growth. While not affording an accurate measure of such growth in detail it fairly illustrates the aggregate. The condensed statement following will, therefore, be of interest. It has before been stated that the first quarter's receipts of the office, after being established on the west side of the river in 1854, were $7.79:

For the year 1854	$138.71
Fifth year, 1859	2,234.05
Tenth year, 1864	4,467.33
Fifteenth year, 1869	18,882.64
Twentieth year, 1874	40,670.90
Twenty-fifth year, 1879	63,886.45
Thirtieth year, 1884	178,218.97
Thirty-fifth year, 1889	302,589.25
Thirty-seventh year, 1891	361,648.00

On February 1st, 1888, the postoffice department authorized the establishment of four postal stations or branch offices in this city with money order, registry and stamp selling facilities. The fifth one was also added to the list April 1st, 1891. The stations are advantageously located, with a view to accommodate suburban centers of business and population. The business transacted at these stations for the past year fully justifies their establishment.

The present force employed in the postoffice consists of the postmaster and 65 clerks, including assistant postmaster, division superintendents and chief clerks. There are ninety carriers and ten substitute carriers. The entire business has been reduced to a complete system, affording as good postal facilities as those enjoyed by any city in the country, (and far superior to many) and is at present under the efficient management of Maj. W. D. Hale. It is not claimed that the system is perfect, but as nearly so as the exigencies of a government office will permit in as rapidly growing a city as this.

WILLIAM DINSMORE HALE. Maj. Hale, as the genial postmaster of Minneapolis is familiarly known, has been a resident of the City of Minneapolis for 24 years, and among its busiest workers in building up the lumber and milling industries.

He came here at the termination of his service in the army, in September, 1867, and entered the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company as clerk, under D. C. Shepherd, then occupying the brick block at Washington and Second avenues, now the St. James Hotel. Upon the transfer of that road to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company in the following December, he entered the office of W. D. Washburn & Co. as clerk and bookkeeper. In 1872 he was made agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and administered the affairs of the water

W. D. Hale

power for the ensuing five years. Upon the death of G. M. Stickney he was taken into the partnership of W. D. Washburn & Co. in 1876, and continued manager of its business until its incorporation as the Washburn Mill company, and of that corporation until the close of its business in 1889. The transactions of these companies were of great magnitude and variety. In the lumber department the logs were cut upon the lands of the company on Rum river and the Upper Mississippi, and driven to the booms of the Mississippi. There were two mammoth saw mills operated—one at Anoka and one at Minneapolis, and lumber yards established for storing and drying the lumber. As much as 25,000,000 feet of pine lumber were manufactured in a single year. In the milling department the company from 1881 operated two flouring mills—the Palisade at Minneapolis, of 1,800 barrels daily capacity, and the Lincoln at Anoka, of 700 barrels capacity. They began the manufacture of flour at the time the new process of rolls was substituted for that of mill stones, and enjoyed the advantage which that improved process gave before it was generally introduced elsewhere.

It will be readily appreciated that the successful conduct of so extensive and varied operations would task the mental resources and physical strength of their manager. But Maj. Hale was equal to the task. He mastered the multitudes of details and carried along the business as smoothly as the running of a well oiled machine, and ever presented himself to his friends with a smile as genial as though he was a gentleman of elegant leisure.

To his ability to select fit assistants, a faculty characteristic of all successful men, and his talent for systematizing complicated affairs Maj. Hale attributes in a great measure his business success.

In addition to the care of his private business Maj. Hale was, through the years 1875 to 1881, a director and secretary and treasurer of the Minneapolis & Duluth Railway Company under the presidency of Isaac Atwater; and also a director from 1875 to 1881, and secretary from 1878 to 1881, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company under the presidency of W. D. Washburn,—a period when these roads were organized and under construction—devolving upon him no little responsibility as well as a vast amount of routine work.

In 1884 Maj. Hale was nominated by both political parties as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Minneapolis, and elected without opposition. At the expiration of his term of three years he was re-elected again for a second term, which was extended one year by act of the legislature, and thus served seven years without compensation in that most responsible public office, requiring the exercise of good judgment and the employment of the most delicate tact.

Before coming to Minneapolis Maj. Hale had resided at Cannon Falls, Goodhue County, where he came in 1856, but returned East and taught school the following winter, and then went to Kansas where he spent the next two years, but without making a permanent location. Returning to Cannon Falls in 1859 he purchased a prairie farm, and employed the following two years in its cultivation, raising crops of wheat, which he was afterwards so largely to manufacture into flour. At the session of the Minnesota Legislature of 1861 he was elected enrolling clerk of the Senate, where the writer of this sketch first made his acquaintance, which has ripened into an appreciative friendship.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he volunteered as a private in

Company E of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, was appointed sergeant of the company, and upon the organization of the regiment was promoted sergeant-major, and performed the clerical duties of adjutant of the regiment. After rendezvousing at Fort Snelling the regiment proceeded in November, 1861, to Kentucky, where it was occupied in guard duty with frequent collisions with the enemy. Being captured in Tennessee in July, 1862, in a raid by Gen. Forest, the enlisted men were paroled—the officers taken south—and returned to Minnesota, where they joined Gen. Sibley's command in the Indian campaign during the summer of 1862. Exchanged in December of that year, returning to Tennessee in January of 1863, the regiment engaged in active campaigning, and participated in the capture of Vicksburg on the fourth day of July 1863, and of Little Rock September 10th, 1863. At the organization of the Fourth Regiment of Colored United States Artillery he was transferred at the request of the commander of the Regiment and appointed adjutant, and afterwards major, and stationed chiefly at Fort Halleck, Columbus, Kentucky. He served with the artillery for two and a half years, until mustered out of service in February, 1866. Allured by his agricultural tastes and experience he took a plantation in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and planted and gathered a crop of cotton. The following January his plantation life was succeeded by a call of the government to serve as agent of the Freedman's Bureau, in which capacity he was during the summer the governor and autocrat of two Arkansas counties. This duty over he came to Minneapolis as above related.

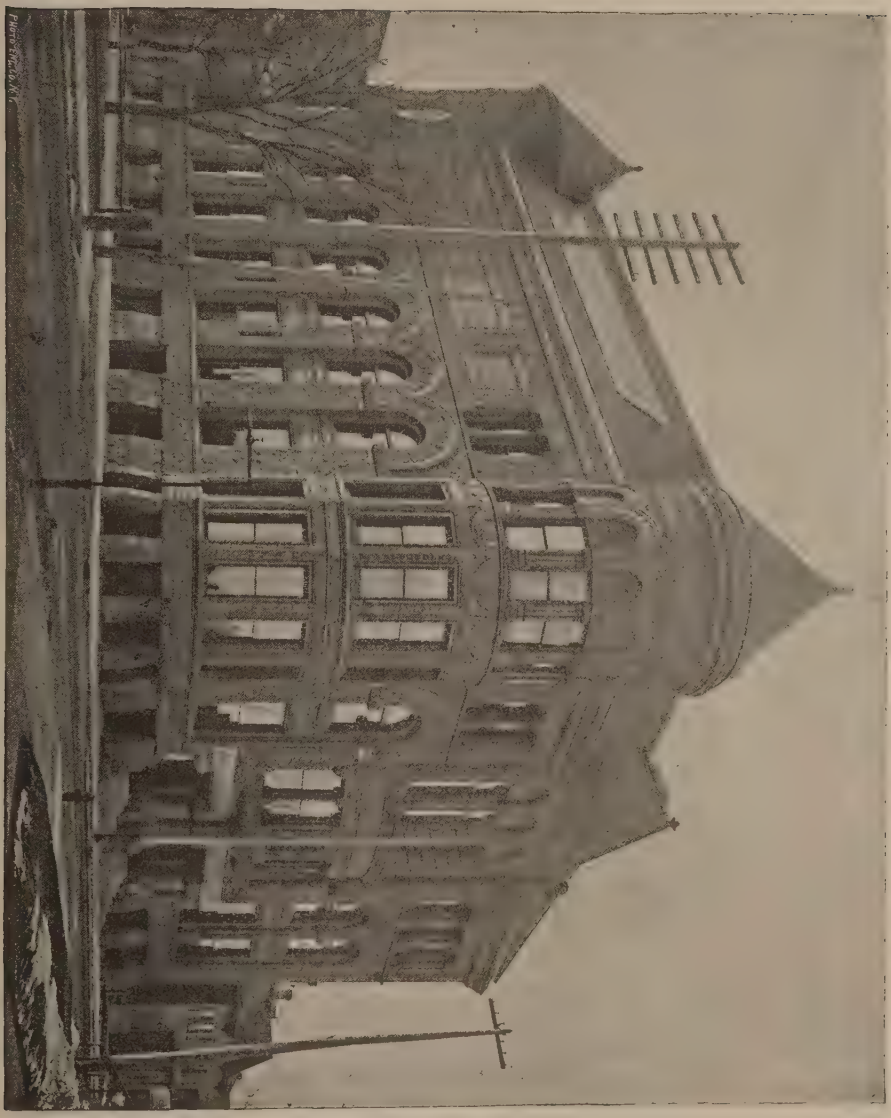
Maj. Hale was born at Norridgewock, Maine, August 16th, 1836. His father was Eusebius Hale, a Congregational minister, and his mother Philena (Dinsmore) Hale. The Hale's were of English ancestry, while the Dinsmore's were descendents of John Dinsmore, who imigrated to New Hampshire from the north of Ireland in 1723, but whose forefathers came from the low lands of Scotland. The family removed from Maine to Long Island in 1852. Maj. Hale received an academic education, and the four last winters before coming West to remain, taught school on Long Island. He has been twice married, first in 1864 to Sarah Baker, who died in Minneapolis in 1868, and second in 1870 to Flora A. Hammond. Of this last union two sons and two daughters cheer and adorn his happy home, and an infant child has passed from it.

Since August 1st, 1890, Maj. Hale has been postmaster of the city of Minneapolis, occupying the government building on Third street and First avenue south, and administering the office with an urbanity and efficiency born of his varied business and official experience.

THE ATHENEUM AND PUBLIC LIBRARY. The Public Library is, to a great extent, the outgrowth and expansion of the old Atheneum, a stockholders corporation originated and for many years sustained by the liberality and puplic spirit of many of the old citizens of Minneapolis.

The early records of this association, kept by Mr. Thomas Hale Williams, for many years its able and faithful librarian, show the earnest efforts of many old settlers in founding the institution, several of whom have passed away, but many live to see the ripe fruits of their early efforts, which have resulted even more successfully than their most sanguine hopes could have anticipated.

The first meeting for the purpose of forming a library association was held May 16th, 1859, at which time the late



PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Col. Aldrich offered resolutions as to the importance of making a nucleus for a library that were unanimously adopted. C. E. Vanderburg, R. R. Nicholas and W. W. McNair were appointed to prepare articles of incorporation. At the next meeting, which occurred May 18th, they reported that it was not expedient to organize a corporate body, and at that meeting the Young Men's Library Association was organized, a constitution adopted and officers elected. The preamble stated "That we, the citizens of Minneapolis, believing that the cause of truth, morality and virtue can be greatly aided and established through the instrumentality of a public library, lectures and debates, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association." The officers elected were as follows: David Charlton, president; Charles E. Vanderburg and E. H. Bates, vice-presidents; W. C. Reems, recording secretary; W. W. McNair, corresponding secretary; Joseph Dean, treasurer; Thomas Hale Williams, librarian; A. E. Ames, Cyrus Aldrich and David Morgan, executive committee. Among the prominent members not elected to office were; A. L. Bausman, John I. Black, A. B. Russell, Geo. H. Woods, W. D. Washburn, W. D. Babbitt, H. E. Mann, F. R. E. Cornell and R. B. Nicholas.

Bayard Taylor was announced at that meeting as being engaged to lecture in four places in the state, and he was invited to lecture before the association, which invitation he accepted, and sometime afterwards delivered a lecture in the Methodist Church, the receipts of which were $141.25, Mr. Taylor's share being $58.25: incidental expenses amounted to $9.00, so the association netted $74.00 as a munificent sum upon which to commence operations. The constitution was received the following June, and was signed by fifty-four persons, the tax being one dollar. At the same time the plan of a joint stock corporarion was adopted, and the name was changed to that of the "Minneapolis Atheneum," and the association in August expended $106.38 for sixty-eight volumes, and the library was started as an accomplished fact, Mr. Williams, the librarian, giving the necessary room in his store. It may be interesting to note that the books were kept there eight years free of rent.

In January, 1860, a meeting was held and the form for a charter was adopted, which was sent to the legislature and returned as "unconstitutional." This objection was finally removed and the latter part of January the following list of officers for 1860 were elected: E. S. Jones, president; Wm. F. Russell, vice-president; John S. Young, secretary; James Dean, treasurer; Cyrus Aldrich, Thomas Hale Williams and David Morgan, directors. The first annual meeting was held in the following February and it was decided to levy an annual tax of two dollars per share on all shares represented when the act of incorporation was passed. The annual report showed the receipts to have been $308.78, of which $4.27 was the balance on hand, while the Atheneum was out of debt; 235 volumes had been purchased; 215 donated; the membership numbering 66.

The officers for 1861 were: R. R. Nicholas, president; Dr. Anderson, vice-president; J. E. Bell, secretary; W. D. Leonard, treasurer; D. Morgan, W. W. McNair and Thomas Hale Williams, directors. An assessment of two dollars per year was levied, and in February, 1862, the directors reported that notwithstanding the war and hard times, 263 volumes had been added to the library, of which 150 were donated. In the same report we are told that Col. Aldrich, then in congress, "lent his valuable aid in obtaining supplies for the library, and Hon. H. M. Rice assisted in a like manner,

and that the books donated were most valuable works." Also that though the services of Thomas Hale Williams was entirely gratuitous, not one volume had been lost since the library was founded.

The officers elected for 1862 were: David Morgan, president; S. C. Gale, vice-president; D. C. Bell, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer; A. L. Bausman, Franklin Beebe and John H. Green, directors for the year. Two hundred and five volumes had been added and the funds on hand at the close amounted to $18.94.

The officers chosen for 1863 were: David Morgan, president; John S. Walker, vice-president; D. C. Bell, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer; O. W. Laraway, S. C. Gale and Franklin Beebe, directors. Ninety-seven volumes were added during the year, making the total 1,020, and it was found that one book had been lost—the first on record. The total number of shares now amounted to 85.

The new officers for 1864 were; David Morgan, president; Rev. Robert A. Strong, vice-president; E. P. Humphrey, secretary; Thos. H. Williams, treasurer; F. Beebe, A. L. Bausman and John S. Walker, directors. Even the high prices incident to the protracted war did not hinder the prosperity of the institution, and 116 volumes were added the next year; M. S. Wilkinson and Ignatius Donnelly aiding the good work.

In 1865, S. C. Gale was president; W. A. Newton, vice-president; E. P. Humphrey, secretary; T. H. Williams, treasurer; D. B. Knickerbocker, D. Morgan and D. C. Bell, directors. Here commenced the real growth of the Atheneum, when, in 1865, the proposition to purchase a lot and erect a building was referred to the directors. At the next meeting (1866) it was announced that $5,000 of the $7,500 required for that purpose had been pledged. At that time the Association had 1,290 volumes.

The new board of directors (1886) was composed as follows: S. C. Gale, president; W. A. Newton, vice-president; J. A. Wolverton, secretary; Thos. Hale Williams, treasurer; David Morgan, D. C. Bell and Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, directors. Mr. Newton afterwards resigned, and Dr. A. L. Bausman was elected vice-president. The receipts during the year were $485.13 and the expenses $484.77, showing that "margins" were not large in that day. The whole number of shares ($5.00 each) was 164, of which 132 were subject to taxation. The next year (1867) the old board was re-elected, with two exceptions: Franklin Beebe becoming vice-president and Dr. Bausman succeeding Mr. Bell as director.

Mr. Dorillus Morrison was elected president in 1868 Geo. B. Wright, secretary; Paris Gibson, director, in place of Dr. Bausman; the other officers being unchanged. In the treasurer's report, dated February 4th, 1868, occur the first debit and credit items concerning the library building, from which we learn that $8,900 had been received on subscriptions, and $1,634.80 from other sources, and that the total cost of lot and building was $10,693.93, of which $1,500 was paid for the lot. At that time $109.13 was still owing for material.

The receipts for the next year were $2,128.97 from rent, fines and shares. Of Thos. Hale Williams it was said: "As a librarian, his faithful devotion to duty deserves special mention. He has been identified with the library from its inception, and for eight years has served without compensation. His extensive knowledge and experience have contributed materially to the success and prosperity of our library, and he deserves the thanks

of every shareholder of the Atheneum." The number of books then upon the shelves of the library was about 2,000, the result of ten years' growth. Mr. Geo. B. Wright declined a re-election as secretary in 1869, and R. R. Bryant was his successor; all the other officers being re-elected.

The tenth annual report (1870) showed the number of volumes in the library to be 2,269, and 200 shareholders, the officers being Paris Gibson, president; Frank Beebe, vice-president; A. L. Bausman, secretary; Thos. Hale Williams, treasurer; D. Morgan, D. B. Knickerbocker and S. C. Gale, directors.

In 1870, at the death of Dr. Kirby Spencer, for many years a resident of Minneapolis, he left the bulk of his property to trustees for the benefit of the Atheneum—the proceeds of this property to be used for the purchase of books for the library. At that time the property was of the value of only a few thousand dollars; but with the enormous development and growth of the city it has now become worth a quarter of a million dollars or more; the annual income at the present time being about ten thousand dollars, and increasing yearly.

From the report made February 5th, 1872, we gather the following statistics, viz: Income for past year, $1,838.55; expenses, $1,874.92; value of the books in library, $5,500; furniture, $100; library building, $14,500; Spencer estate, $25,000; indebtedness, $5,000; leaving the net value of the property, $40,100. The officers elected that year were: Paris Gibson, president; F. Beebe, vice-presidebt; A. L. Bausman, secretary; Thos. Hale Williams, treasurer; O. V. Tousley, S. C. Gale and R. E. Grimshaw, directors.

From the annual report made in 1874 it appears that the receipts for the previous year were $2,638.96, and the expenses $2,610.93. The receipts for the next year had risen to $5,443.65 and the expenses to $1,750.92. Over $3,500 of this amount was received from the first installment of the Spencer fund.

The officers for 1875 were: R. J. Baldwin, president; F. Beebe, vice-president; Dr. Bausman, secretary; Thos. H. Williams, treasurer and librarian; Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, Geo. B. Young and Mr. Baker, directors.

From the annual report of February 1st, 1876, it appears that the whole number of books in the library was then 3,714. The receipts for the previous year were $4,988.61; expenses, $4,902.76. The officers were re-elected, excepting Rev. E. D. Neil, vice-president, in place of F. Beebe, and Paris Gibson, director.

At the annual meeting held in February, 1877, there were 274 shareholders belonging to the association. The receipts for the year were $3,078.98, and the expenses, $2,905.04. Up to this time the library had been run as a close corporation for the benefit of its shareholders or cash depositors only. It seemed to be regarded as an institution originating with certain individuals who had contributed money and time to secure a library, and that whoever sought its advantages must do so under its restricted rules and regulations.

As no public library existed in the city, the idea of transforming this into such shape that it would fill the place of such an institution was conceived, and the movement which resulted finally in the development of the public library scheme and the construction of the magnificent building in which the Antheneum is now so satisfactorily located, was begun at the annual meeting in February, 1877. This movement originated with Mr. T. B. Walker, who for some time prior to the annual meeting consulted with numbers of the old original shareholders, and, with the hearty approval

of nearly all who were consulted, received their proxies with which to elect a board of officers favorable to the most liberal policy consistent with the welfare of the library. The movement was opposed by Mr. Thomas Hale Williams with a few adherents, who attempted to procure proxies enough to counteract the movement and prevent the consummation of what he then considered a revolutionary scheme. But Mr. Walker's proxies, together with the direct votes of the shareholders who attended the meeting, very largely outnumbered those of Mr. Williams, and a board was elected consisting of Prof. O. V. Tousley, president; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, vice-president; Rev. H. A. Stimson, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer and librarian; directors, H. G. Harrison, S. C. Gale and T. B. Walker. At that meeting was also passed a resolution allowing the regular $10 memberships to be sold on the basis of $3 cash and the remainder in annual installments of $1 each, subject as other memberships to the annual assessment, which had formerly been $3, but was at this meeting reduced to $1.50. The new directory pulled out the several partitions on the library floor of the building and changed it into a large reading room; took the books from the side shelves and put them in alcoves; made the reading room free for general use, and in every respect placed it within the reach of those who were most in need of library accommodations as far as consistent with the interests of the association. The library hours were extended from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m., and the public invited to a free use of the room. The charge for readers (not shareholders) was reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents per week. The reading room was also opened on Sundays in order to gather in those who might otherwise be disposed to frequent saloons or other evil places. Miss Grace Lyon was appointed assistant librarian to aid Mr. Williams in extra work caused by the increased use of the library.

At the annual meeting held February 5th, 1878, the income for the preceding year was reported at $2,326.64 and the expenditures $2,210.55. Thre were 6,696 volumes in the library. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: H. T. Wells, president; J. H. Tuttle, vice-president; Rev. H. A. Stimson, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer; T. B. Walker, H. G. Harrison and Geo. Bradley, directors. Mr. H. T. Wells resigned his position on the board and Mr. W. W. McNair was elected president in his place. Mr. H. G. Harrison resigned as director and W. H. Hinkle was elected in his place.

At the annual meeting held February 4th, 1879, W. W. McNair was elected president; Franklin Beebee, vice-president; C. M. Loring, secretary; T. H. Williams, treasurer; Geo. Bradley, C. A. Pillsbury, T. B. Walker, directors. The general receipts for 1878 were $2,108.42, and expenses $2,194.07. The receipts from the Spencer fund for 1878 were $1,667.08. Number of volumes in the library 7,414; number of books drawn during the year, 11,128. Outstanding original library debt, $4,225.

The record of the annual meeting held February 1st, 1880, does not show the treasurer's report for the preceding year. There were 8,380 volumes in the library. At that meeting J. E. Bell was elected president; R. W. Laing, vice-president; C. McC. Reeve, treasurer; directors, T. B. Walker, C. M. Loring and C. A. Bovey. At that meeting there were 504 regular fully paid up shares reported. There were also 175 certificates and shares sold on the partial payment plan. Total number of books drawn during the year 11,202. The following resolution was passed at this meeting: "That

we heartily approve of the liberal policy pursued by the management during the past year, and that the board of directors be and are hereby instructed to pursue the same policy inaugurated by the shareholders at their last annual meeting and followed by the management during the past year."

The opponents of the new management raised a question of the legal right of the stockholders to issue memberships without the full payment being made in cash; the method of selling shares on time was dispensed with, and a resolution passed by the stockholders authorizing the issuance of certificates at the price of $4 each, which entitled the holder to all the advantages of the library excepting the right to vote, and subject to the same annual assessment as regular memberships. This change avoided a suit at law, as there were no legal objections to this proceedure. During this and the three preceding years there was carried on through the press a vigorous discussion regarding the management of the library during that time, and the course of Mr. Walker was criticised in controlling the elections and policy of the association through the agency of the proxies which he had at first gathered up, and afterwards by the agency of nearly 100 regular memberships, which he purchased for the treble purpose of avoiding the proxy trouble, and also to furnish money to help cover the deficiencies in the increased expenditures, and to use the certificates for loaning to persons not able to purchase shares and pay assessments. It was claimed that the course pursued was the subversion of the rights of the stockholders and not in accordance with the intention of its founders and the provisions of the charter, and against the best interests of the library. Mr. Walker defended his course and the management of the library in various communications at different times during the several years, claiming that the course pursued met with the approval of a large majority of the shareholders and would eventually prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Williams became so dissatisfied with the management of the library that he resigned his position as librarian on the 11th day of February, 1890. Thus after 20 years of faithful and laborious work Mr. Williams terminated his official connection with the institution as treasurer and librarian. During a large part of this time his services were gratuitous, and for much of the balance were but partially paid compared with their actual value. His compensation, however, is in the fact that the institution which he has so well loved and served has at length been placed on a secure foundation, and housed in an edifice of which the city and state may justly be proud. After Mr. William's resignation Prof. R. W. Laing, of the State University, was elected at a small salary, $300 per year, to devote a certain amount of time to the general superintendency of the library, the work to be done principally by his assistants.

At the annual meeting held February 1st, 1881, the total income for the year 1880 was shown to be $2,296.32, the expenditures, $1,780.16, and the number of volumes in the library, 8,947. Mr. J. E. Bell was elected president; Dr. R. W. Laing, vice-president; W. H. Hinkle, secretary; Chas. McC. Reeve, treasurer; and Dr. Laing, librarian; Mr. T. B. Walker, C. A. Bovey and H. G. O. Morrison were elected directors.

There being no annual meetings in the springs of 1882 and 1883, the records for these years are not given. The officers elected at the annual meeting of 1881 held over to the spring of 1884.

At the annual meeting held February 20th, 1884, the income for the preceding

year was reported at $2,463.75, and the expenditures, $2,443.91. J. E. Bell was elected president; R. W. Laing, vice-president; Samuel Hill, secretary; Chas. McC. Reeve, treasurer, and Herbert Putnam, librarian; the directors for the year were T. B. Walker, Dr. A. C. Fairbairn, Judge J. P. Rea.

At the annual meeting in February, 1885, the income for the preceding year was reported at $2,849.19; the total expenditures, $2,473.32. J. E. Bell was elected president; Dr. R. W. Laing, vice-president; Herbert Putnam, secretary; C. McC. Reeve, treasurer; Herbert Putnam, librarian; Dr. A. C. Fairbairn, T. B. Walker and Samuel Hill, directors.

At the annual meeting held February 1st, 1886, J. E. Bell was elected president; Samuel Hill, vice-president; Herbert Putnam, secretary; C. McC. Reeve, treasurer; directors: T. B. Walker, Rev. J. McGolrick, Dr. A. C. Fairbairn.

In 1886, Mr. T. B. Walker, being a member of the new public library board, resigned his position in the Atheneum, not desiring to hold a position in both organizations. During the many years of his connection with the Atheneum he refused to accept the presidency of the Atheneum Board, which he was annually urged to do, being willing to act only in the capacity of a director. Hon. S. P. Snider was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Walker's resignation. The directors of the Atheneum association, approved by the stockholders, sold the Atheneum ground and building for $21,500, and also entered into a contract with the public library board providing for the removal of the Atheneum to the new library building as soon as it was ready for occupancy; that the city should pay all the expenses of carrying out this contract; that is, "said second party will pay for the removal of said library to the public library building, including the expense of making and cataloguing the same, the salary of the assistant librarian, provided for in this agreement, keeping the library in repair, re-binding and cataloguing books, re-placing lost books, binding periodicals and unbound publications, pay all premiums for insuring said property, and, in short, that it, the second party, will pay all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in the proper care of the said library of said party of the first part." The contract to run for 95 years and the books of the Atheneum to be free for the use of the public, as well as its stockholders.

The board of officers and directors have remained the same through the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, excepting that the removal of Rev. J. McGolrick to Duluth left a vacancy which has been filled by Mr. E. C. Whitney. Mr. Herbert Putnam has continued in the position of librarian from 1884 to 1892, and has filled the position with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the officers of the association and to the officers generally. His recent resignation to take effect January 1st will lose to the city an accomplished librarian and citizen.

February 2nd, 1892, James K. Hosmer, of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected librarian to succeed Mr. Putnam at a salary of $3,000 per annum. From the *Minneapolis Times* of Feb. 3rd, 1892, we take the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. Hosmer:

James Kendall Hosmer, the newly elected librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was born in Northfield, Massachussetts, January 29th, 1834, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He remained there four years longer and received the degrees A. B. and A. M. During the civil war, according to Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography, he served in the Forty-second Regiment of Massachusetts's volunteers. He was a professor in Antioch College from 1866 to 1872, and was also librarian there. From 1872 to 1874 he occupied the chair of English and German litera-

ture in the University of Missouri, and in 1884 he was elected to a similar position in the Washington University of St. Louis. He has held this position since, now nearly 18 years. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin. For six years he has been chairman of the book committee of the St. Louis Library, besides a member of the executive.

He has had much to do with the cataloguing and the management of the reading room, and is thoroughly familiar with all the requirements of a large library. Besides his work mentioned above he has an extensive reputation as an author and a historian. Among the books that he has written are: "Life of Samuel Adams," "Short History of Anglo-Saxon Liberty," "A Short History of German Literature," "History of the Jews," "Color Guard," and "The Life of Young Sir Henry Vane," and many others. Dr. Hosmer has a wife and three children, which he will bring with him to this city."

The library has found a permanent home where all interests are harmonized, all parties are satisfied, and the whole city rejoices in a free public library that has no equal in the West, if in the nation.

This brief review of the library from its inception to the present time can give but little more than the names of those mostly interested in its development, and the official position of many, who, without compensation or expectation of reward of any kind other than to see a successful library established, gave their time and work freely to accomplish this most unusually satisfactory result.

But the history of the institution would be incomplete without a further account of the important steps taken from about the year 1884, which have resulted in the erection of one of the most imposing and elegant public buildings in Minneapolis, the library building at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Tenth street. Indeed, there can be no doubt but that for the purpose for which it was designed there is no handsomer building in the United States.

Through the educating influence of the discussions, frequently quite bitter, concerning the management of the Atheneum, and the advantages which were derived by the public from the more free and liberal use of the books and rooms of the association, a public feeling favorable to the establishment of a large free public library, to include or supplement the old Atheneum, became very general throughout the city.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Atheneum held November 15th, 1884, a communication was received from the Academy of Science asking for a conference with the Board, having in view the consideration of a plan for a Library and Science Art building. A reply was made favoring the conference. At this meeting the Board adopted a memorial addressed to the city council proposing a joint effort on the part of the city, the Atheneum association, the Academy of Science and Art Society, in the construction of a public library building to embrace all four organizations; the Atheneum to sell its library building and ground and use the proceeds, above its debts, in the enterprise, and place its present and future collection of books in the building for the use of the public, the city to pay running expenses, etc. Also asking the council to confer on the subject.

On November 22d, 1884, a joint meeting was held, embracing J. E. Bell, T. B. Walker, Chas. Mc.C. Reeve, Dr. Fairbairn, J. P. Rea and Samuel Hill, representing the Atheneum, and E. M. Johnson and G. W. Cooley representing the city council; S. C. Gale and T. B. Walker on the part of the Academy of Science (Mr. Walker representing the library and academy), and E. H. Moulton, president of the Art Society.

The subject of a public building for use by all the associations represented was discussed at considerable length, and a committee was appointed consist-

ing of Messrs. Walker, Johnson, Gale and Moulton, "Such committee to draw a plan for the union of the various societies and the city in the erection and ownership of the library building and submit such plan to the general committee at its next meeting."

On December 7th another general committee meeting was held at which all the representatives were present. A report was presented by Mr. Walker from the special committee appointed at last meeting proposing "That the cost of the proposed building and site should not exceed $150,000. That this sum should be raised one-half by private subscription, one-half by bonds secured by mortgage on the property itself, and that these bonds should be paid off from a sinking fund provided by an annual appropriation on the part of the city, such appropriation to be in the form of an annual levy of one-quarter of one mill on the total valuation of the city; the current expenses of the library to be paid out of the same fund; the title of both building and site to be in the city." This report was referred to the committee of the council.

At another meeting held December 20th, all the representatives being present, Mr. Johnson, of the council committee, made a verbal report recommending certain amendments to the plan of union submitted to them at the preceding meeting, namely; that the city should be asked to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $100,000 to be turned into the building fund, provided, however, that the total amount subscribed by the city towards the building should not exceed the amount contributed from outside sources for the same purpose, and also recommending an elective board, "like the board of education." Mr. Gale moved that the plan as outlined be amended so that the citizens contribute $50,000 and the city $100,000 in bonds, which was approved as the joint sense of the various committees. To Messrs. E. M. Johnson, Samuel Hill and J. B. Atwater we are indebted for the admirable library law which our magnificent library has established. As this law is of public interest it is here inserted in full:

SECTION 1. An act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the charter of the city of Minneapolis," approved March 8, 1881, is hereby amended by adding to the end of such act the following: Chapter 12, section 1, there is hereby created and established in and for the city of Minneapolis a board which shall be styled the "library board of the city of Minneapolis," said board shall have power to establish and maintain in the city of Minneapolis public libraries and reading rooms, galleries of art and museums for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said city, and for the purpose of so doing it shall have the following powers, that is to say: It may adopt a common seal and be capable of suing and being sued, and of taking by gift, grant, purchase, devise, bequest or otherwise, any real and personal property and of using, selling, controlling, conveying and enjoying the same and of entering into, making, performing and enforcing contracts. It may make and publish from time to time by-laws for its own guidance, rules and regulations for the government of its agents, servants and employes and for the government and regulation of the libraries and other collections under its control. It may hire or erect and maintain as it shall deem best, buildings suitable for the purpose contemplated by this act, but it shall never erect any buildings upon land to which it has not the title in fee simple. It may appoint all necessary agents and employes, fix their compensation, and may remove such appointees. It shall have the expenditure of all moneys collected by taxation or otherwise and placed to the credit of the library fund, and shall, in addition to the herein enumerated powers, have full powers and authority to undertake and perform every act necessary or proper to carry out the spirit and intent of this act.

SEC. 2. Said library board shall consist of the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, the president of the board of education of the city of Minneapolis, the president of the university of the state of Minnesota, who shall be members *ex officio* thereof, and six other members who shall be elected from time to time, as herein provided, by the legal voters

of the city of Minneapolis, and who shall be resident and qualified electors of said city.

At the annual city election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1886, there shall be elected two library directors for the term of six years, and thereafter there shall every second year be elected two library directors for the term of six years from the third Tuesday in April after their election. In case any library director shall die, resign, remove from the district or otherwise vacate his office for more than one year before the expiration of his term of office, a library director may be chosen at the annual election after such vacancy shall occur, to fill the place for the unexpired term of the director so vacating.

SEC. 3. All elections for library director shall be at the annual city election, and as a part of such city election, and such library directors shall be voted for upon a separate ballot, and a separate ballot-box shall be provided at each precinct, which shall be kept by the judges to receive the ballots of such persons as are entitled to vote for such library directors. The judges of elections shall make returns of the votes cast for library directors, and the city council shall canvass the same as in the case of city officers. The city clerk shall forthwith notify the persons elected of their election, and in all matters not herein specially provided for, touching such election, the rules provided for the election of city officers of said city shall apply.

SEC. 4. Every library director, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the city clerk of said city, an oath or affirmation that he will support the constitution and laws of the state of Minnesota, and discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability. The officers of the library board of the city of Minneapolis shall consist of a president and secretary, who shall be the library directors. The city treasurer shall be the treasurer of the board and the comptroller shall perform such duties in connection therewith as are hereinafter prescribed. The secretary of the board and the city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis shall each, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute and deliver to the library board of the city of Minneapolis a good and sufficient bond, payable to the library board of the city of Minneapolis, in such sums as shall be fixed upon by the board, and with sureties, who shall be freeholders of said city and shall be approved by the board, and who shall justify in the aggregate to double the amount of the bond, conditioned that the principal in the bond shall well and faithfully perform and discharge all the duties of his office and pay and turn over to his successor to whomsoever the board may direct, all moneys and every valuable thing which shall come into his hands by virtue of his office belonging to said board. Such bonds shall be filed for safe keeping with the city comptroller of the city of Minneapolis.

SEC. 5. The president, or in his absence a president pro tempore, shall preside at all the meetings of the board and sign all orders on the treasurer for all moneys voted to be paid, and shall perform all duties necessary for the transaction of the business of the board, and which are usually performed by the president of a corporation. The secretary, or in his absence the secretary pro tempore, shall keep a full and fair record of all the proceedings of the board at its meetings, and shall draw and attest all orders drawn upon the treasurer, and keep a record thereof showing the date, numbers, amount, purpose for which drawn, and names and payee of each order separately. All such orders shall be made payable to the order of the payee therein named, and shall not be paid without his endorsement, either personally or by his authorized agent or attorney. The secretary shall perform such other duties as are usually performed by such officer or as may be directed by the board, and shall draw no orders on the treasurer except such as have been allowed by the board by a majority vote of all its members taken by ayes and nays and entered on the record of the proceeding of the board. The city comptroller shall keep the regular books of account of the board, in which he shall enter all indebtedness of such board and which shall at all times show the precise financial condition of said board, the amount of bonds, orders, or other evidences of indebtedness outstanding and the redemption of the same when redeemed, and shall contersign all bonds, orders or other evidences of said board, and keep an exact account thereof, showing to whom and for what purpose issued and the amount of each, and all moneys received or paid out by the city treasurer on account of said board. All claims allowed by the board shall be audited by the city comptroller. The city treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys of the board and pay the same out only upon order signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board and contersigned by the comptroller and endorsed by the payee, and shall keep full books, records and vouchers of all his transactions. He shall deposit the moneys of said board as the moneys of the city of Minneapolis in any bank which shall be designated by the city council of said city as depositories of funds of said city, and the funds, while on deposit in such bank shall, for all purposes connected with such deposit,

be regarded as the money of the city of Minneapolis, and may be recovered as such by said city from said banks and the sureties of such banks, upon the bonds said banks which shall execute to the said city, but when drawn or recovered from such banks shall be accounted for to its proper fund. And the treasurer shall have the same exemption respecting such funds deposited in such banks as in respect to other funds of said city. The secretary of the board is hereby forbidden from signing or issuing any orders upon the treasurer of said board, except when there is money in the hands of the treasurer to pay the same. The said board shall never issue any bonds or promissory notes, certificates of indebtedness or other obligation, for the payment of money, except that the same shall be made to come due at a date not later than the first day of July the next ensuing, and then for no greater sum than can be paid, when due, out of the regular revenues of the board for the year in which such bond, note, certificate of indebtedness, or of other obligation indebtedness is issued.

SEC. 6. Said library board is hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable property of said city in each and every year such taxes as will raise sufficient sums of money as will be required during the suceeding year for the establishment, maintenance and government of the libraries and collections contemplated by this act, and for the payment of all other expenses properly incidental to the same, provided that the aggregate annual levy of such taxes shall never exceed in any one year one-half of 1 mill on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of said district. The board shall make a return of its annual levy of taxes on or before the first day of November of each year to the county auditor of the county of Hennepin and such taxes shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced with and in like manner as state and county taxes are collected and the payment thereof enforced, and when collected, together with all costs, interest and penalties collected thereon to be paid over by the county treasurer to the city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis as often as said county treasurer is required to make settlement with the city treasurer in respect to city taxes. Provided, however, that if for any reason said board shall in any year fail to make return of its annual levy of taxes to the county auditor by the time herein specified, that in such case the rate of taxation determined and fixed by the board of tax levy of Hennepin county at the maximum rate which said library board shall levy for such year, and shall be taken to be the rate of taxation determined upon by said library board for such year, and the county auditor shall govern himself accordingly; and any taxes which shall hereafter be extended upon the tax list of Hennepin county by the county auditor of said county based upon the action of the board of tax levy, and library board having for any reason failed to make a return as herein provided, shall be and remain legal and valid.

SEC. 7. Said library board may purchase real estate for the purposes contemplated by this act whenever six library directors shall vote to make such purchase, and the board may also sell and convey any of its real estate, but only when five of the library directors shall vote to make such sale. In the case of a sale of real estate by the board, the deed of conveyance thereof may be executed by the president and secretary officially, having the seal of the board affixed thereto. All votes under this section shall be by ayes and nayes, and recorded in the record of the proceedings of the board. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for any of the purposes herein contemplated shall have the right to vest the title to the money, property or real estate so donated in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest of such property, and as to such property, the board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SEC. 8. The annual meeting of the board for the election of officers for the year shall always be on the third Tuesday of April at such hour and place as the board may, by its rules adopt for its regular meetings. But vacancies may be filled whenever they shall happen during the year, and officers shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified, unless they cease to be eligible. The regular meetings of the board shall be fixed by its rules and by-laws. Special meetings may be called by the president or any two library directors by written notice, stating the time, place and object of the meeting, to be served personally or by mail at least twenty-four hours before such meeting. But when a majority of all the directors are present at any meeting the same shall be a legal meeting at which any business which could come before a regular meeting, may be transacted, irrespective of whether any legal notice was given of such meeting or not.

SEC. 9. Said library board may enter into association with any independent society or other organization owning libraries or museums or existing for purposes kindred to those contemplated in this act, upon such terms and conditions as shall best promote the object for which said board is created.

SEC. 10. All libraries and museums established under this act, and so far as consistent with the preceding sections, all collections in any manner under the charge of the library board herein established, shall be forever free to the inhabitants of the city of Minneapolis, always subject, however, to such reasonable rules and regulations as shall be necessary for their effective administration.

SEC. 11. That Thomas Lowry, M. B. Koon, John B. Atwater, Sven Oftedal, T. B. Walker, E. M. Johnson together with the mayor of the city, ex-officio, the president of the board of education of the city, ex-officio, the president of the university of the state of Minnesota, ex-officio, are hereby appointed and constituted the first directors of the library board of the city of Minneapolis, and the six first above named shall be the elective members of said board, and shall hold office, two for one year, two for three years, and two for five years from the third Tuesday of April next following the passage of this act; and at their regular meeting shall cast lots for such respective terms. The library board herein appointed shall meet at the office of the city clerk of the city of Minneapolis, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1885, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and may then and there effect a temporary organization and attend to the transaction of any business.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved the 2nd day of March, 1885.

Receipts of the Library Board from its Creation to December 31st, 1890.

Recd. from sale of bonds, 1886				$101,800.00
" " taxes, 1886			$21,678.89	
" " " 1887			48,356.04	
" " " 1888			51,823.65	
" " " 1889			37,171.97	
" " " 1890			59,945.86	218,976.41
" " Int. & pen'lti's, 1889			852.09	
" " " " 1890			308.66	1,160.75
" " Ind. subsc'pt'n 1887			6,975.00	
" " " " 1888			3,775.00	
" " " " 1889			27,095.00	
" " " " 1890			12,770.00	56,615.00
" " sale old b'ld'g, 1886			550.00	
" " Ins. Prms. refd, 1889			22.75	
" " E.H.M., treas. error, March, 1890			7.50	
" " H. P. Libn, turned back, 1890			5.00	
" " H.P.Libn, cash, 1890			650.00	1,235.25
" " loans, 1889			25,000.00	
" " " 1890			26,987.50	51,987.50
				$425,774.91

Disbursements of Library Board from its Creation to December 31st, 1890.

Paid for building site, 1886	$58,867.89	$58,867.89	
" building, 1886	13,700.00		
" " 1887	72,669.95		
" " 1888	37,793.00		
" " 1889	104,791.06		
" " 1890	20,305.89	249,259.90	
" furniture, 1889	6,015.50		
" " 1890	10,433.50	16,449.00	
" supplies, 1888	115.95		
" " 1889	1,646.93		
" " 1890	2,624.34	4,387.22	
" incidentals, 1886	397.15		
" " 1887	248.50		
" " 1888	163.22		
" " 1889	846.37		
" " 1890	1,561.00	3,216.24	
" lighting, 1889	22.88		
" " 1890	3,010.72	3,033.60	
" fuel, 1888	18.00		
" " 1889	180.50		
" " 1890	2,945.72	3,144.22	
" repairs, 1890	137.62	137.62	
" printing, 1890	3,455.25	3,455.25	
" binding, 1889	759.52		
" " 1890	2,033.76	2,793.28	
" insurance, 1888	127.50		
" " 1889	140.77		
" " 1890	554.13	822.40	
" interest, 1890	3,275.42	3,275.42	
" books, 1888	1,697.72		
" " 1889	8,396.70		
" " 1890	9,780.92	19,875.34	
" periodicals, 1890	1,974.26	1,974 26	
" salaries, 1888	194.16		
" " 1889	4,062.26		
" " 13 mo. 1890	11,956.29	16,212.71	
" janitorial, 1880	340.50		
" " 13 mo. 1890	3,504.75	3,845.25	
" bills payable, 1890	35,000.00	35,000.00	
By balance Jan. 1, 1890		25.31	
		$425,774.91	

Under the provision of this act, the six members of the Board who were to cast lots to decide the length of terms of service, met in the spring of 1885, and with the following result:

For one year: J. B. Atwater, Thos. Lowry; for three years, T. B. Walker, Sven Oftedal; for five years, E. M. Johnson, M. B. Koon.

Recognizing the great interest and very active part taken by Mr. Walker in the development of the library scheme, he was unamimously elected president of the new board. Mr. Johnson was elected secretary, and the president appointed the following committee:

On Grounds and Buildings, Thos. Lowry, M. B. Koon and J. B. Atwater; Library Committee, Sven Oftedal, President Northrop and J. W. Johnson, president of School Board; Finance Commit-

tee, E. M. Johnson, Mayor Pillsbury and President Northrop.

A supplement act passed at the same session of the Legislature provided for the issuance of $100,000 of bonds, the proceeds to be used by the Library Board upon the condition that no less than $50,000 in subscriptions to the fund by citizens should be obtained. Accordingly lists were drawn up and subscriptions to the amount of $61,665 were secured as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Minneapolis Athenæum,	$ 8,000
T. B. Walker,	5,000
C. A. Pillsbury & Co.,	5,000
Thomas Lowry,	5,000
W. D. Washburn,	5,000
Clinton Morrison,	5,000
C. G. Goodrich,	5,000
W. S. King,	5,000
J. Dean,	5,000
Long & Kees,	3,000
R. B. Langdon,	2,000
S. C. Gale,	1,000
W. H. Dunwoody,	500
C. J. Martin,	500
M. B. Koon,	500
F. H. Peavey,	500
G. H. Rust,	500
S. P. Snider,	500
W. H. Eustis,	500
S. Hill,	500
Wright Estate, (Mrs. G. B.)	500
Hamlin Estate,	500
J. E. Bell,	500
E. Morse,	400
L. F. Manage,	250
T. B. Casey,	250
G. H. Christian,	250
E. M. Johnson,	250
J. B. Atwater,	250
R. C. Benton,	100
J. E. Bager,	100
J. W. Griffin,	100
L. Peterson,	50
A. R. Hall,	50
C. C. Jones,	$ 50
H. Paige,	50
E. D. Brown,	20
F. G. Corser,	10
A. R. Graves,	10
Total,	$61,665

These subscriptions have, at present writing, all been paid in full excepting four.

On the first day of September, 1885, the Library Board entered into a contract with the Atheneum Association for the trasfer of all their books to the new building when completed, and for their free use by the public, and to provide room also for additional books to be purchased in the future; to pay the expenses of maintenance, binding, cataloguing and the salary of the assistant librarian to supervise and care for the books of the association. The contract was to run for 99 years and was most favorably viewed by all parties, as it enabled the old stock-holders and their successors to use the books of the Atheneum without expense. It also furnished to the city a large collection at the outstart, as well as the advantages of a fund arising from the Spencer bequest that will, in time, make it one of the most important reference libraries in the United States. An agreement was also entered into with the Academy of Science authorizing that association to use the third floor to place its collection and hold its meetings free of expense. A similar agreement with the Art Society permits the use of a portion of the upper floor for its Art School and meetings.

In October, 1885, a site was purchased on the corner of Tenth street and Hennepin avenue, with a frontage of 132 feet on Hennepin avenue and running back along Tenth street a distance of 190 feet. In the spring of 1886 conpetitive plans were submitted from numer-

ous architects, and the Minneapolis firm of Long & Kees was selected by the board to design and superintend the construction of the building. It was decided to build two sections of the building and leave room for a third. The front section, 70 feet in width, and extending along Hennepin avenue a distance of 116 feet to a point 16 feet from the side of the lot, the section on Tenth street extending from the back of the front section just mentioned a distance of 80 feet, and 32 feet in width. The basement story, the floor of which came a few feet below the grade of the street, together with the main floor next above to be used for library and reading room purposes; the next floor above (being properly the third) for a museum and meeting room of the Academy of Science; for a director room and a lecture hall used by various societies. The upper fourth floor containing one large sky light, art gallery, an interior art room and two corner rooms occupied by the society of Fine Arts for its art school.

A better understanding of the building can be obtained from the cut and plans of the various floors here presented. Its construction was carried on under the careful supervision of the building committee who looked after the details, and an equally attentive and interested general supervision by the whole board. Nearly all the work was done by Minneapolis firms. Every portion of it was done in the most economical, substantial and thorough manner. There was neither jobbing nor wastefulness allowed, and one of the most perfect and substantial buildings ever constructed in this country was produced, and at an extremely moderate cost.

The Library was thrown open to the public on Monday, December 16th, 1889, and the thousands who thronged the institution during the afternoon and evening jammed the building from turret to foundation stone. Many of the old members of the Atheneum met and shook hands, and those who had misunderstood and combatted the changes in the old Atheneum which had led up to this more than satisfactory termination of the old controversy, were more hearty in their congratulations than any of the rest. They then understood the motives and intentions of the parties who were at the head of the movement.

The total cost of the library was in detail as follows:

Cost of land - - -	$63,867.89
Foundation and excavation,	5,853.00
Iron beams, - - - -	11,994.95
Fire Proofing, - - - -	10,950.00
Cut stone in place, - -	61,000.00
Brick and carpenter work, -	68,250.00
Mill work, - - -	14,750.00
Heating apparatus, - -	12,075.00
Covering heating apparatus risers, - - - -	135.64
Stair iron work, - - -	10,200.00
Heat controlling apparatus,	2,200.00
Electric wiring, - - -	760.10
Plumbing, - - -	2,385.00
Plastering, - - - -	2,925.00
Architects and plans, -	6,900.00
Book stacks, - - -	14,900.00
Elevator, - - - -	1,900.00
Light fixtures, - - -	3,000.00
Sidewalk and curbing, -	2,618.35
Grading lot, - - - -	276.54
Tinting walls, - - -	725.00
Gas piping, - - - -	49.25
Superintendence and construction, - - - - -	2,825.00
Furniture and furnishing,	15,850.00
Fjelde statute, - - -	3,500.00
Miscellaneous extras, -	5,000.00
Total cost, - -	$324,893.72

The library board is authorized by its charter to levy a tax of five-tenths of

one mill. This year, 1891, only four-tenths was levied and this will net about $56,000. The Atheneum book fund from the Spencer bequest will be about $11,000.

The library contains now about 50,000 volumes, of which number 25,825 volumes belong to the Atheneum collection. The number of cards taken out this year is about 7,000. The total number of books drawn is about 275,000.

A marked feature of the library as now running is the freedom of access to the books. No other large library of this type has ever ventured so far in this respect. The public have been permitted free access to the book shelves, and on Sundays and holidays large numbers of books have been placed in open cases in the reading room. In this way the books have been extensively used, and with a very small loss in comparison with other large libraries of this country where such privileges have not been accorded. This feature is being carefully watched by other librarians of this country, and the final outcome will determine the practicability of the new departure.

On February 20, 1890, a branch library was opened in the basement of the North Side high school building, in rooms furnished, heated and lighted, and tendered rent free by the Board of Education. On April 23d, a second branch was opened at the corner of Franklin and Seventeenth avenues south. The rooms for this were offered rent free for the term of one year by citizens of the South side. Furniture also was provided. At the end of seven months they had expended some $600 in rent and furniture. They were then relieved of their obligation, and since November 1st the entire expense of the branch has been met by the library board. During the present year (1892) a third branch has been established in the Winthrop school building on the east side, and recently the reading rooms have been doubled in capacity, showing the wonderful interest taken in the use of the books and rooms. Each of these branches being a delivery station, has a reading room attached with some fifty leading periodicals and several hundred volumes of miscellaneous for reference use. Books in the main library called for at a branch in the morning are delivered there by wagon in the afternoon. The books thus issued through the branches are included in the general statistics of circulation.

The Art Gallery at this date contains 51 fine oil paintings, forming a collection of great merit and one that attracts much attention and is visited by a large number of people daily. Six of these paintings were presented to the library board by Hon. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul. Among these DeNeuville's "Tel-el-Kebir," a large painting well known in the art circles of the world. The others are smaller, but works of merit. One other painting was presented to the board by Millard F. Bowman. The exposition board have loaned to the library 18 paintings, all of high grade, among them Bierstadt's "Mount Whitney" and J. H. Witt's "The Widow's Christmas," A. Wallander's "Returning from Church," C. T. Aagaard's "Early Morning," K. Usherman's "After the Hunt," and Edward Gay's "Waving Corn."

Twenty-six of these paintings have been loaned by Mr. Walker. Among these are to be found Wm. Von Kaulbach's "Dispersion of the Nations," one of the artists three greatest painting, and well known in Europe. David's "Napoleon in his Coronation Robes," Madame Demont Breton's "Her man is on the Sea," a painting of the highest merit; Paul Falconer Pool's "Messengers of Job," reporting the distruction of his servants, a work well known in Eng-

land; Lafavre's large portraits of Josephine and Marie Louise, the two Empresses of Napoleon; Schnek's "Sheep in a Storm," and other well known canvasses, all of high grade.

The interior art gallery contains a magnificent collection of antique casts loaned by the exposition board. This is not only a collection of interest to the public but is likewise of great value to the art school which is becoming an important educational institution, being the most important one of its kind in the Northwest.

The Academy of Science has gathered a quite interesting collection of natural curiosities, including two Egyptian mummies, many preserved animals and a large assortment of minerals, shells, etc. Like the Art Gallery it is visited daily by large numbers of people, including many strangers.

The Library Board from its foundation has been constituted each year as follows: 1885.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, Geo. A. Pillsbury, mayor; J. W. Johnson, president of School Board; Cyrus Northrup, president of University. 1886.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J, B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, Geo. A. Pillsbury, mayor; J. W. Johnson, president School Board, Cyrus Northrup, president of University. 1887.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, elected member and president of School Board; Cyrus Northrup, president of University; A. A. Ames, mayor. 1888.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, elected member and president of School Board: Cyrus Northrup, president of University; A. A. Ames, mayor. 1889.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, Cyrus Northrup, president of University; E. C. Babb, mayor; A. C. Austin, president School Board. 1890.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Cyrus Northrup, president of University; E. C. Babb, mayor; A. C. Austin, president School Board. 1891.—T. B. Walker, president; John G. Moore, secretary; J. B. Atwater, Thos. Lowry, A. M. Goodrich, Sven Oftedal, Cyrus Northrup, president of University; A. T. Ankeny, president of School Board, P. B. Winston, mayor. Messrs. Lowry and Atwater were re-elected in 1886; Mr. Walker and Prof. Oftedal were re-elected in 1888. In 1890 Prof. J. G. Moore and A. M. Goodrich were elected in place of E. M. Johnson and Judge Koon, who declined a renomination.

The official terms of the elective members of the present board are as follows: J. B. Atwater, term expires in 1893; Thos. Lowry, term expires in 1893; T. B. Walker, term expires in 1895; Sven Oftedal, term expires in 1895; J. G. Moore, term expires in 1897; A. M. Goodrich, term expires in 1897.

Mr. Walker has remained the president of the Library Board from its formation. Mr. E. M. Johnson was its secretary until retired the first of this year, and took an active part in the work of the board. Mr. Lowry has remained a member from the first, and while the building was under construction was at the head of the building committee. Judge Koon has been on the board from 1885 until the beginning of this year; was a member of the building committee and took a very active part it its work. Mr. John B. Atwater had continued through to the present as a member, has been on the building committee from its formation and is one of the most active

and efficient members. For the past year he has been chairman of his committee. Prof. Oftedal has remained through to the present time, and during the year 1887-8 was a representative in the double capacity of president of the Board of Education and elective member. He has been at the head of the library committee from the beginning and has taken a most active part in the work.

President Northrup, of the State University, has been from the formation of the board to the present time one of its most valuable members, taking great interest in the work, and in connection in the double capacity of member of the building committee and of the library committee.

The mayors of the city, feeling themselves burdened with other public work that demanded their attention more than the work of the library, have not given the amount of attention that has been bestowed by the elective members and President Northrup, of the State University, although they fully appreciated the value of the work being done by the board to which they were members, although Mayor Pillsbury devoted considerable time to the work. Presidents J. W. Johnson and A. C. Austin of the Board of Education have been active members and devoted considerable time during their shorter connection with the board.

These prominent citizens who have, in the capacity of servants of the city of Minneapolis, built this magnificent library, have worked faithfully, devoting a large amount of time and care to the work without compensation, and the recognition of their work as given in this history is but a slight return to them for the valuable work which they have done for the city.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. The most important and expensive public building in the city yet erected (1888) is that known as the Minneapalis Industrial Exposition Building. The history of this enterprise well illustrates the public spirit and indomitable energy which characterize the population of the city. No city of like size has ever undertaken so important a work and brought it to successful completion in so brief a time. At the time of the inception of the enterprise, the city contained less than 150,000 inhabitants. There was no public appropriation for the object. There were few people of any considerable wealth. But the whole city took hold of the work with enthusiasm, and in a very short time over $300,000 had been subscribed. The laboring men even took hold with a will, and many subscriptions as low as five and ten dollars were received. It was emphatically a popular movement. The following sketch of the History of the Exposition, taken from the first catalogue, published in 1886, is interesting and worthy of permanent preservation.

HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION. Minneapolis has had so-called expositions frequently before—they were more in the nature of fairs, and usually located in the suburbs of the city, and continuing but a week. A week's rain destroyed their utility, damaged the fabrics hurriedly placed in insufficient buildings, and cut off the principal sources of revenue, horse racing and ballooning, etc., thus rendering every such ephemeral effort hazardous, uncertain and unsatisfactory. The first meeting for a permanent Exposition at Minneapolis such as had been maintained at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, with such signally useful results was held on call of several gentlemen interested, in the rooms of the Produce Exchange, on the evening of Sept. 21, 1885. A brief discussion developed a singular unanimity among

those present, and committees were appointed inviting the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, the City Council and various labor organizations to send representatives to a future meeting which was held at the West Hotel Sept. 26th, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION.

Resolved, That we, the members of these committees, representing the various organizations of the city, do most heartily and fully endorse the project of a permanent Exposition in Minneapolis, and believe it to be entirely practicable to successfully establish such an Exposition, and that it will bring inestimable benefits to every interest of this city, individual and corporate.

The next meeting was held Oct. 11th, and was for the purpose of raising money. The representative business men were there, and $100,000 was raised as an initial effort. Other public meetings were subsequently held at which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the subscriptions poured in from all classes and conditions of the people. It was emphatically a popular movement.

Up to this point the business had been carried on by a temporary organization with Hon. E. S. Corser at the head. The Exposition was incorporated under the general laws of Minnesota, the general nature being stated in the articles "to establish, maintain and conduct in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., exhibitions and expositions of industrial and other

objects; and to receive and place on exhibition industrial and other products, resources and curiosities, and any and all effects of human art, industry and skill, &c." Its capital stock is $500,000.

The site of the Exposition Building was decided on in January last; the corner stone was laid May 29. The building itself was estimated to cost $250,000. It is constructed of brick and iron, and practically fire-proof. It is one of the largest and best permanent exposition buildings in the world, the dimensions being as follows: Main street (or river) front, 360 feet; First avenue side, 340 feet; Ortman street front, 360 feet; Bank street, 340 feet. The height from ground line to main cornice, 80 feet; from ground line to top of main tower, 240 feet. There are 367,500 square feet of space for exhibits, and accommodations for 45,000 visitors. The three floors comprise over seven acres of floor space. Goods can be delivered by rail at the doors, and passengers carried to the exposition depot within half a block of the main entrance. To show the substantial character of the walls it may be stated that some of the footings are eleven feet in width. Few of the walls are less than 2.4 feet in thickness and some are 4.5 feet thick. From the ground line to the top of the basement the arches are faced with Mankato stone, which extends to the portals, where it is cut into great columns. The stone thus used is generally quarry faced. The bands and stream courses are of the same material similarly worked. Above the basement arches to the cornices cream brick are used. The great pilasters, having a projection of two feet, four feet face, separating the bays, are finished with terra cotta capitals sustaining a boldly moulded cornice, with pediments over each pilaster. The pavilions above the main cornice are treated similarly with coupled pilasters, having terra cotta pilasters sustaining the regular cornices, small domes and French pavilion roofs. Each grand entrance is surmounted with broad pediments, one of which terminates against the great dome on the Main street front. The tympans of the said pediments are filled in with sculpture in base relief. The entire construction is of solid material consisting of heavy girders and floor beams all trussed with iron. The floors are three inches thick. There is no wood lathing or plastering, the interior walls themselves being finished in brick similar to the exterior, thus insuring protection from fire in all constructive features. Fire plugs and hose are provided in all parts so that it would seem impossible for a fire to get a serious start. The interior is painted instead of whitewashed, as exposition buildings are usually treated, and the entire building has a refined and finished appearance. In style of architecture the structure is of the modified Renaissance.

Within the building is separated into two distinct sections, separated by a brick wall. The similar compartments, next to First avenue southeast, in which the art display is placed, is 30x160 feet and 40 feet high. It has a slanting glass roof and is splendidly adapted to the display of art works. In the southwest corner of the main hall are the boilers and engines by which the grand machinery will be worked. In the center is the magnificent light well, at the bottom of which is a reservoir in the shape of an ellipse 60x120 feet and furnished with a fountain.

Across the central opening runs a gallery with a seating capacity of 4,000, and commanding a view of all the exhibits. Entrance is gained to the Exposition building through two arched doorways on Main and Ortman streets, each 32 feet wide. Within the building

the spectator finds everything clear, except for the exhibits and columns sufficient to sustain the floors. On the right and left of the entrance are broad stairways leading to the floors above, and two passenger elevators in the tower are kept constantly busy. Waiting rooms, check rooms, dining rooms and a large restaurant complete the arrangements for the convenience and reception of the thousands of guests who throng the building.

S. C. Gale, chairman of the building committee, made the opening address, presenting the building to the corporation. Hon. W. D. Washburn made the address receiving the building. We quote further from the opening exercises:

Congratulations and starting the machinery: The co-operation of Grover Cleveland, the President of the United States, and Mrs. Frank Folsom Cleveland, was enlisted in the opening exercises. On the conclusion of the address of the orator of the day, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Saint Paul, President Washburn sent the following telegram to President Cleveland:

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Prospect House, Upper Saranac Lake, New York:

The Officers and Directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, now ready to be opened, desire to present their compliments to the President of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland, and regretting that they could not accept the invitation to be present on the occasion, trust that they will find it convenient to visit the Exposition before its close. The great concourse of people now present will feel gratified and honored if Mrs. Cleveland will participate in the inaugural ceremonies by setting in motion the Machinery Department of the Exposition, which for that purpose has been connected with Saranac Station, New York, by

W. D. WASHBURN,
President.

The following response was received at the telegraphic table on the platform, from the President:

SARANAC INN, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.,
Aug. 23, 1886.

To Hon. W. D. Washburn, President, Minneapolis, Minn.:

With many thanks for the kind message sent to us by the officers and directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, Mrs. Cleveland joins with me in tendering to them hearty congratulations upon the auspicious inauguration of an exhibition which not only demonstrates the prosperity and progress of the great Northwest, but also reflects credit upon a country whose greatest pride is the happiness and contentment of its people, and their enjoyment of all the gifts of God. Mrs. Cleveland gladly complies with your request and will set in motion the machinery of the Exposition. She now awaits your signal.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The machinery in the Exposition building having been connected by telegraphic wire with the President's hotel in Upper Saranac Lake, at the conclusion of the reading of the above dispatch from the President to the assembled thousands in the Exposition building, Mrs. Cleveland touched the transmitter which started the Exposition machinery. The great engine and the vast network of wheels started, the whistles screamed, cannon boomed, the bells rang, the band played, the vast concourse of people rose to their feet, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered and shouted, and the Exposition became a living, throbbing, permanent influence.

The first officers of the Exposition were as follows, viz:

President, Hon. W. D. Washburn; vice president, S. C. Gale; secretary, W. G. Byron; treasurer, H. G. Harrison; general manager, Lewis B. Hubbard. The articles of incorporation were filed November 5th, 1885. The capital stock was fixed at $300,000, and the limit of indebtedness at $50,000.

The names and places of residence of the first Board of Directors are:

E. R. Barber, A. B. Barton, A. J. Blethen, Geo. A. Brackett, Geo. L. Dale, W. J. Dean, S. C. Gale, D. M. Gilmore, M.

W. Glenn, H. G. Harrison, A. C. Haugan, C. B. Heffelfinger, Geo. Huhn, V. G. Hush, T. B. Janney, Anthony Kelly, W. S. King, Rev. James McGolrick, E. A. Merrill, B. F. Nelson, C. M. Palmer, O. A. Pray, Wm. M. Regan, W. E. Steele, W. D. Washburn, all residing at said city of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minnesota.

The following year, A. A. Ames, A. J. Blethen, C. M. Palmer, Thomas Lowry, and C. R. Chute were added to the board. The officers continued the same except that C. M. Palmer was elected general manager. In 1888 W. G. Byron was elected general manager. The officers for 1889 were: President, Hon. W. D. Washburn; vice president, S. C. Gale; treasurer, Geo. Huhn; general manager and secretary, W. G. Byron; superintendent of art department, H. Jay Smith.

From the report of the secretary for 1886 it appears that in that year, during the thirty-six days the Exposition was opened it was visited by 338,000 people. During 1887 and 1888 the numbers had increased to over 350,000. In 1889, a year of unusual depression, the number was perhaps a trifle under 350,000, but in 1890 it again rose largely, the attendance being estimated at 450,000. In 1891 it was estimated to have exceeded half a million.

To speak of the great advantage of this Industrial Exposition to the city would be a work of supererogation. Whether the institution pays financially is comparatively a matter of no great moment. Indirectly, it is of inestimable value. As an art educator in music and painting, its benefit is incalculable. The works of art exhibited in 1886 exceeded half a million dollars in value. Each succeeding year has progressively exceeded that amount by many thousand dollars. Taken as a whole it may be safely averred, that no similar exhibition, west of New York and Philadelphia, has exceeded this in interest and value. The officers of the Exposition for the year 1891 are as follows, viz: President, S. C. Gale; vice president, T. B. Janney; treasurer, L. Swift, jr.; director of art department, H. Jay Smith; secretary and general manager, W. M. Brackett.

The Board of Directors for the year 1891 consist of the following named gentlemen, who are universally recognized as among the most public spirited and leading citizens of Minneapolis, viz:

A. B. Barton, A. J. Blethen, J. S. Bradstreet, H. J. Burton, W. G. Byron, Chas. R. Chute, E. S. Corser, W. J. Dean, Wm. Donaldson, S. C. Gale, D. M. Gilmore, O. C. Merriman, T. B. Janney, Anthony Kelly, C. P. Lovell, Cavour S. Langdon, B. F. Nelson, S. E. Olson, L. Swift, Jr., Chas. D. Travis, W. D. Washburn, P. B. Winston.

The receipts of the Exposition for the year 1889 were $60,213.32. For the year 1890, $123,410.37. In each of these years the disbursements were somewhat in excess of the receipts, owing largely to the fact that bills and indebtedness contracted in previous years were paid out of the receipts of these years. And to the further fact that the management have wisely determined that no expense should be spared to make the Exposition attractive to the public, and worthy of the city which has founded it, irrespective of the question of whether it was a paying institution to the stockholders.

And in regard to this, only one instance of the liberality of the management in one direction need be named, that of the music engaged.

For the different years since the establishment of the Exposition the following eminent bands of national reputation have been engaged, viz.: In 1886, the Mexican Band of the 7th Cavalry Regiment of Mexico; in 1887, Signor A. Liberati's Band of New York; in 1888, Cap-

pi's 7th Regiment Band of New York; in 1889, F. N. Innes' 22d Regiment Band of New York; in 1890, Reeves American Band of Providence, R. I., and the Strauss Veinna Orchestra; in 1891, the Mexican Band.

The names of the above bands is sufficient proof that the music furnished by the management has always been of a high grade, and has been a most important factor in promoting the success of the institution, as well as an educational force of no small importance. This last consideration has justly had weight with the managers, and proves that they are governed by higher motives than merely to give a successful pecuniary show.

In 1891 an important step was taken by the Exposition management in acquiring a reversion right held by the city, in the property of the corporation. In a petition presented to the city council on the 11th of December of that year, by the president, S. C. Gale, on behalf of the Exposition, the grounds for the action requested fully appear, and as in the same connection other interesting facts are stated, an extract from the petition is here made as follows, viz:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Minneapolis:

GENTLEMEN.—The Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition Association, petition and pray the Council of the City of Minneapolis to release said Association from the reversionary rights which said city now holds in and to the property invested in said Industrial Exposition.

The right of the city is but reversionary, and is based on the mere condition that the said Industrial Exposition Association shall hold twenty-two Expositions in twenty-four years from the date of its organization, which occurred early in the year 1886, six of which have already taken place; otherwise the title of all the property of said Association, including land, buildings and machinery, is held by the Association.

This property has been erected and completed at a cost of $413,000, the larger part of which has been contributed by the citizens of Minneapolis in sums ranging all the way from $10, up the several thousands, so that to day there are nearly 1,800 stockholders all told in this Association.

There are about 1,800 shares of stock of the par value of $18,000, still remaining unsold, and in the Treasury of the Association.

It is proposed to issue and deliver this stock to the City of Minneapolis, as a consideration for the relinquishment of the city's reversionary rights, which issue can be made in the name of a trustee, such as the Mayor or president of the Council, and which, when so issued, will make the city by far the largest stockholder in the Association.

As the entire property has cost the shareholders over $500,000, and as there are but thirty-five thousand shares, representing the par value of $350,000, the city's interest thus obtained would amount to $28,000 all told. In other words the city would obtain property which has cost $28,000 as a consideration for a mere reversionary right which will never be permitted to accrue; for the Exposition Association can easily comply with the letter of the conditions on which this reversionary interest rests, even though such compliance should be an actual detriment to the city itself.

* * * * * * * * *

Who can count or adequately calculate in dollars and cents the value that has and will accrue to this city on account of the results which have been obtained by reason of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, and the wonderful facilities offered by her magnificent building?

During all this time a board of directors consisting of 25 men, have given some portion of their time out of each week, in each year, freely and without the slightest reward more than that which flows to every other citizen of Minneapolis.

For six years nearly 1,800 shareholders in this Association have permitted their money to remain tied up in this investment with no dividend returns, and with no hope of reward other than that which is received by the city at large.

The time has come, however, when this board of directors believe that other and greater and added results should be obtained from this grand property, which has cost its stockholders more than half a million of dollars. But how can this be done?

There lays along Main street and directly in front of the Exposition building a strip of land 500 feet in length by about 150 feet in depth, now idle and non-productive, but which might be turned into one vast hive of industry. This strip of land belongs to the Industrial Association, and can be utilized for manufacturing purposes without in the slightest interfering with the holding of an annual

exposition in accordance with the original design of the Association, and as has been held for the six years last past.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of taxable property can be added to the city's wealth, and five hundred to one thousand men can be employed on this property, thereby adding thousands to the population of the city.

To do these things, however, requires money; but none can be obtained on this property with the incumbrances now existing and held by the city, and which amounts to a cloud on its title.

Hence we, who have given our time without a murmur and without a cents compensation, come to you for relief, with the full expectation that that relief will be granted for the reasons which have been set forth above.

The objects to be obtained are worthy; the considerations to be paid to the city are ample; the cause considered from every standpoint of public welfare and private interest is just; and the Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition place their petition and prayer in the hands of the Council of the City of Minneapolis, with the fullest confidence that their efforts will be rewarded with success.

Minneapolis Industrial Exposition,

By S. C. GALE,
President.

The petition met with a cordial response from the Council and was unanimously granted.

The Republican National Convention meets in the Exposition building in June, 1892. It is proposed to make such changes in the building as to seat 12,000 persons at an expense of some twenty-five thousand dollars.

CITY HALL. The old City Hall was erected on a triangular piece of ground lying between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues and Second street in 1874. The cost was about $50,000. It has been used for various purposes since its erection—postoffice, telegraph office, Tribune newspaper, and one or two other newspapers. In 1875 it was considered a pretentious building, but has ceased to attract attention since the erection of numerous more modern and costly buildings. Of late years it has been almost entirely occupied by the city, with its various offices and departments. Here the city council meets, and here are the offices of the city clerk, comptroller, water works department, engineer's department, mayor's office, police department, and committee rooms. The central location of the building makes it exceptionally convenient for the purposes for which it is used, but its limited accommodations in the way of space are a very serious disadvantage. Probably long before the new City Hall is completed, the present quarters will be found entirely inadequate to accommodate the increasing business of the various departments. But the building has served a useful purpose, and has proved an economical and profitable investment for the city.

MASONIC TEMPLE. Among the most elegant and striking of the semi-public buildings in Minneapolis is the Masonic temple, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Sixth street. This building was erected by "The Masonic Temple Association of Minneapolis," a corporation formed May 12th, 1885. The capital stock is $250,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $25 each. The subscribers to the stock are the several Masonic bodies of the city and individual Masons. There are about 700 shareholders. The total amount received from shareholders to date is $178,425.

The building was commenced in the fall of 1885, and completed in the spring of 1890. It is eighty feet front on Hennepin avenue, by one hundred and fifty-three feet deep. Messrs. Long and Keyes were the architects. The style of the architecture is what is termed "Romanesque." It is eight stories high, and the entire exterior of the building on street fronts is Ohio light sand stone. This material conveys the impression of durability and simplicity, and the color so

MASONIC TEMPLE.

modified as to be restful to the eye. Should it retain its present color, as it is confidently believed it will, the material is very appropriate for the purpose for which the building was designed.

The building is handsomely carved with Masonic emblems and other ornamentation. The construction is of iron and terra cotta, fire proof partitions and arches, and is in fact practically fire proof throughout. The ground floor is entirely devoted to business houses. There are 125 elegant office rooms, supplied with water, gas and electric lights. There are five lodge rooms, with fifty reception, ante and committee rooms attached. Eleven Masonic bodies occupy these rooms. The eighth floor is devoted to dance and banquet halls, parlors, dressing rooms, etc. The dancing (or drill hall) is 72 by 100 feet, and lighted by 450 incandescent lights. Lodge rooms are all furnished and fitted up in an expensive and elegant style. The total cost of the building and ground was $359,525. The building is an ornament to the city and reflects great credit on the enterprise and liberal views of the Masonic bodies which have brought it to a successful completion.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple Association are as follows, viz.:

R. B. Langdon, B. F. Nelson, H. Kirkwood, W. P. Roberts, W. H. Eustis, F. C. Pillsbury, A. T. Ankeny, G. C. Farnham, F. C. Barrows, W. M. Brackett, J. M. Williams, J. A. Schlener, H. A. Towne, J. W. Nash, J. M. Paine.

The officers are: R. B. Langdon, president; F. C. Pillsbury, vice-president; J. M. Williams, treasurer; G. C. Farnham, secretary.

GUARANTY LOAN BUILDING. Among buildings not owned by the city, nor devoted to strictly public uses, but of a semi-public character, the most expensive and prominent is the Guaranty Loan Building, situated at the corner of Third street and Second avenue south. No more imposing building, or one more convenient and appropriate for the purposes for which it was designed, is to be found in the United States.

This building was erected by the Guaranty Loan Company, of which L. F. Menage, Esq., is at the head. It was commenced in May, 1888, and completed and opened for business May 31st, 1890. It is twelve stories in height, with a tower above the main building forty-eight feet, making the entire height from the ground 220 feet. The first three stories of the exterior material, are of green granite, the upper nine stories of red sand stone, four sides finished alike. The interior material is of iron, brick, terra cotta, and finished in antique oak. The street frontage on Third street and Second avenue is 287 feet. The area covered by the ground floor is half an acre, and by the twelve floors six acres.

The building is designed for general business offices, including banks, railroads, insurance and manufacturing. The Security and Northwestern banks are here located, and the offices of the "Soo" and Chicago & Milwaukee railroads. The lawyers, however, as a profession, monopolize a large part of the building. An extensive law library of about ten thousand volumes occupies a part of the tenth floor for their exclusive use. In the basement are bath rooms of all kinds, also a system of safe deposit vaults of the most improved plans. An artesian well seven hundred and fifty feet in depth under the building supplies it with pure water.

A unique feature of the building is the Guaranty Loan restaurant on the twelfth floor, arranged with ladies' café, gentlemen's café, large general dining room, private dining rooms, and billiard and smoking rooms. Over this floor is

GUARANTY LOAN BUILDING.

Louis F. Menage

the roof pavilion adorned with an extensive variety of flowers, and where concerts by a string orchestra are given during the summer evenings and during the season when the weather is favorable. With these attractions it is a very popular place of resort during the summer, commanding as it does an entire view of the city and its surroundings.

We are unable to state the exact cost of this magnificent building, but it is considerable in excess of a million dollars. The cost of the structural iron work alone was $165,000, and of the glass $40,000. The length of the electric wires is thirty-one miles; length of elevator cables three miles. Number of incadescent lights is 3,000 and of arc lights fifteen. There are six passenger and one freight elevator.

The architect was E. Townsend Mix, (now deceased) one of the foremost in his profession in the country.

The foregoing description will give some idea, although imperfect, of the finest building of the kind in the country, and of which every citizen of Minneapolis is justly proud. It is only by a personal examination, however, that its perfection can be fully apprehended.

LOUIS FRANCOIS MENAGE. The North Western Guaranty Loan Company is the largest financial institution in point of capital in Minneapolis, and surpasses all others in the Northwest. Its office building is the largest, as it is also the most elegant in decoration, and the most complete in arrangement, of any similar structure in its own city, or elsewhere west of Chicago, and is surpassed in these respects by few in the world. The paid up capital of the former originally two hundred thousand dollars has been increased and now stands at one million and a quarter of dollars. The latter including its central and commanding site, represents an investment of two million dollars. For both Minneapolis is indebted to the sagacity and enterprise of Louis F. Menage. Coming to Minneapolis at his majority on the 19th of October, 1871, in feeble health, his mother having died of consumption, and himself suffering with the premonitions of that dreaded malady, he sought rather the benefit of the climate than business or pecuniary success. For occupation, a part of the first winter he taught a class in the Commercial College of Carson, Barnard and Parker in short hand. The next two winters were spent in the pineries at the logging camp of W. H. Lawrence, on Pokegama Lake, as clerk and time keeper. The intervening summer he had charge of the wood department of one of the saw mills at the falls. The salubrious climate of the north, with the active out door work, checked the alarming symptoms and infused new vigor into his frame, so that in 1874 he felt himself strong enough to engage in business, and in connection with Mr. H. C. Brackett he opened a real estate office near First and Washington avenues, and commenced that career which has been marked with such constant and unchecked success. The place of business was soon removed to the Nicollet House, and his partner retiring, was conducted by Mr. Menage alone. A feature of the business was the purchase of outlying tracts of land, platting it into blocks and lots, and putting them upon the market. Conspicious examples of these are those additions to the city plat known as the various Menage additions, Windom's Motor Line, Prospect Park, Bloomington Avenue, Calhoun Park and the several Remington additions. His efforts in developing these tracts have added thousands to the population of the city, and given employment to hundreds of mechanics, as well as helped the

growth of all branches of trade. In connection with the latter Mr. Menage was unwittingly involved in the largest and most dramatic law suit which has ever occupied the courts of the county. In the spring of 1882 he had purchased 1,157 acres of land lying around Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, of Mr. Philo Remington of New York, who had a record title derived from Col. W. S. King, the land having been the principal part of the Lyndale farm. These lands he platted and made accessible by intersecting streets and street railway, and put up a large number of very tasteful dwellings. Many were sold, and clusters of settlements began on various tracts. The progress of improvement was suddenly arrested by the commencemcent of a suit in equity in which Col. King alleged that the deed which he had made to Mr. Remington was in trust. After a long trial in which the best legal talent of the city, and of eastern states was engaged, the decision was given in Col. King's favor, and on review it was affirmed by the supreme court. Mr. Menage turned over to Col. King money, securities and property to the value of nearly two million dollars, without affecting his financial standing, scarcely ruffling his serenity.

The successful and rapidly enlarging business led to the incorporation in May, 1889, of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, to which the loan department of the business was turned over, and the Menage Realty Company, which succeeded to the real estate business. Mr. Menage became president of the former and general manager of the latter. The Minneapolis stockholders and directors of the Guaranty Loan Company, are among the oldest, most conservative and successful of her citizens. They include such names as Gov. John S. Pillsbury, Mayor George A. Pillsbury, Senator W. D. Washburn, Col. Thos. Lowry, Cashiers Joseph and Alfred J. Dean, and Messrs. C. H. Pettit, Wm. H. Eustis, Loren Fletcher, H. E. Fletcher, Chas. Robinson and W. S. Streeter. Besides its large paid up capital and the additional personal liability of its stockholders, the company has a special guaranty fund of $100,000 deposited with a Boston Trust Company, and another of $50,000 with a similar company in Providence. Its plan of business is unique and in some respects original, suggested by the rare financial genius of its president. Its debentures and securities are widely scattered, and a favorite investment in the East, where it has agencies in the principle cities, and also in London and Amsterdam. Its assets have rapidly increased and now amount to nearly four million dollars. The Guaranty Loan Building is owned by a separate company, whose capital stock is two million dollars. Its spacious offices are occupied by two of the leading banks of the city, by milling corporations, financial institutions, and many attorneys. To accommodate the latter it has a fine law library of over 10,000 volumes. The twelfth floor is devoted to restaurant, dining and refreshment rooms, while upon the roof is a garden, where in the summer refreshments are served amidst flowers and sparkling electric lights and the sweet strains of music.

Amidst this bewildering rush of business, surrounded by so much architectural beauty and convenience, in his private office sits Mr. Menage, the most unpretentious and modest of all the thronging multitude, the animating spirit and directing head of all.

Mr. Menage is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born August 3d, 1850. His parents were John and Mary A. Menage, and his grandfather was Alexis Le Menage, a native of Lu-

cerne, France, whence he emigrated to America and married a lady who was a lineal descendant of John Howland, a passenger in the Mayflower, whose mortal remains rest in a grave on Burial Hill, at Plymouth, Mass. His descendents have dropped from the family name the article which attached to the French ancestry, assimilating the name to the American style. The family removed to New Bedford, Mass., where the years of Lewis' boyhood were passed in attendance at school. During his course at the high school of that city his father died. The business, that of confectionery, fell to himself and a younger brother, which was carried on for three years until the state of his health admonished him to close it, and seek a climate more favorable to one affected with symptoms of serious pulmonary trouble. September 13th, 1876, Mr. Menage married Miss Amanda A., daughter of Benj. S. Bull, of Minneapolis. They have one child, a daughter of the age of fourteen.

With a genius for organizing finance, singularly favored by fortune, Mr. Menage is by no means avaricious or sordid. There is ample evidence that he accepts and practices the theory of stewardship. This is announced in no uncertain sound when the deep toned bell of the First Baptist Church, (a gift from Mr. Menage) calls to worship. But his benefactions do not always take traditional channels. His taste is scientific, museums and collections have always a peculiar attraction. Hence, when last year the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science at Minneapolis desired to send out an expedition to the Phillipine Islands for scientific study, and to gather specimens in natural history in that strangely prolific quarter of the Pacific ocean, its members were not less delighted than surprised when Mr. Menage offered to defray all the expenses of the expedition for two years. Accordingly, Messrs. D. C. Worcester and F. S. Bourne, two young men who had made one similar expedition in company with Prof. J. B. Steere, of the University of Michigan, were fitted out with all supplies needed for the undertaking, and in July, 1890, departed for their field. The results of the expedition are to be the property of the Academy, with the sole condition that all specimens shall be accessible for study by the students of the schools and colleges of the State.

Physically Mr. Menage is spare, of medium stature, and not of a robust appearance. He is modest and retiring in disposition, and reticent in speech. He has the faculty of inspiring confidence, and seems to possess the rare combination of boldness in conception, and caution and prudence in action. His career is illustrious among the numerous ones of our country, especially in the West, achieving success without adventitious aid, with none to envy or malign, esteemed for probity, honor and enterprise.

New York Life Building. One of the handsomest, most imposing and expensive structures in the city is the New York Life Building (as it is commonly called), erected by the New York Life Insurance Company, at the corner of Fifth street and Second avenue south. Its location is due to the fact that it is intended to be a headquarters for lawyers, as it is only one block from the court house, now in process of erection. At present it is a little one side of the center of business, but its advantages in the future are so obvious that a large number of lawyers have already secured offices in the building.

The building was commenced in September, 1888, and completed in the spring of 1890. It is ten stories in height, having an elevation above the pavement of

149 feet, surmounted by a flag pole 85 feet in height. It has a frontage on Fifth street of 150 feet, by 100 feet in depth on Second avenue.

The three lower stories are of St Cloud granite, and the upper stories of St. Louis pressed brick, with terra cotta facings and trimmings, including some of beautiful Minnesota red sand stone. The architecture is peculiar and different from that of any other building in the city. In the general working out of the decorative plans of the exterior there is blending of the neo-Classic and Renaissance, united with an element of picturesqueness not seen in any style in the past, giving large scope to architectural effects. The general effect is that of solidity and pleasing variety, making a *tout ensemble*, agreeable and restful to the eye, and a combination of styles which perhaps might appropriately be called neo-American. The grand entrance on Fifth street formes a striking feature. The beautiful finish of the main entrance and court beyond are very noticeable features of the building. Various colored marbles here abound, and the architectural arrangement and adornment are admired by all. The court is 30 feet wide, 45 long and 36 feet high. Here is the famous electric clock (the dial 5½ feet in diameter), which is run by electricity from the generating apparatus in the cellar. A full description of all the interior arrangement would require much more space than can here be spared. The building contains 218 office rooms, all well lighted, finished in cherry and mahogany. A law library of 8,000 volumes occupies a part of the tenth floor, which is for the free use of the tenants.

Great pains has been taken to make the building as near fire proof as possible. Gas is prohibited and electric light furnished gratuitously to the tenants. There are four elevators running every day in the year, including holidays and Sundays. Toilet rooms are on each floor and a bath and barber room on the tenth. In short it would seem that the *ne plus ultra* of an office building has been achieved in the New York Life. The whole cost of the structure exceeds three-quarters of a million dollars.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved March 6, 1868, as amended by an act, approved March 3d, 1881, on the 6th day of October, 1881, the following named persons associated themselves together as a corporation under the name of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, viz: H. G. Harrison, A. C. Rand, John Dunham, A. H. Bode, E. V. White, R. P. Russell, T. J. Buxton, W. F. Meader, C. M. Loring, A. D. Mulford, L. P. Snider, A. B. Taylor, D. C. Bell, Anthony Kelly, James A. Lovejoy, F. L. Morse, D. Syme, S. W. Serl, R. McMullen, John R. Coykendall, and R. L. Crockett. The general objects and purposes of the incorporators, as stated in their articles are: to facilitate the buying and selling of all products; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial information; and generally, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate business pursuits, and to advance the general prosperity and business interests of the city of Minneapolis.

The officers named in said articles to serve for the first year were: H. G. Harrison, president; A. D. Mulford and A. B. Taylor, vice-presidents; G. D. Rogers, secretary; T. J. Buxton, treasurer. The first meeting of the incorporators, as a body, was held November 15th, 1881, at which twenty or more members were received, making the whole number at that time

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

forty-two. At a subsequent meeting general rules and by-laws were adopted. Early in January, 1882, rooms were secured for daily meetings and an exchange for grading was opened. The membership fee was fixed at twenty-five dollars. The daily attendance on change ranged from twelve to twenty-five. The trading was mostly confined to sample lots on track. From these humble beginnings the institution has grown to its present commanding importance.

As soon as the organization was fully completed, and the exchange fairly inaugurated, applications for membership were numerous, so that in February, 1882, the membership fee was raised to $250, for all applications filed after February 28th, 1882. Previous to that date 538 members had been received, and the number remains the same at present. Later the membership fee was raised to $500, and still later to $1,000, at which it still remains.

In April, 1882, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of erecting a building for the use of the Chamber. In July of the same year the present location was selected, and the building committee was instructed to secure plans and estimates for a building. In September plans were adopted and a contract entered into for the excavation and subfoundations, which was executed before January, 1883.

In April, 1883, a contract was made with F. A. Fisher & Co. for the erection and completion of the building, to be ready for occupancy by May 1st, 1884. This contract was carried out, and the Chamber took possession of the building at the date last named, the structure costing about $200,000.

From this date the business of the Chamber steadily and rapidly increased, the daily attendance on change being from twenty to two hundred, and the Exchange, 50 by 90 feet is now too small to accommondate the trade, and arrangements are being made to increase the size of the room.

Financially, the corporation has achieved a phenomenal success. Only $130 was assessed upon each member for building purposes. In 1884 the corporation issued $100,000 ten year five per cent. mortgage bonds on its property. To-day it has $93,000 in its sinking fund, drawing six to eight per cent., and eight thousand dollars in the treasury, with no floating debt. The annual rental of the building is $27,000, exclusive of the Exchange room and offices used by the Chamber. The cash value of the building and ground is estimated at not less than three hundred thousand dollars.

The building is a plain substantial structure five stories in height, without pretension to architectural adornment, but well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The exterior walls on Third street and Fourth avenue are of Ohio sandstone, the other two sides of brick, with sandstone trimmings.

The officers of the Chamber for the year 1891 are as follows, viz: President, F. L. Greenleaf; vice-presidents, G. B. Kirkbride, F. C. Pillsbury; directors, W. D. Gregory, F. W. Commons, M. B. Koon, J. H. Martin, C. M. Harrington, A. C. Loring, C. W. Moore, F. R. Pettit, Wm. Griffiths, A. J. Sawyer; secretary, C. C. Sturtevant; treasurer, H. H. Thayer; board of arbitration, G. D. Rogers, S. D. Cargill, A. C. Loring, L. R. Brooks, C. J. Martin; board of appeals, A. B. Robbins, J. F. Cargill, Wm. Pettit, E. R. Barber, K. Maxfield.

Mr. Sturtevant has filled the position he occupies ever since the organization of the Chamber, and has annually issued valuable reports showing the marvelous growth and progress of the city during the last ten years.

F. L. Lunbeck

FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF. The calm face, which seems to cast a benignant look at the reader from the opposite page gives little token of the busy brain behind it, which directs the multitudinous details of a great milling and commercial business, besides presiding over the board whose transactions in buying and selling wheat exceed those of any other in the world. Such, however, is the present position of F. L. Greenleaf. He was born in Boston, Mass., October 7th, 1847. His father was Gardner Greenleaf, a contractor and builder, who put up the Boston Custom House and many other public buildings. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestors were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, tracing their descent from the Huguenots of Normandy. He had the advantage of attendance at the excellent public school of Boston—the Boston Latin school, and finished by graduating at Chauncy Hall in 1865, when he took the gold medal for excellence in the English course.

Immediately after his graduation he joined an elder brother who was in the general mercantile business at Denver, Colorado, where he remained until 1868, having in the meantime some interests in mining among the mountain gulches of the state. After a brief visit in Boston he arrived in Minneapolis in October, 1868, and soon engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade with a partner under the style of Greenleaf & Buchanan. The store occupied a conspicuous place in the Center Block, next east of the old Athenæum. After seven years this business was closed, and Mr. Greenleaf bought an interest in the Dakota Flour Mill. His associates were Henry F. Brown and W. F. Cahill. This mill has been operated by the same firm until the present time, except that since the death of Mr. Cahill, his representatives have succeeded to his interest. Three years later the firm of Hinkle, Greenleaf & Co. was formed, and operated the Humboldt mill in Minneapolis, and also some leased mills at Stillwater under the style of Florence Mill Company. This firm was dissolved in 1890, and Mr. Greenleaf succeeded to the possession of the Florence Mill Company, which he still operates. The daily capacity of the Dakota mill is 400 barrels of flour; of the Humboldt mill, 1,200 barrels, and of the Florence mills 600 barrels. The detail of manufacturing 2,200 barrels of flour per day, year in and year out, has mainly devolved upon Mr. Greenleaf, and is a responsibility of no small magnitude. His "Butterfly" brand of flour received the silver medal of the New England Agricultural Society in 1890, showing the high quality of their manufacture.

In 1890 the firm of Greenleaf & Tenney was formed in the grain commission business with an office in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

During all this time Mr. Greenleaf has been interested in the elevator business, which has grown up with the milling business of Minneapolis, and is essential for the supply of the flour mills with wheat as well as for the care and movement of the crop. He has been the general manager of the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Company, with elevators at many stations throughout the hard wheat country. He has likewise been president of the Red River Elevator Company.

Mr. Greenleaf was elected vice-president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce in 1885, which he held until 1889, when he was elected its president, and now holds that position. The distinction will be appreciated when it is considered that within the Minneapolis

Chamber is bought and sold a larger quantity of wheat than in any other market in the world. Other markets exceed its record in speculative transactions, but the purchases upon the Minneapolis Board are for consumption, and after selections of wheat suitable for milling, are made the inferior grade is again shipped to other markets. The record of the year 1890 of the Minneapolis receipts of wheat is 57,811,615 bushels, and of shipments 20,083,525 bushels. The sound judgment and accurate knowledge of the milling business, which Mr. Greenleaf possesses, has designated him for most honorable and responsible positions in connection with the milling interests of the country. In 1888 he was chosen president of the National Miller's Association. He has been president of the Minnesota State Miller's Association since 1886, and the present year (1891) he was made president of the National Transportation Association, an organization intimately connected with the milling interests.

Not alone in business connections has he been sought. He was elected alderman of the Fourth Ward of the city in 1883; and in the City Council was appointed upon the important committees of Finances, Fire Department and Bonds. This position was held until his removal from the ward.

Mr. Greenleaf married in 1875 Miss Florence M. Cahill, daughter of W. F. Cahill, of Minneapolis, his partner in the Dakota mill. They have two children, a daughter of fifteen years and a son of eight. They belong to the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer and are prominent in social life.

LUMBER EXCHANGE. One of the most imposing and expensive buildings in the city is the Lumber Exchange, situated on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street. This building has a frontage on Hennepin avenue of 170 feet and 142 feet on Fifth street, thus presenting a greater street frontage than any other in the city. It is twelve stories in height with basement. The construction is of granite base, and Lake Superior brown stone to the top of the building. It is thoroughly fire proof; iron beams and tile arches with terra cotta partitions with all the modern improvements, heating, lighting, etc. The building has two large banking rooms, and about five hundred office rooms, plainly but substantially furnished in good taste for the purposes used for. The total expense of the building with ground is between eleven and twelve hundred thousand dollars. The location of the building is commanding. It is situated on high ground in the business portion of the city, and the width of Hennepin avenue (100 feet) on which is its greatest frontage, sets off its great height to admirable advantage. The material and color of the building conveys the impression of solidity, richness and simplicity. No large expense has been devoted to ornamentation, but whatever there is, will be admitted to be in good taste, and harmonious with the general design of the structure. There are three main entrances, two on Hennepin avenue and one on Fifth street. There will be five elevators. The central station of the Edison Light and Power Company is located in the rear of this building. The Board of Trade also has rooms here, provided by the liberality of its proprietors.

The city is indebted to the enterprise and public spirit of S. G. Cook and C. H. Maxey for a building of which it is justly proud. Some have feared that an enterprise of this magnitude might prove premature, but the indications are, that all the most desirable rooms will be occupied soon after completion.

It may be proper in view of the above

First Avenue South and Fourth Street.—Harry A. [illegible], Minneapolis.

statement, that the building is fire proof and that a part of the interior was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1891, to add a word of explanation. While the building is as thoroughly fire proof as any in the city, it is not meant that it is *absolutely* so. That would require the whole construction to be of incombustible material. But it can be confidently stated, that no fire originating within the building, can acquire such force as to result in serious damage. The circumstances of the fire alluded to were entirely exceptional. A five story brick building stood within ten feet on the east side, containing a large amount of inflammable material. On an intensely cold night in February 1891 that building took fire, which was soon beyond control. The flames shot up beyond the roof in great volumes and a strong wind swept their whole force directly against the Lumber Exchange. Of course the windows were shattered by the intense heat, and the combustible material within took fire, a draft was created and the force of the wind in a short time swept the flames through the upper stories of the building. The supply of water was perhaps insufficient for the requirements, and the intense cold rendered the heroic efforts of the firemen less effective than they would otherwise have been. It is possible iron blinds on that side of the building might have saved it, thought that is not certain. It was a coincidence of the meeting of destructive elements which might not occur again in a century. In the re-construction of this part of the building since the first, iron has largely been substituted for wood, and it has been rendered as thoroughly fire proof as the new part.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company's building was erected in 1884 and and 1885. It is thoroughly fire proof in construction, being as far as the construction is concerned, wholly of brick, stone and iron. Its finish is in Tennessee marble, Mexican onyx and hard woods, such as mahogany, cherry and quartered oak.

It was erected primarily as a permanent home for The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, and especially for its large Safe Deposit business. About one hundred tons of iron and steel were used in the construction and equipment of the building and its safe deposit vaults. These vaults are the largest and best in the state. The building has not only its own heating plant, but also its own electric lighting plant, and is complete in every respect. It cost about $225,000. The building is seven stories high and is architectually an ornament to the city.

The Bank of Commerce building is the property of the "National Bank of Commerce," and was erected in 1888 at a cost of $240,000, for the building alone, the price paid for the site being $66,000, making a total of $306,000. It is seven stories high, built of Lake Superior brown stone, backed with hard brick and laid in Portland cement, all supported on granite base. The stone is laid rock face, with dressed trimmings. The building is thoroughly fire-proof, all partitions and ceilings being of hollow tile. The floors are marble and hard wood laid on solid concrete.

Three elevators are in use, two exclusively for passengers and one for freight. There are one hundred and thirty offices, which, with the entire building, are heated by steam.

The style of architecture is Romanesque Gothic, admirably adapted to the purposes for which the building is intended. The plans were made by Mr. Harry W. Jones, architect, of this city.

SYNDICATE BLOCK. Ground was broken for the erection of the Syndicate Block in April, 1882, and was nearly completed during that year. The first

MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.'S BUILDING.

lease was made and the premises occupied in March, 1883. The building was erected by a corporation known as the The Minneapolis Syndicate, of which R. B. Langdon is president; W. W. Eastman, vice-president; Jno. DeLaittre, secretary and treasurer, and J. F. Conklin, manager. The shareholders were fifteen in number, and the stock is still owned mostly by the original incorporators and their families. It is constructed of Ohio sandstone, and at the time of its completion was the largest commercial building under one roof in this country, and still ranks among the handsome buildings of the Northwest. It has a frontage on Nicollet avenue of 330 feet by 150 feet each on Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Grand Opera House, 80x132 feet, being part of the property located on Sixth street, and is recognized as one of the most beautiful houses of its class in the Northwest. The entire cost of the property has been $700,000 and is capitalized at $1,000,000, including the Lyceum Theatre on Hennepin avenue, owned by same corporation.

The location of this block has caused large advance in property on this avenue and fixed for years to come the retail street and trade of the city. One and the principal cause of the success of this block is the fact, that all water, heat and light is furnished to tenants from one central steam plant owned and managed by the company. Ten elevators are now in operation throughout the building. Eighteen hundred incandesant electric lights and seventy-five arc lights are furnished by a complete Edison light plant, and the entire structure is heated by steam. The company has its own engineers and electrician, watchmen, etc., and the comfort of the tenants are well looked after.

SYNDICATE BLOCK.

CITY MARKET. In 1875 Mr. Harlow A. Gale, who owned the lot at the corner

of First street and Hennepin avenue, conceived the idea of contracting with the city to erect and conduct a city produce market on the site. The City Council unanimously granted a fifteen year franchise from November, 1876, when the market was opened. The usual eatables were kept in stalls inside, and the market gardeners and farmers stood with their wagons in the street against the sidewalk. Commencing with six teams in 1876, when the franchise expired in 1891, there were over three hundred teams, blocking up all the approaching streets; the gardeners having centered all the wholesale commission produce business on the adjoining block.

The New Central Market, which, after various failures by reason of the novelty and magnitude of the undertaking, was commenced last autumn, near the time of the expiration of the life of the old one, by Messrs. Geo. A. Camp and T. B. Walker, who came into the enterprise at a critical point in its life, and are taking it through to a grand conclusion, Mr. Gale retaining an interest and remaining as manager.

The new premises, the cut of which shows the Seventh street front only, occupies the whole block, nearly three acres, between Sixth and Seventh streets and Second and Third avenues north. The building is of brick, three stories high, seventy-five feet deep, and extends on three sides of the block, 1,004 feet long, leaving the court as shown for the three hundred gardener's wagons, which stand against walk-ways, under canopies. The same level of the market building opening from this court is cut into fifty stalls filled with everything eatable. This whole floor, being the retail market, is on the level of Seventh street. The first floor proper on the level of Sixth street, being cut into wholesale produce houses facing on, and having their business on Sixth street and Second and Third avenues. This novel treatment makes two floors of the structure grade floors. All the appointments and conveniences are modern and first-class; and while perhaps not the most expensive, it is certainly the most convenient and complete market in this country.

TEMPLE COURT: The large, handsome office building, known as "Temple Court," which stands on the corner of Hennepin and Washington avenues, occupies one of the most prominent locations in the city. It is located upon the site of the old Academy of Music, which was destroyed by fire December 25th, 1884. The building was erected by Messrs. W. W. and E. W. Herrick and Thomas Lowry, and was completed May 1st, 1886, the work being done under the supervision of E. Townsend Mix & Co., architects. The building is of the most substantial character, being constructed of granite, red pressed brick, terra-cotta and brown stone, with a superstructure of iron, the combination making it absolutely fire-proof. It has an inner court, around which all the offices are arranged, so that every suite is light and desirable. In finish and appointments the building will compare favorably with any in the Northwest, the lower stories being wainscoted in marble and paneled in onyx. The building, which is eight stories high, contains some three hundred rooms, and cost about $250,000.

The law library in the building is owned by the Hennepin County Bar Association. It contains 9,000 volumes of standard elementary books and reports of most all the states. The officers are Hon. J. M. Shaw, president; R. D. Russell, vice-president; George H. Fletcher, secretary; F. B. Bailey, treasurer; E. S. Walters, librarian.

It is lighted by gas, with electric wires

laid in, heated by steam, and has two swiftly moving elevators. It is a building which is not surpassed in many of the large cities of the country, and is one, with a number of others, that has made Minneapolis famous as a city of elegant business houses.

The building is now owned by a corporation known as the "Arcade Investment Company," of which Thomas Lowry is president; W. W. Herrick, vice-president; E. W. Herrick, treasurer, and J. F. Conklin, secretary and general manager.

Boston Block: This handsome office building, which stands on the corner of Third street and Hennepin avenue, was built in 1887 by Whitten & Burdett, of Boston, Mass. It has a frontage of 88 feet on Hennepin avenue, and a depth of 157 feet on Third street, and is seven stories high. It has a handsome stone front, with brick backing, iron columns and girders, and is absolutely fire-proof. The building cost, including ground, $325,000. The old Boston Block, which occupied the same corner, was built in 1881 and destroyed by fire April 12th, 1887, the present building being erected the same year. In the fall of 1887 the property was sold to a corporation of Boston capitalists, known as the Boston Block Company, for the sum of $500,000. Mr. L. S. Buffington, of this city, was the architect of the building, and managed the property until it was sold to the new company The property is now under the management of Mr. I. C. Seeley.

West Hotel. The citizens of Minneapolis are indebted to the liberality, public spirit and generosity of the late Charles W. West—a millionare and former resident of Cincinnati, O., for one of the most palatial and best appointed hotels in the United States—which is to say, in the world. It is the only instance in history where a city as young as this has received so princely a benefaction—for such it in truth was. Col. West asked no bonus or contributions from the citizens—as is usually the case—in aid of the enterprise. He loved Minneapolis, and his far-sighted business shrewdness and sagacity foresaw the future greatness of the city. In his declining years he erected this most noble and worthy monument and memorial, from which not only the present, but future generations will hold his name in grateful remembrance.

The ground selected for the site was the most eligible and convenient in the city. It is high, and stands near the present center of population and within reasonable distance of all railroad depots. The hotel fronts 175 feet on Hennepin avenue by 196 on Fifth street. The material used is Joliet marble for the first story and part of the second; the remainder of red pressed brick and terra cotta. Including the basement, there are nine floors. There are two main entrances; one on Hennepin and one on Fifth, and both are marvels of massive and elaborate carvings and pillared work. The elevation from the street to the top of the tower is 200 feet.

Within, the most noticeable feature on the ground floor is the court in the centre, 70 by 90 feet, with office in the rear. The main entrance, on Hennepin, is 25 feet wide, and that on Fifth street 15. Leading from the floor between the entrances is the grand stairway of white marble filling a space 17 by 36 feet. Connected with the main court are the reading rooms, news and telegraph office, coat and wash rooms, and billiard room and saloon, the last two having an area 50 by 80 feet. All these rooms are finished in costly variegated marbles, except walls and ceiling. The entire lower floor is tiled with marble, and mahogany, where wood work is used. A heavy

WEST HOTEL.

ground glass shield extends over the entire court (sometimes called the Exchange room), beneath which is a decorated glass shade, furnishing a subdued and agreeable light. The barber shop and bath rooms herewith connected are elegant and in harmony with the entire floor. In short, taking this whole vast space with all its appointments and adornments together, it is safe to say that its equal is not found in the world.

The first floor above the office is divided into a grand dining room, 50 by 100 feet, three smaller dining rooms, ladies' ordinary, gentlemen's club rooms, four parlors, four suits of private rooms, for bridal chambers and distinguished guests. On this floor is also the kitchen and accessories, in the rear of the dining rooms. These rooms are all of the most ample and generous proportions, the ladies' ordinary being 40 by 50 feet; the kitchen, 50 by 87; serving room, 14 by 50; club room, 24 by 28. A striking feature of this floor is the corridor, from 16 to 28 feet wide and 300 feet long, overlooking the court, and most agreeable for a promenade on balls and public occasions. All the flooring is of marble (except the parlors), the walls wainscotted with marble and mahogany, with ceiling of carved mahogany in panels. The grand dining room is unsurpassed in richness, well lighted and ventilated with nine half-circle windows of exquisitely stained glass on two sides, and the walls finished in richly carved mahogany in Moorish style.

The floors above correspond in beauty and finish to those already mentioned. There are 415 guest rooms, 150 with connected bath rooms, and all furnished with hot and cold water. The water for the entire house is of the purest kind, furnished from an artesian well, 607 feet deep, and capable of supplying 177,000 gallons daily.

In a climate like this, where the winters are long and sometimes severe, the matter of heating such a building is one of the first importance. This is done by what is known as the Osborne Equalized Pressure System, and is so arranged as to give an even temperature of 70 degrees Fah., even when the outside temperature is from 30 to 40 degrees below zero. The building throughout is thoroughly fire-proof.

The foregoing sketch gives but an imperfect idea of this great hotel as a whole, which must be seen—or rather occupied for a season, to make its full impression on the mind. Unfortunately, Col. West lived but a short time after its completion to enjoy the splendid benefaction he had made to the city. His lamented death occurred in Cincinnati, Sept. 11, 1884. This property was bequeathed by him to his nephew, Col. John T. West, under whose able management it has since been conducted.

*The Nicollet House. In 1836 a distinguished French astronomer and literary man, Jean N. Nicollet, visited Minnesota; and, telescope in hand and sextant slung over his shoulder, ascended the Mississippi and made the first accurate survey of Lake Itasca, and the ultimate source of the great river. While making observations at the Falls of St. Anthony the Sioux Indians plundered his supplies. Though a discoverer of a comet he failed to write his name among the stars; but Minneapolis has done honor to his menory in giving his name to an island in the river, to her finest business street, and to her pioneer hotel.

The Nicollet House was built in 1857 by Messrs. James M. Eustis and W. H. Nudd, two young men from Boston who chanced to meet here when the enterprising pioneers were planning for a hotel.

H. T. Welles and others interested in

*Written by R. J. Baldwin.

building up the new town circulated a subscription paper, and secured the offer of a bonus of $10,000 to secure a first-class hotel. Messrs. Eustis and Nudd accepted the offer, and purchased a lot at the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, fronting one hundred feet on the former and one hundred and seventy-six feet on the latter, for which they paid $4,000, or $40 per front foot, for it was the choicest lot in the town for such a purpose. The opposite corners were then occupied by one-story frame tenements. The front looked out upon the suspension bridge; the center block being a quagmire, and the city hall square an open area.

NICOLLET HOUSE.

Operations were energetically pushed. The material employed was the cream colored brick manufactured at the spot where the new city market is now building. The facades was plain but imposing of four stories, with an *entre sol*. The first floor was divided into stores. From the center of the Washington avenue front ascended a broad stairway to the second floor, where was the spacious office of the hotel, reception room and parlors.

The building was completed and elegantly furnished, and opened for business on the 20th of May, 1858, about a year from the first inception of the enterprise. The occasion was a notable one. A banquet was spread and partaken of with unbounded enthusiasm. Judge E. B. Ames presided, Harlow A. Gale officiated as toast master, and Col. Cyrus Aldrich, Judge F. R. E. Cornell, D. Morrison, W. W. Eastman, Judge Isaac Atwater, Joel B. Bassett, Edward Murphy, Henry T. Welles, James R. Lawrence, B. F. Barber and J. B. Gilbert, officiated as vice-presidents. These made speeches as well as Governor Henry H. Sibley, Eugene M. Wilson and Isaac Atwater. The "few remarks" of the latter are described by one of the guests present as strikingly appropriate and "funny punny and taking."

About the same time a rival hotel was built on Washington avenue and Cataract street (Sixth avenue south) by a stock company, of which Judge Cornell, Geo. E. Huy, R. P. Russel and Edward Murphy were the principal stockholders. But the Nicollet had the better location, and from the start enjoyed the best patronage of the town and of the traveling world. It had been opened with great eclat, and the proprietors spared no pains in its care and cuisine. There the trav-

eler from the East, after a week's disgust from the odors of a steamboat caboose, or with appetite whetted by the frontiersman's beans and bacon, found himself reposing in luxurious beds, and regaled with delicate viands, and his good humor gave a roseate flush to all his surroundings, so that he never failed to speak a good work for the beauty of Minneapolis, and the elegance of her hotel.

After running the hotel for about five years the proprietors found themselves richer in fame than fortune, and leased the hotel to Mr. I. P. Hill, and for several years it frequently changed proprietors. About 1867 it was sold to Messrs. F. S. and F. L. Gilson. They purchased the portion of the block to the Nicollet street corner and erected an addition in similar style to the original, thus making it cover the whole block between Hennepin avenue and Nicollet street. They removed the stairway and brought the office to the ground floor, putting in a glass rotunda in the rear court, and made many other improvements. The Gilsons had come from New York City, where they had been proprietors of Taylor's restaurant, and were accomplished caterers as well as public spirited and agreeable gentlemen. For many years they made the reputation of the Nicollet equal to that of the best hotels of the metropolitan cities. Finally, after the death of the senior Gilson, the hotel came into the possession of John T. West, then a young man, who had conducted a popular restaurant on lower Washington avenue. During his management the popularity of the house increased, and in the growing town and country, was thronged with guests. Here was gained that experience in the hotel business, and such profit as led to the planning and building of the West Hotel.

At present the Nicollet House is conducted under a lease from the Gilsons, who still own the property, by Messrs. Shattuck and Wood. It has lately been quite thoroughly overhauled and improved. It has two hundred and thirty-four guest chambers, and is thronged from the beginning to the end of the year. No dull times ever strike the Nicollet. Other hotels are more modern in style, and more luxurious in appointments, but none surpass it in substantial comfort, and none equal it in accessibility. The place is a land mark, and the origninal lot is a good guage of land values. In 1855 Col. Stevens bought the land of the Government for $1.25 per acre. Two years later the lot sold for $4,000. To-day it would bring, if offered in the market, not less than $200,000.

THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

In the early days of Minneapolis its amusements were few and of the simplest kind. The founders of this great northwestern metropolis led an active busy life, and were bent more upon acquiring homes and developing the immense resources of the country than to elegant and refined entertainment. But with the rapid settlement of territory a proportionate increase of wealth, and the means to gratify the natural human inclination for diversion and amusement.

The earliest place for theatrical performances was known as Woodman's Hall, and was situated at the corner of what is now Second avenue south and Washington. It was owned by Ivory T. Woodman, and his first attraction was the old Sally St. Claire troupe. In a few years both actors and audience felt the need of more room, and a second theatre, more adapted to the growing town, was built at the corner of Second avenue north and Second street. This was styled Harmonia Hall, and at once

became the favorite place of amusement. Here John Templeton, Alice Vane and little Fay Templeton are among those who gave to the theater the lustre of their presence. In 1864 Harmonia Hall, an edifice of great pretension, was erected at the corner of Washington avenue and Nicollet. In the year 1867 the Pence Opera House was built at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Second street, and in 1871 the Academy of Music was built by Joseph Hodges. Of all these places the Pence Opera House is the only one yet open to the public. But the progress in the way of more elegant and complete places for theatrical display has been rapid, and in keeping with the city's strides in other directions, and now Minneapolis theater goers are accomodated with some of the most elegant and modernly equipped theaters on the continent.

No house can boast of more modern and complete appointments than the Grand Opera House, near the corner of Nicollet and Sixth street. It was built by a wealthy sydicate of gentlemen, and opened to the people Monday, April 2, 1883. During that week there were given eight grand musical performances by the first complete grand Italian Opera Troupe to visit Minneapolis. Minnie Hauk and Marie Litta were the principle stars. Since then the attractions played at the Grand have been of the highest order. It has a seating capacity of about 1,500. It is a fine stone-front building, and the interior arrangements are artistic and elegant.

The Bijou Opera House is one of the most successful and popular theatres in the northwest. It was built by Lambert Hays, a prominent business man, and opened October 31, 1887, as a stock company. February 1, 1889, it passed into the hands of Kohl & Middleton, of Chicago, and in July, of the same year, Jacob Litt became the lessee, and made it one of combination of popular priced houses. Under his management it became very popular and holds its place among the leading theatres of the day. Mr. Frank L. Bixby, a veteran showman, had the active management. He was succeeded by Theo. L. Hayes, his former treasurer, who has made the playhouse very popular with the amusement loving population of Minneapolis, and placed the theatre on a more successful basis than ever before.

On the morning of December 28, 1890, the house was visited with a conflagration which totally destroyed the building. With characteristic energy, the owner, Lambert Hayes, made preparations to re-build, and on the 13th of April, 1891, the doors of the new Bijou were opened to the public. From that time on its success has been uninterrupted. The front of the building is a model of architectural beauty, and no expense has been spared in furnishing the interior. Its present manager is Mr. Theo. L. Hayes.

The Lyceum Theatre is situated near the corner of Seventh street and Hennepin avenue. It was opened in September, 1887. It was erected by the firm of Sackett & Wiggins, at a cost of over $150,000, and is one of the handsomest places of amusement in this part of the country. Its attractions consist mostly of lectures, concerts and light opera. This theatre is also owned by the syndicate of gentlemen who own the ground, and is under the same management. Its large auditorium will seat about 1,800 people.

The Pence Opera House is one of the venerable land marks among the temples of historic art in Minneapolis. It has been the scene of many triumphs, and is still run as a vaudeville theatre. It is open nearly every night in the year and does a thriving business.

The Palace Museum is owned by Messrs. Kohl & Middleton, and managed by Mr. Fred Pride. It has on exhibition many of nature's wonders, and gives in addition an excellent entertainment at low prices.

The Theatre Comique is an old place of amusement, which is now run as a variety house.

There are besides these regular theatres, a number of concert halls, where local entertainments are held. Prominent among these are Dyer's Music Hall and the Century Concert Hall.

There are four flourishing musical organizations:

The Minneapolis Choral Association, which has a membership of one hundred and fifty voices of both sexes. They meet weekly in Dyer's Hall. Samuel A. Baldwin is their conductor, and they have given the "Messiah," "Eliza" and other oratorios, besides a variety of other class music.

The Harmonia Society is a German organization of male singers, with a large membership. Their musical director is Richard Stempf. They are well drilled in German part songs and choral work of that nature. They meet in Harmonia Hall, which property they own.

The "Normannes" and "Scandinavians" embrace the Swedes and Danes. They are both men's choral clubs, and have attained a high state of efficiency under competent directors.

Another musical organization which deserves a place in the record of the progress in that line is Danz's Concert Orchestra, led by Frank Danz, Jr. It is composed of thirty-eight members, all of whom are musicians of the very highest order. They give weekly concerts at Harmonia Hall, playing the very best orchestral compositions.

There are a number of Shakespeare, Browning and other literary clubs in the city, all of which add to the intellectual developement of her social system, and cultivates a high standard of moral and mental refinement.

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS.

BY R. J. BALDWIN.

The commercial interests of Minneapolis depend upon and have been developed by her rail connections. Although situated upon the great river of the continent, her water communications have been little more than a dream. The steamboat traffic upon the Upper Mississippi, although large, and in the infancy of the town affording facilities for both passenger and freight business, has become insignificant in comparison with the railroad transportation. The commercial and manufacturing business of the city had their beginning with the advent of the railroad, and have increased to their present stupendous magnitude, contemperaneously with the extension of the railroad connections.

The scheme of railroad lines devised by the Legislature of 1857 under the act of Congress granting to the State of Minnesota alternate sections of public land, provided three lines for the accommodation of Minneapolis. The Minnesota & Pacific, commencing at St. Paul and touching St. Anthony on the East Side of the Mississippi river on its way to the Manitoba boundary in the Red River Valley, with a branch line crossing the river at Minneapolis and extending in a northwesterly direction to Breckenridge on the western boundary of the state. The Minneapolis & Cedar Valley running south to the Iowa line, and a branch of the Southern Minnesota from the Falls of St. Anthony to Shakopee, where it connected with the main line from West St. Paul to the southern boundary of the state in the direction of Sioux City, Iowa.

The collapse of the financial scheme for building the lines, based on an issue of state railroad bonds, left Minneapolis, as it did the State of Minnesota, without a single mile of completed road. The franchises pertaining to the several lines were preserved and granted to other companies, so that in 1862 the first line of railroad reached St. Anthony from St. Paul, and was extended in sections to Anoka, to Sauk Rapids and finally to the Red River. The next line to be constructed was the Minnesota Central, which commenced running trains from Minneapolis to Faribault in 1865, and was opened successively to Owatonna and Austin, and finally reached the Iowa state line in 1866. The branch line of the Minnesota & Pacific was constructed across the river in 1868 and opened in

successive years to its terminus at Breckenridge.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company having succeeded to the ownership of the Minnesota Central and of the Chicago Railroad Company, built its St. Paul and river division to LaCrosse in 1867, and although it had received a bonus from the city of St. Paul of $100,000 in the bonds of that city, extended its tracks to Minneapolis by way of Fort Snelling, without any bonds from this city; and afterwards, in 1881, built its short line from St. Paul, running over the magnificent iron bridge below the city.

Meanwhile, the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company receiving a grant of swamp lands from the state, had constructed its road from St. Paul to Duluth. The people of Minneapolis having made an ineffectual struggle in the Legislature to have the line of this road located by way of St. Anthony, feeling the importance of a direct communication with water transportation on the great lakes, revived the charter of the Minnesota Western R. R. Co., granted by the territorial legislature in 1853, and with the aid of a bonus of $100,000 in bonds of the city, built a line in 1871 connecting at White Bear with the St. Paul and Duluth road. This was the nucleus of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, which, with the further aid of $150,000 in city bonds, extended the road in 1877 from Minneapolis to the Iowa state line, by way of Albert Lea, and afterwards to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and built a branch westward into Dakota. The building of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad was undertaken by a number of enterprising citizens of Minneapolis because the directory of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, which had succeeded the Southern Minnesota, persistently refused to build the branch provided for from St. Anthony, in the Legislature, and for which the land grant had been turned over to that company. Its construction, with other causes connected with the growing importance of Minneapolis, has resulted in the route of the St. Paul & Sioux City road being discontinued from West St. Paul to Shakopee, and in being transferred to run by way of Minneapolis and over the very bed of its competitor; but only after the control of the road had passed from the St. Paul directory to the present Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha ownership.

The Northern Pacific Railway having been constructed from Lake Superior across Northern Minnesota and Central Dakota, sought a connection with the rail lines running to Chicago and eastward, and in 1879 secured a connection under the name of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, from its line at Brainerd to Minneapolis, using however the track of the Manitoba road from Sauk Rapids to St. Paul. In 1884, this road obtained the exclusive use of the Manitoba track to Minneapolis, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba transferred its main line to the west side of the Mississippi river, building a new track from Minneapolis to St. Cloud.

By these several lines Minneapolis had secured a connection with the great lines of transportation northward, westward and southward. It had also connection eastward by way of the Great Lakes during the summer months, but in the winter its Eastern traffic was forced to go by way of Chicago, and make the great southern detour of Lake Michigan. The line of road opening direct communication at all seasons between Minneapolis and the Atlantic seaboard was completed in the latter part of the year 1887. It was the Minneapolis,

Sault St. Marie & Atlantic, the organization and history of which will be given more in detail in the closing part of this chapter.

The Manitoba has completed a link in its system within the last year, connecting its road at Elk River, on the Mississippi, by way of Princeton and Mille Lac, to Lake Superior. Connection is made with the Canadian roads at the Sault St. Marie and with the Michigan lines at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinac.

Other roads having southern or eastern connections, stimulated by the wonderful commercial growth of Minneapolis, hastened to make connections with it. The Wisconsin Central; Chicago, Burlington & Northern; Illinois Central; Northwestern; St. Paul & Kansas City; Rock Island, and Hastings & Dakota have either built extensions or secured running connections with Minneapolis.

At the close of the present year, 1889, there are 20 independent lines of railway from Minneapolis, reaching every part of the United States penetrated by the iron rail. British America from Quebec to Columbia; Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon; California and the Pacific coast; Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans; Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati, and the Atlantic coast from the St. Lawrence to the gulf, are all directly accessible by rail.

Statistics given elsewhere in this article show the variety and wonderful extent of this commerce. Minneapolis is a distributing point. Her trade is one of exportation as well as of importation. Besides the ordinary merchandise which is received from the east and south for distribution to the north and west, she is the largest receiver of wheat and exporter of its products in the United States, leading the inland markets of Chicago and St. Louis not only, but also the great ports of exportation, New York, Boston and San Francisco. Her manufacture and exportation of lumber and its various products constitutes one of the largest industries of the country. While the trade in the coarser cereals, fruits, vegetables, iron and machinery is of immense magnitude and importance.

The passenger business of Minneapolis is accommodated by three depots—one used by the Milwaukee & St. Paul system, one by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, while the other roads make use of the Union depot, a structure 65x270 feet, three stories high, with a clock tower 120 feet high, costing $282,390, and is centrally located at the western end of the Suspension bridge. From this station 130 passenger trains arrive and depart daily.

The great metropolis of the Northwest, of which the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis form contiguous divisions, is the terminal point of the railroad systems from the East, South and West, and the starting point for those running North and Northwest. But there is little trans-shipment of freight. The Minneapolis Eastern railroad is a local line of one and one-half miles in length, which transfers cars from each line to all the others in the City of Minneapolis; while the Minnesota Transfer, having about eight miles of trackage midway between the two cities, effects a convenient and economical transfer of cars from one line to another.

The magnitude of the transportation terminating at Minneapolis will be appreciated by considerating the single item of wheat and flour. During the year 1891 there were received 57,000,000 bushels of wheat, requiring for its transportation 96,351 cars, or 264 cars for every day in the year. Thus the wheat and flour alone required the daily loading and discharging of over 562 cars per day for every day in the year.

Of all commodities there were received during the year 204,407 car loads, and shipped 189,821 car loads, or an average of 1080 cars for each day in the year.

The quantities of commodities transported to and from Minneapolis during the year 1891 are shown by the subjoined tables:

Receipts for the year 1891.

Wheat, bushels	57,811,615
Corn, "	2,779,310
Oats, "	4,303,020
Barley, "	1,018,600
Rye, "	262,180
Flaxseed, "	1,257,700
Eggs	122,772
Flour, bbls	76,788
Millstuff, tons	5,401
Hay tons	21,883
Fruit, lbs	72,926,379
Merchandise, lbs	483,332,609
Lumber, feet	95,145,000
Posts and piling, cars	714
Barrel stock, cars	1,585
Farm and other machinery, lbs	73,141,865
Coal, tons	259,183
Wood, cords	35,653
Brick, thousand	11,483,000
Lime, tons	13,005
Cement, bbls	88,025
Household goods, bbls	9,475,710
Pig iron, tons	3,173
Railroad iron, tons	15,540
Ties, cars	1,027
Stone and marble, lbs	96,870,000
Live stock, head	41,650
Pork, bbls	3,136
Lard, tierces	1,318
Cured meats, lbs	313,560
Dressed meats, lbs	20,794,663
Butter, lbs	4,523,138
Hides, pelts, and furs, lbs	17,131,164
Tallow, lbs	83,050
Wool, lbs	5,443,202
Railroad material, tons	26,820
Sundries, lbs	136,010,000
Car lots	204,407

Shipments for the year 1891.

Flour, bbls	7,562,185
Millstuff, tons	249,833
Wheat, bushels	20,083,505
Corn, "	864,700
Oats, "	2,288,840
Barley, "	553,380
Rye, bushels	237,740
Flaxseed, "	487,410
Lumber, feet	350,340,000
Merchandise, lbs	468,892,850
Farm and other machinery, lbs	53,783,855
Hides, pelts, and furs, lbs	11,746,700
Oil cake, lbs	13,474,470
Hay, tons	1,540
Brick, thousand	897,000
Lime, tons	3,825
Cement, bbls	33,732
Household goods, lbs	7,275,200
Railroad iron, tons	11,730
Ties, cars	578
Pig iron, tons	118
Barrel stock, cars	140
Live stock, head	36,400
Coal, tons	5,010
Wood, cords	145
Eggs	10,112
Dressed meats, lbs	149,000
Butter, lbs	1,964,221
Tallow, lbs	2,938,500
Wool, lbs	5,436,825
Stone and marble, lbs	15,300,000
Railroad material, tons	11,780
Sundries, lbs	133,710,000
Car lots	189,821

In comparison with the above tables the following statement of the commerce of Minneapolis for the year 1861 is given by J. A. Wheelock, commissioner of statistics, in his report for that year:

No. of steamboat arrivals,	45
" " bbls. of flour shipped,	7,136
" " bushels of wheat,	10,400
" " barrels of pork,	100
" " tons of goods forwarded,	10
" " tons of goods received,	150

The commissioner naively adds to this statement: "This does not include the business done with St. Anthony on the other side of the river, of which I have been unable to obtain a statement."

No doubt a considerable part of the business of Minneapolis reached the river at St. Paul, for which city the same authority states, the number of steamboat arrivals to have been 937, and the tonnage for 1860, with 775 arrivals, 18,279 tons.

The lumber shipments of that period went out in rafts, and are reported at 18,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 feet of logs.

The most efficient organizer and indefatigable promoter of the railroad system of Minnesota was the late Edmund Rice. Having secured the passage of the land grant act of 1857, and procured the distribution of the lands among the several companies securing charters, he became president of the Minnesota & Pacific Company, and sacrificed time and labor and estate in promoting its construction. The financial depression which followed the panic of 1857 was unfavorable for obtaining capital from abroad to embark in railroad construction in an unsettled country, even with the attraction of the rich dower of lands. The scheme of issuing state bonds to aid in the construction of the roads was authorized in 1858. With the aid of these the company was enabled to grade its road from St. Paul to Clear Lake, 62½ miles, and to introduce a single locomotive into the state, when, through inability to sell the bonds, the scheme broke down, and after ineffectual attempts to enlist foreign capital, Mr. Rice was compelled to yield control of the enterprise into which he had put so much enthusiasm. A contract was finally effected with the firm of Winters & Drake, of Dayton, Ohio, under which the first ten miles of road was completed to St. Anthony, so that on the 28th day of June, 1862, the first locomotive reached the present city of Minneapolis. The terminus was on the prairie east of the State University, and remained there for a long time. The road was re-organized under control of the Messrs. Litchfield, of New York, and with reviving confidence and rapid development of the resources of the state, both the main and the branch lines were completed. But the earnings of the road were insufficient to meet the charges upon them, and the company passed into the hands of a receiver.

With an influx of emigration, the company was re-organized in 1879 under the skillful and energetic management of James J. Hill, supported by the late Norman J. Kittson, its lines extended through Dakota to Montana, and through Manitoba to Winnipeg, and its finances placed upon a solid foundation.

To this road Minneapolis owes its first access to the northwest, and with its completion began her commercial supremacy. The management spared no expense to accommodate the business of this city, spanning the Mississippi at the falls of St. Anthony with a stone viaduct of 27 arches, costing three-quarters of a million dollars; transferring its northern branch line to the west side of the river, and finally erecting the commodious Union Depot to facilitate the business of its own and allied roads. The Manitoba system now operates over three thousand miles of railroad.

The discouragement and depression succeeding the breaking down of the five million loan scheme resulting in the forfeiture of all the lines of the land grant roads to the state, induced the formation of a project to abandon the former system of roads, and to attempt to construct a trunk line to run from St. Cloud, by way of St. Paul, to La Crosse, validitating the state bonds already issued as an inducement to their owners to invest additional capital in the construction of the trunk line.

This project was strongly supported by contractors and capitalists, who held the state bonds, and received much favor in the Legislature of 1862.

The representation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were divided upon the question. Senator David Heaton, who

resided in St. Anthony, advocated the project, while the late F. R. E. Cornell in the house, and R. J. Ballbain in the senate, strenuously opposed it. The contest in the Legislature was a warm one, but the advocates of preserving the original scheme of roads prevailed by a narrow majority. This was a vital crisis for Minneapolis. It left her with an equal opportunity to secure railroad advantages with her rivals.

In carrying out the policy of preserving the original scheme of roads, acts were passed in 1862 granting the franchises, lands and road beds already partially graded pertaining to each line of road, to citizens interested in each line in trust, to secure the construction of such line at the earliest possible time.

The framing of these acts required great skill and care. Many of the legal questions involved were novel and intricate. No precedents could be found presenting the same conditions. The constitution forbids the creation of corporations by special charter. The rights granted by the orginal charters, and the properties acquired had been forfeited and reverted to the state. Was it possible to regrant the forfeited franchises with the rights, privileges and powers of the original charters? These questions were settled and the main features of the new legislation devised by the late F. R. E. Cornell, a member of the House of Representatives from Minneapolis, and John M. Berry, a senator from Faribault, both afterwards judges of the supreme court, who bestowed upon the subject the utmost care, and brought to it their rich store of elementary legal principles. The questions thus settled by these eminent jurists have since been reviewed in the courts, and in every case have been sustained in the highest judicial tribunal of the state.

The Minneapolis & Cedar Valley road was thus granted to citizens living along the line, among whom Messrs. T. A. Harrison, Franklin Steele, E. B. Ames and R. J. Baldwin represented Minneapolis, who organized a corporation under the the name of Minneapolis Faribault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company, and commenced negotiations for the construction of the line. They had the franchise of the road, lands pertaining to the line, and seventy miles of road graded by the original company. In some respects the line was changed. The first company had located it to the top of the bluff south of Fort Snelling, whence it was to cross the Minnesota by a high bridge three quarters of a mile long, and this was declared by high engineering authority the only way to cross the Minnesota gorge, and had been declared impracticable, and was thought to interpose an insurmountable barrier to the construction of a rail road from Minneapolis in that direction.

D. C. Shepherd, a civil engineer then residing at St. Paul was employed to survey a new line, and he succeeded in finding a practicable route under the Mississippi bluff, and a crossing of the Minnesota by a low and short bridge, which was adopted and the road constructed upon the new line.

After long and anxious negotiation a company of capitalists was formed who agreed to take the property and constuct the line from Minneapolis to the Iowa line. Selah Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio; Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee and Russel Sage of New York were leading members of the company, all largely interested in the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad, and Mr. Chamberlin was one of the largest owners of the repudiated State Railroad bonds. Notwithstanding the financial strength, and high character of the gentlemen, the trustees of the old company re-

quired of them a deposit of $100,000 as a guarantee of good faith, to be returned upon the construction of the road from Minneapolis across the Minnesota river. The new company organizing under the name of Minnesota Central Railway Company, completed the line from Minneapolis to Faribault in 1865, and the following year to the Iowa line. This line was afterwards extended through Iowa to McGregor opposite Prairie du Chien, and became the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and furnished to Minnesota her first rail connection with the East. To aid in the construction of this road, and especially to secure the location of its machine shops, a subscription was made by a number of leading citizens, amounting to about $9,000, with which the five blocks adjacent to the Falls of St. Anthony were purchased, and water power to operate the shops was denoted by the Mill company. This property, consisting of the depot and yard of the C. M. & St. Paul railway in the city of Minneapolis, has reached a value probably exceeding a million dollars.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad was in its origin and construction distinctively a Minneapolis enterprise, with the exception of the late Gov. C. C. Washburn, the stockholders were residents of the city, and Gov. Washburn was so largely interested in milling, and spent so much of his time in the city, as to be claimed as a resident. The first object was, as has been already stated, to affect a direct connection with Lake Superior by the construction of a line fifteen miles in length to White Bear lake, where junction was made with the St. Paul & Lake Superior road. The next object was to reach the wheat growing districts of Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, and thus furnish wheat for the large milling interest which was growing up at Minneapolis, as well as an outlet for the large lumber product. It was the first attempt in Minnesota to build a line of railroad without a land grant.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company was organized under that name May 27th, 1870, with H. T. Welles as president; R. J. Baldwin, treasurer; W. D. Washburn, vice-president; Isaac Atwater, solicitor and secretary, and J. B. Clough, engineer. The board of directors were: H. T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, Isaac Atwater, W. W. Eastman, Levi Bulter, R. J. Mendenhall, J. K. Sidle, R. J. Baldwin, R. P. Russell, W. P. Ankeny, W. W. McNair, John Martin, W. P. Westfall and Paris Gibson. The executive committee consisted of H. T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, L. Butler and W. W. McNair.

Subsequently Mr. Wells retired from the presidency and W. D. Washburn was elected in his place, and brought to the prosecution and successful completion of the enterprise his well known energy and enthusiasm.

The road having been completed and the local objects sought accomplished, the stock was purchased by persons interested in the Rock Island railroad, and became a part of that extensive system.

On the 7th of April, 1873, Governor Israel Washburn, of Maine, addressed the Board of Trade of Minneapolis on the desirability and practicability of a rail connection from Minneapolis directly east by way of Sault St. Marie to the Atlantic seaboard. He set forth the fact that in the growth of the Northwest a vast region would become commercially tributary to Minneapolis, similar but of greater magnitude to that which had built up Chicago, and that with a direct eastern connection Minneapolis would

enjoy advantages equal to those which Chicago had possessed, and that a metropolis would grow up here equal to the then Chicago. What was then prophecy has become realization. The Twin Cities, composing one commercial metropolis, contain to-day a much larger population than did the Chicago of 1873.

No definite plan to carry out the idea outlined by Gov. Washburn was formed until 1883, when his brother, W. D. Washburn, a resident of Minneapolis, in connection with other enterprising citizens, organized the Minneapolis, Sault St. Marie & Atlantic Railroad Company. Mr. Washburn was president of the company; C. A. Pillsbury, vice-president; M. P. Hawkins, secretary; J. K. Sidle, treasure; W. W. Rich, engineer. The board of directors consisted of W. D. Washburn, H. T. Welles, John Martin, Thos. Lowry, Geo. R. Newell, Anthony Kelly, C. M. Loring, Clinton Morrison, J. K. Sidle, W. W. Eastman, W. D. Hale, C. A. Pillsbury and Charles J. Martin.

In the summer of 1889, Mr. Washburn having been elected to the senate of the U. S., Thomas Lowry was chosen president. The first section of the road, from Turtle Lake, in Wisconsin, to Bruce, was completed in 1885,. The road was extended to Rhinelander in 1886, and completed to the Sault St. Marie, and from Minneapolis to Turtle Lake during the last days of 1887, a magnificent line of road 496 miles in length. Meanwhile the line of the Canadian Pacific had been extended from Sudbury Junction to the Sault, and a magnificient international bridge thrown across the St. Mary's river, thus forming an unbroken railroad line from Minneapolis to Montreal, Portland and Boston.

While this line was in construction, the same management, under the style of Minneapolis & Pacific, had constructed a railroad line from Minneapolis westward to Boynton, D. T., a distance of 286 miles, and had under construction another line from Aberdeen to Bismarck, D. T. These several roads were consolidated in June 1888, and under the name of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company now own and operate (except an unfinished portion at the west end) a line of railroad from Bismarck, by way of Minneapolis to the Sault, some seven hundred and eighty-one miles in length. Recently arrangements have been made for extending this line to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Regina, which will give to Minneapolis another trans-continental line, besides connecting her with the vast northern system of the Canadian northwest. This was the crowning work in the railroad development of of Minneapolis, assuring her commercial supremacy and independence.

STREET RAILWAY (by Frank J. Mead). The history of a community largely consists of the history of its various industries, while enterprises of every character, when traced to their original source, are found to be merely the history of the efforts of one or more individuals. Any man can plan a great enterprise, but he who can so plan an undertaking that it may be successfully carried out in all its essential details becomes the successful man of business.

Minneapolis has been especially blessed since the date of its first settlement, in numbering among its citizens men peculiarly gifted in organizing and bringing to fruition large enterprises. Away back, anterior to the war, Judge Bradley B. Meeker, one of the pioneers of this city, secured a charter for a railroad connecting Minneapolis with St. Paul by the shortest possible route, and gave to his dream of future enterprise the sounding title of "The Air Line and Hour Line Railway." This was too

chimerical. Early citizens fully believed that in the evolution of the great west Minneapolis and St. Paul would some time be connected by a railway. But the idea that trains would be run thereon regularly every sixty minutes was too entirely preposterous to be for a moment entertained by any practical business man who coveted the reputation of being guided in affairs of life by common sense.

And yet this thought of Judge Meeker's was the first expression of an idea which has been followed out and gradually developed, until to-day the people of these two cities grow impatient at loss of time while they wait five or eight minutes for the departure of the electric cars which carry them from the heart of one city to the center of the other in forty-five minutes.

It is only, therefore, giving the just guerdon of honor to Judge Meeker to say, that he was the original discoverer of the idea of the electric system of railway which now binds Minneapolis and St. Paul together as closely as though they were but one undivided municipality.

The first actual move toward the establishment of a street railway in Minneapolis, however, was made in 1873. In June of that year, Dorilus Morrison, W. S. King, R. J. Mendenhall, W. D. Washburn, R. B. Langdon, J. C. Oswald, W. W. McNair, W. P. Westfall, Paris Gibson and W. W. Eastman associated themselves together and incorporated the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. A steam moter was purchased at Ilion, New York, and a track laid on Second street, from Hennepin avenue down nearly to Cedar, but the enterprise finally collapsed, and the track was removed without ever having served the purpose it was intended for.

After the abandonment of this project all of the original incoporators, except Col. W. S. King, deserted the street railway enterprise, and it was not until 1875 that any active endeavor was made to revive the project. During the summer of this year, Col. King made himself useful by striving to direct public attention to the growing necessity of a complete street railway system. He secured the co-operation of Philo Osgood, a gentleman of large capital, James Tuckerman, Amos H. Prescott and Mr. Dickerman, all of Ilion, N. Y. These gentlemen partook of the enthusiasm of Col. King, and came to believe that the enterprise was one of actual merit and could be made profitable from the start.

The conservative capitalists of the infant metropolis looked askance at the new scheme. Nearly all of them had been residents of the city since its infancy and could scarcely believe it possible that the time had arrived when a street railway system would pay a respectable annual dividend upon the large sum necessary to construct and equip it.

At this point the new blood which was beginning to circulate in the veins of the infant metropolis began to make itself felt. Thomas Lowry, a young lawyer from Illinois, had taken up his residence in Minneapolis a few years prior to this event, and had become largely interested in real estate transactions. It came into his mind that independent of the absolute demand of a street railway *per se*, such an institution would have a tendency to enhance the value of suburban realty, and would make it possible for laboring men who were, because of limited means, deprived of the privilege of securing homes within the business limits of the city, to purchase lots in the suburbs, and thus add immeasurably to the possible growth of the city.

In June, 1875, therefore, the gentlemen above named, in connection with

Mr. Lowry, reorganized the company, with a paid up capital of $250,000, elected new directors and let the contract to build the first line. The initial point of this line was on Washington avenue at Fourth avenue north, near the passenger station as then located, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. This line continued down Washington avenue to Hennepin, thence down Hennepin to and across the old suspension bridge to Central avenue E. D.; thence on Central to Fourth street, and down Fourth to the University, or rather, to Thirteenth avenue southeast.

Thus the new enterprise was born, and on the second day of September, 1875, the first car, a modest one, propelled by one-horse power, was run the entire length of the line. The same year another line was constructed down Washington avenue to Nineteenth avenue south. In 1876 the Washington avenue line was extended along Nineteenth avenue south to Riverside avenue, and down Riverside several blocks. A line was also built out Hennepin avenue to Twelfth street, and down Twelfth to Portland avenue. At this time Col. W. S. King was the leading and directing spirit of the new enterprise. He pushed the work with his well known vigor and enthusiasm. His chief assistant being James Tuckerman, who had been constituted manager. Thomas Lowry had been elected vice-president of the corporation, and while the first lines were being constructed devoted his time and energy to establishing confidence in the new enterprise. Most of the business men of the city still regarded the actual cash value of shares as extremely small, and their future enhancement as at least problematical. Col. King held the controlling stock for the first two years, but as the revenues continued to increase Mr. Lowry become more and more convinced, that the franchise was destined to be one of the most valuable in the country, and about 1877 secured the controlling interest in the company.

But the struggle for existence began in earnest after Mr. Lowry had obtained control. Most of the residents of the city, who possessed wealth resolutely refused to believe that the venture would prove profitable in the end, and so held aloof, compelling Mr. Lowry to search for the necessary capital in the Eastern money markets. Year by year extensions were made and new lines built, and it was the constant personal struggle that Mr. Lowry was compelled to make to secure necessary funds which gave him his wide familiarity with the financial magnates of the Eastern cities and of Europe, a familiarity he has since utilized to bring millions of capital to Minneapolis for investment in various enterprises.

One peculiarity has always been notable in the history of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, notwithstanding the marvelous growth of the city, the street cars, even in the primitive days of the faithful old horse and the uncertain mule, have always kept in advance of actual development, and there has been no real cause for complaint because of a lack of efficient service. It has been the effort of the company to keep the lines a little in advance of the limits of population, and thus furnish the public a certain means of intercommunication.

This company has been the leading factor in building up and developing the outlying districts of the city. It has made it possible for the laboring man to purchase a home in the suburbs and yet be promptly at his work in the center of the city at any given hour. It has aided the growth of the city in innumerable ways. No more enterprising company has blessed any city in the land than the Minneapolis Street Railway Company.

Commencing with the crudest of crude plants it has never failed to adopt improvements as rapidly as they were brought to its notice, until it stands today a perfectly equipped system of suburban and interurban transportation unexcelled by any company in the world.

All this has not been accomplished without great labor and much pains. Obstacles, apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, and the company has "kept up with the procession," notwithstanding the city has grown with greater rapidity than any community hitherto known in the history of the development of the municipalities outside of the mining districts of the country.

Two years ago, in 1889, when electricity was developing as a motive power for street railways, the company caused to be put in what is known as the Fourth avenue line as an experiment. The result proved a perfect success, and the company then undertook the marvelous transformation of its entire system from horse to electric power. Few of the tens of thousands of citizens who glide safely and rapidly through the city on the cars, comprehend what it cost in dollars and cents, not to speak of faith and energy, to make this change. The original system was narrow gauge. The cars were eight feet long and of the "bob tail" variety. Gradually these were replaced by those of 10, 12, and 16 feet in length, until they were all relegated to the rear by the change from horse to electric power. This change was like a fairy transformation scene. In 15 months the narrow gauge track of the entire system of 115 miles was torn up and relaid broad gauge, and that, too, without serious interference with the daily travel. The old track had been laid with iron, weighing from 21 to 38 pounds to the yard. The new was laid with iron weighing 60 to 78 pounds to the yard. All the cars worth changing were transformed from horse to electric cars, and all the labor performed at the minimum of discomfort and inconvenience to the business of the city. The equipment of the road was doubled and a new power house was built, which now shelters two, among the largest and most complete engines in the world, furnishing 4,000 horse power at this time, soon to be increased to 5,500 horse power. Twelve hundred laborers were employed on this work, and it was only accomplished in the brief time allowed, by working both day and night crews a portion of the time. In only three places in the world are the engines used in driving the dynamos equal for power, and the immense belts used in the power house (made in this city) are the largest in use in the world, being 73 inches in width. The fly wheels are 28 feet in diameter.

In 1879 Col. William McCrory secured a franchise from the Minneapolis Street Railway Company for the construction of a steam motor line on First avenue to Twelfth street, thence to Nicollet, out Nicollet to Thirty-first street, and thence to Lakes Harriet and Calhoun. In 1885 Col. McCrory sold this line to C. A. Pillsbury, James J. Hill and S. S. Small, who continued to operate it. From the inception of this enterprise, however, there was continuous and bitter opposition on the part of many residents along the line, to steam being used as a motive power for street transit. In 1888 the Minneapolis Street Railway Company purchased the stock of this road, and when electricity was adopted, as a finality in the way of power, the line was also transformed, and is now one of the main electrical arteries of the city.

In 1889 there was an effort on the part of outside capitalists, to secure an opposition franchise for further street car

development in the city, and singular to say, Messrs. Anderson & Douglas, agents of these foreign capitalists, were backed by a large majority of the citizens of Minneapolis.

Fortunately the City Council did not see fit to involve the city in an interminable law suit by granting a competing franchise, and at the same time handicap both companies, thus preventing the rapid completion and perfecting of the system. The right to use electricity as a motive power was granted by the Council to the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, and as a result Minneapolis has to-day the most perfect and complete spstem of suburban transit of any city in the world.

After the franchise question was finally settled, the problem was presented to the company: "What system shall be adopted?" It was perfectly apparent to all that horses and mules as motive power for cars were doomed. Up to this time electricity as a motive power was still considered in the experimental stage.

It was therefore determined to at once put in two cable lines, and the company, with customary energy, proceeded to build two immense power houses, and to get together material for putting in a cable at the earliest possible time in 1890. Meantime the Thompson-Houston Electric Company had submitted a proposition to the company to build and equip one complete line of Electric railway at its own expense, the Street Car Company to take it off its hands at a certain fixed price after it had been demonstrated that it was an assured success. Early in 1890 this line was completed, and notwithstanding some slight drawbacks, it was pronounced by both experts and the general public as the ideal system of urban transportation. Then the cable projects were dropped and the company proceeded with all the force that money could furnish to transform every line in the city from horse to electrical power. The result is now (1891) before the Minneapolis public in a complete electrical system of urban, suburban and inter-urban cars, which transport passengers from the furthermost limits of Minneapolis to the outermost limits of St. Paul, for the pittance of ten cents. Every section of the city is covered by railroads, making it necessary for passengers in any section of the city to walk only two or three blocks before finding cars to transport them to the business heart of the city, or to the remotest districts of St. Paul, as the case may be.

From the beginning of its history the Minneapolis Street Railway Company has striven to be a conscientious and painstaking servant of the public. Its officers and managers have never meddled with politics, or tried to direct events further than its own rights and legitimate interests were concerned. It has only endeavored to give the people of the city the very best service attainable with money, and a comparision with the history of other enterprises of like character will justify its claim that no street railway corporation in the world has succeeded more perfectly in accomplishing its objects than this company.

Mr. Thomas Lowry, the president of the corporation, has from the beginning managed and controlled the finances of the company, and C. G. Goodrich, the vice-president and general manager, has superintended the mechanical department and active operation of the lines.

At this writing the Minneapolis street railway system consists of 115 miles of track, and is being rapidly extended in every direction in advance of the population. It is furnished with 160 motors, (using both the Thompson-Houston and the Sprague machines) and 480 cars in-

cluding motors. It has one power house in the city furnishing electrical power to the amount of 4,000, and soon to be increased to 5,500 horse power. It employes 1,000 men regularly, and its monthly pay roll amounts to $40,000. Its receipts annually have increased at the generous rate of 30 per cent. since the first year of its existence, but the money expended in its creation has far outrun its receipts, and will take many years of lucrative business to pay the principal and interest of the immense sums which have been expended in bringing it to its present state of perfection. Meantime our citizens are enjoying the benefits of the most complete and best managed street railway system in the world.

THOMAS LOWRY. Among the men who have settled in Minneapolis since the Civil war, few are more prominent at home or more widely known abroad than Thomas Lowry. In his large public spirit and generous helpfulness, not less than in the ample wealth which his enterprise and sagacity have accumulated, he stands among the foremost public men of his city. He was born on the 27th day of February, 1843, in Logan county, Illinois, and is now in the very prime of life, in perfect health, and in the enjoyment to the fullest of every one of his bodily and mental faculties.

His father was Samuel R. Lowry, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1808. His mother was Rachel Bullock, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., who died in early womanhood, leaving a family of small children. The father was a farmer, who had located in central Illinois in 1834, when it was a comparative wilderness, and young "Tom" grew to manhood surrounded by like influences and atmosphere as Abraham Lincoln. Six children were born to Samuel Lowry and his wife, three of whom died in infancy. The only sister of Mr. Lowry died in this city a few years since. His brother, William Ross Lowry, enlisted in the war in the Second Illinois Cavalry in 1861, serving until the close of the struggle, and died of consumption on the ever memorable day of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Lowry is therefore the last surviving member of his father's family.

Thomas Lowry received a common school education in his native county, passing the early years of his life after the manner customary with farmer's lads. At seventeen years of age he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ills., where he completed his education. After leaving school he took a trip to the west, spending a year or more on the Missouri river. Returning to Illinois he entered the law office of Judge C. Bagly in Rushville, remaining there until he was admitted to the bar in 1867.

"I had heard of the fame of Minneapolis," said Mr. Lowry to the writer, "and was completely infatuated with the desire to come here and make my home. As soon as my studies were completed, and I had been admitted to the bar, I started at once for Minnesota, and have never regretted it."

He arrived in this city in July, 1867, and at once opened a law office in the Harrison Block for the practice of his profession. The first few months was a repetition of the experience of all young attorneys—hard times and few clients. But soon the admirable personal qualities of the young attorney began to manifest themselves, and business came rapidly to him. Within two years he had built up a good business and was doing well financially. In 1869 he entered into partnership with Judge A. H. Young, a business connection which lasted until his partner was appointed

on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Hennepin County.

On the 14th day of December, 1870, Mr. Lowry was married to Miss Beatrice M. Goodrich, daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, at that time a leading physician of the city. Of this marriage there has been born three children, two daughters and a son.

No more sturdy or energetic representative of the class of self-made men can be found than Thomas Lowry. Originally a farmer's boy, he grew to manhood on the prairies of the great West. Seeking the new and growing village of Minneapolis after the close of the war, his keen intelligence early perceived the wonderful possibilities of rapid growth centered here. In this municipal development he early became a prime factor. Poor in purse when he arrived in Minneapolis, he was rich in health and the abounding energy of youth.

The second period of prosperity and activity in the real estate business had just dawned in the infant metropolis, and Mr. Lowry soon had his hands full of business in supplying the speculative demand. Gradually his owu realty began to increase. Almost imperceptibly he was withdrawn from the practice of law and forced into another field of more active usefulness. As the village extended its limits and began to take on the character of a city, the courage and faith of this young operator strengthened, and the possibilities of metropolitan greatness grew upon his imagination. He bought lots and acres in every direction, and as his purchases increased values multiplied enormously. At first he was not handling large sums of money. In those days of the city's early growth a few hundred dollars sufficed to obtain possession of large quantities of real estate. Gradually, however, as his circle of acquaintance widened, he began to do a large traffic with Eastern investors. His dealings were in all classes of realty—business lots, residence lots, suburban acres, over which the impetus of growth must soon carry the metropolis—these were the possessions sought for and obtained by this daring young adventurer. It is very easy to make a fortune in real estate so long as there is an active demand in the market, and the tendency of prices is constantly upward. But when all demand ceases, when purchasers who were eagerly buying and paying enormous prices last week, suddenly become sellers, and the market breaks under the importunate and persistent offers of their holdings at reduced prices, then comes the trial period for the men whose sublime faith in the city's future has prompted them to burden themselves with unproductive realty. This was precisely what happened in Minneapolis in 1873. The failure of Jay Cook and the stoppage of work on the Northern Pacific Railway, precipitated a financial and commercial panic over the country. It operated very disastrously in Minneapolis, which had been the supply base for this gigantic undertaking, and the prosperity of the city was temporarily blighted like a late-sown field of wheat by an August frost. Real estate went begging. Property within the business center did not decrease in value, but there was no demand for it for improvement, and outside or residence property become a drug in the market.

Mr. Lowry was peculiarly constituted by nature, as well as education, to weather the storm in such a disasterous period. Possessed of infinitive patience and good nature, perfect bodily health and power of physical endurance that were absolutely tireless, he met every reverse with the courage of a philosopher and with the faith of the Martyrs of old. The depression continued unabated dur-

ing the years 1874-5-6 and 7. But during this period other citizens had brought into life another enterprise—small in its beginning, and not at all promising in the infantile stage of its existence. This was the street railway. Possessing a large amount of suburban realty, Mr. Lowry's attention was attracted to the horse railroad as a means of bringing the outlying district within easy distance of the business portion of the city. He was induced to take an interest in the new company—and here was laid the foundation of his immense fortune. What he had at first looked upon as a mere instrument to develop and increase the value of his realty possessions, soon came to be regarded as the enterprise to which he was destined to give the entire energies of his life. In 1879 commenced that period of phenominal business activity and the unexampled growth of the city of Minneapolis which electrified the country, and has never been duplicated in the history of city building on this continent. Mr. Lowry continued his real estate transactions, but these had now come to be of secondary importance to his street railway interests. In extending, improving and rebuilding these lines he was brought into intimate relations with the great financial institutions of the country. His intimate acquaintance with the financial magnates of the Eastern and European money centers, has made him one of the most prominent agents in bringing to the notice of the world the importance of Minneapolis as a trade and mauufacturing center, and the manifest destiny of its future greatness. Probably no man in the entire West has a more extended knowledge of the great money centers than Mr. Lowry. He has been a borrower to the extent of millions in developing his widely extended interests, and has been one of the chief agents in bringing foreign capital to the northwest for investment.

Mr. Lowry is one of the most approachable of men. Springing directly from the ranks of the people, no man of wealth in the entire nation has oftener shown his sympathy with the laboring classes than he. In the employ of the various corporations with which he is connected, there is an army of skilled and unskilled workmen. To every one of these—and to all men in fact, he is accessible at all times; and every complaint of injustice or hardship meets with a prompt examination into the facts and a radical remedy where remedy is called for.

The rectitude of his life; his tireless energy in advancing the interests of the state and city of his home; his genial, kindly and generous personal attributes, need not be further dwelt upon. He is still with us, in the pride of a vigorous manhood, actively engaged in the business and social duties that make up the sum of life for men like him. Those who have known him longest and most intimately, are the ones who are readiest to bear testimony to the splendid qualities of his heart and head; and these, too, compose the army of his fellows who sincerely wish that he may long be spared to encourage and build up enterprises that will redound to the rapid and and substantial development of the great northwest.

Mr. Lowry at this time is president of the entire system of electric and street railways of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is also president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sault St. Marie Railway, and the efficient financial manager of both systems. But this does not give a correct idea of the multitudious duties and responsibilities of his active business life. Where the interests of the

city or state are at stake, he seems to be omnipresent. No new industry seeks to find an abiding place in Minneapolis that does not first strive to secure the co-operation of Mr. Thomas Lowry, and no legitimate enterprise ever goes begging for encouragement from him. He is the typical representative of the city of his home in every good sense.

Since the foregoing sketch was written Mr. Lowry has been the recipient of a tribute of which any man may justly be proud. It was a reception and banquet by his fellow citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in recognition of his services in furnishing the unequaled systems of electric rapid transit in the twin cities, and connecting the two. It was held at the West Hotel in Minneapolis. The Governor of the State of Minnesota presided and several hundred of the most prominent representatives of the business and enterprises of the cities were in attendance. The elegant hotel was profusely decorated with the choicest floral productions, and the tables were spread with the rarest viands which the skill of the caterers could produce. Speeches were made by Archbishop Ireland of the Diocese of St. Paul, by the Governor of the State, and Mayors of the two cities, and by many of the leading representative men of the cities. The burden of all was the perfection of the electric system of urban and interurban transit, and the boldness and enterprise of Mr. Lowry in pushing it to completion. His reply, though evincing a palpable embarassment from the profusion of eulogy, was frank and modest, and expressed a feeling appreciation of the unwonted compliment, with an unabated interest in the common work of upbuilding the institutions of the cities destined to be one great metropolis, on the basis of solid and enduring prosperity.

Robert Bruce Langdon. The business of Mr. Langdon has been that of a railroad builder. Commencing as foreman of a construction company on the Rutland & Burlington road in Vermont in 1848, he has been connected with the building of railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Mississippi, Dakota, Iowa and the Northwest Territory.

Leaving his native state when twenty-two years of age, in the employment of Mr. Selah Chamberlain, he came west engaging for several years under his employer in railroad work in Ohio, and Wisconsin. His first contract on his own account was in fencing the Chicago & Northwestern road from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction. In 1853 he had charge of building a section of the Illinois Central railroad from Kankakee to Urbana. Then he was engaged in contracts on the Milwaukee & La Crosse and Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien roads. At the breaking out of the war he had been for a year engaged in the construction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which he was forced to abanden by the commencement of hostilities. He had charge of the party that broke ground for the first railroad in Minnesota, in 1858. Associated with A. H. Linton and other gentlemen, he has constructed between six and seven thousand miles of railroad; enough to twice span the continent from ocean to ocean. He has likewise been connected with the directon of some of the important lines of the Northwest. He was vice-president and a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, and is at present vice-president of the Minneapolis Sault St. Marie & Atlantic railway. He has been actively engaged in other enterprises, having built the canal of the Minneapolis Mill Company in 1866. Several blocks of buildings in Minneapolis

R. B. Hayes

RESIDENCE OF R. B. LANGDON, 29 SOUTH TENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1879.

at various times, and is now one of the directors of the Twin City Stock Yards of New Brighton, and is a director of the City Bank. He is also interested in the wholesale grocery trade, being a partner in the house of George R. Newell & Co.

The experience in financial and constructive undertaking, gained by a long and eminently successful career, has caused Mr. Langdon to be sought as head or adviser in many business enterprises. The extent and variety of these connections are evidenced by the fact that he is president of the company which constructed and owns the largest business block in the city—the Syndicate block; of the Masonic Temple; of the Minneapolis Club; of the Vermont association; of the Terminal Elevator Company, and of the Belt railway, connecting the stock yards at New Brighton with the interurban systems of railroad.

Mr. Langdon was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1826, where he grew to manhood, receiving an academie education. His father, Seth Langdon, was a farmer, who was born in the same town. His grandfather was captain of a Massachusetts company in the Continental army, and was present at the battle of Saratoga. At the close of the war he settled in Connecticut, but soon went to Vermont, where he was a pioneer. The mother of Mr. R. B. Langdon was of an English family, bearing the name of Squires. He came to Minnesota in 1858 and the following year was married to Miss Sarah Smith. Mrs. Langdon was a daughter of Horatio A. Smith, a physician of New Haven. Mr. Langdon removed to Minneapolis in 1866, where he built a fine home on Tenth street. His family consists of a son, Cavour, and two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Truesdale and Mrs. W. F. Brooks, both married and living in the city.

At the general election in 1872 Mr. Langdon was elected to represent the district consisting of the northern part of the County of Hennepin, and a part of the City of Minneapolis, in the state senate; his colleagues from Minneapolis were John S. Pillsbury and Levi Butler. J. B. Gillfillin and C. A. Pillsbury. So satisfactory were his services as senator that he was successively re-elected, serving without interruption until 1878. He was again elected to the senate from the same district in 1880 and served at the bi-ennial sessions of 1881-3, and 1885, making nine years of senatorial service. He was again the choice of the Republican party for the same office in 1888 but was beaten at the election by John C. Oswald, his Democratic opponent, by a few votes. As a legislator Mr. Langdon was distinguished by close attention to his duties, by faithful attention to the interests of his district, and by sound and practical ideas. He served upon the most important standing committees, such as elections, railroads, state prison, retrenchment and reform. He was pre-eminently a business member, insisting upon economy in the public service, and strict accountability in the public officers. He was a member of the State Senate at the Extra session called by Gov. Pillsbury to act upon the adjustant of the state railroad bonds, and gave to the final settlement of that long vexed question his support, although he had long advocated a full payment of the obligation. In all the conventions at which he received a nomination for senator he never had a competitor, receiving all his nominations by acclamation. Always a stalwart Republican, he has often represented his party in state conventions. He has been a delegate from Minnesota in three national republican conventions: First, in 1876, at Cincinnatti, at which Presi-

dent Hayes received his nomination; in 1884, at Chicago, when James G. Blaine was made the republican candidate, and again in 1888, when President Harrison was nominated.

He is at the present time actively engaged in preparations for the holding of the republican national convention in Minneapolis, being chairman of two important committees, and a member of the general prudential committee.

Mr. Langdon is a vestryman in the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and president of the Minneapolis Club.

ALONZO HERBERT LINTON. Mr. Linton is a native of Johnstown, Cambria County, Penn., where he was born November 4th, 1836. On the first of September 1881, his parents celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion was published an interesting narrative of their history, from which we condense a short sketch of the ancestry of Mr. A. H. Linton.

In the latter part of the last century there lived in County Derry, in the north of Ireland, a Scotch-Irish farmer named William Linton. The name is common in Scotland, where, as well as in England and in this country, it is coupled with distinction in art, in military service, and in other fields of usefulness. The family is undoubtedly of Anglo-Saxon origin. A son John, was well educated at Magilligan College in his native country. While still pursuing his studies he became involved in the political troubles that culminated in the rebellion of 1798, and was forced to fly to America.

He eventually settled in Cambria County, Penn., where he held various offices of honor and usefulness. His son, John Linton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant and also engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in Cambria County. He held various military commissions, was an active politician of the whig party, and represented his county repeatedly in the legislature. During the rebellion, he was superintendent of military roads in the south, and held the rank and commission of major. He married Adelaide Lacock, who was a daughter of Gen. Abner Lacock, a native of Virginia, who settled in Beaver County at an early day. He represented his district in congress, from 1811 to 1813, and the state of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate from 1813 to 1819, and held many other positions of honor in the public service.

Alonzo H. Linton was the third of eight children. His boyhood was passed in his native town. The family removed to Rochester, Beaver County, Penn., when he was fifteen years old. His school advantages were confined to his early years, and to the common school, except a term at an academy near Harrisburg, while his father was attending the session of the legislature. It is a common experience in the life of successful men, that education is derived from an active life, and contact with practical business. The schools add a grace of accomplishment, but they cannot supply the elements of character and capacity which win in the battle of life. The Linton family was related to a prominent railroad contractor of Cleveland, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with whom and his brother Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, the young man engaged when no more than fifteeen years of age and continued in various capacities learning the entire details of a business which he has pursued for more than twenty years in Minnesota, with consummate ability, and rare success. His first employment was as clerk in the supply store, but soon afterwards was placed in charge of a gang of men enaged in grading a section of the Pennsylvania railroad in the Allegheny

RESIDENCE OF A. H. LINTON, 2505 PARK AVENUE. BUILT IN 1892

mountains. He was successively employed in a collector's office on the Erie canal and as ticket seller at a station on the P., F. W. & C. R. R., and then for a year on a job of widening the Harrisburg and Reading canal of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was contractor.

About 1854 he accompanied Mr. Selah Chamberlain to Wisconsin, and was engaged under him in the construction of the La Crosse railroad, where he was clerk in the office, and paymaster on the work.

When the Minnesota system of railroads was undertaken, Mr. S. Chamberlain took extensive contracts on the St. Paul & Pacific and the Minnesota Valley Division of the Southern Minnesota, and Mr. Linton came with him in 1857 to undertake the work. He performed clerical work in the office, and was paymaster. The next year he was sent to Chatfield, Fillmore County, Minn., to dispose of a stock of goods. To utilize the state railroad bonds which were received in payment for grading on the railroads, Mr. Chamberlain became interested in a number of banks of circulation. Of these Mr. Linton was an officer and the principal manager. Returning to Milwaukee he was again employed in the office of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad company until 1860, when he went to Cuba to take charge of a contract on the Ferro Carril del Oaste, a line of railroad running from Havana to Pina Del Rio. He was able to overcome the difficulties interposed by climate, language and customs so different from those prevailing in this country, but when the civil war broke out the enterprise had to be abandoned. Returning he spent a year with his friends in Pennsylvania. During this time he joined the militia of the state, and made a campaign in the South, being near though not actually engaged in the battle of Antietam. He was afterwards engaged for a short time in Nash's bank in Milwaukee. The Minnesota Central railway had passed into the control of capitalists, chiefly owning the Milwaukee & La Crosse rail road, among whom Selah Chamberlain was prominent. When work was commenced under the new management in 1863 Mr. Linton was sent to take charge of the Minneapolis office, which was headquarters of the road, and there he directed the local financial management. Before that, however, he began contracting on his own account, by taking the section of the Minnesota Central road from Owatonna to Austin. In 1870 Mr. Linton formed a partnership in the railroad contracting business with R. B. Langdon, which has continued to the present time. Their first undertaking was in building the river division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad from St. Paul to La Crosse. During these years the firm has built portions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Hastings & Dakota, Chicago & Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Omaha, Soo Ry., Minneapolis & Pacific, Manitoba and Canadian Pacific railroads. Of the last they built 700 miles west of Winnipeg. They executed contracts in each of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, besides the work in the Dominion of Canada. No less than 5,000 miles of railroad have been built by this firm in the Northwest during twenty years, and they are now engaged in railroad work. Think of the countless details involved in such a work! of the immense responsibility of carrying it on! The division of the firm's labor often placed Mr. Langdon on the work and Mr. Linton in the office, though he was by no means unfamiliar with directing and overseeing the work in detail. He has done his share of knocking about the

country and partaking the fare of the camp and caboose. The work accomplished without a single failure or miscarriage, attests better than any verbal enumeration the capacity of the mind and the energy of the hand, which has organized and directed it all.

Mr. Linton was married in 1866 to Miss Gertrude Darragh of Beaver County, Penn., who is a lineal descendent of an historic family—being the great great granddaughter of John Hart, of New Jersey, a soldier of the Revolution and signer of the Declaration of Independence. They have four daughters, one child having died in infancy. The family has had a pleasant home on Sixth street south until the past year, when business demanded the site for its busy purpose. A beautiful home has been built on Park avenue, in the colonial style, with tall columns spanning the entire height of the house—a unique and very pleasing feature. Mr. Linton attributes to his wife whatever may be attractive in its plan. The labors of these years have not been so constant or engrossing as to prevent Mr. Linton from visiting all points of his native country, with excursions to Cuba and Mexico. Neither have they hindered him from engaging in such social duties as fall to the lot of the good citizen. For nearly fifteen years he has been a diligent vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He is vice-president of the old and staunch City bank, and a director in the City, Union, National and German American banks, besides being a trusted member of other financial institutions.

Men are by nature cast in different moulds. They are furnished with endowments of infinite variety and diversity. Combined they constitute that complex unity, humanity. Here is a man without scholastic graces, yet with a comprehensive ability, who seldom appears before the public, is unknown on change or upon the platform; yet whose sound judgment plans gigantic enterprises, and whose indomitable energy carries them into successful execution.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF A. H. LINTON.

CHAPTER XV.

BRIDGES.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN, A.M.

The settlements of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, upon opposite sides of the Mississippi river, felt at an early period the necessity of convenient communication. They commenced and grew to considerable towns, separate municipalities, and were only drawn together when the facilities for crossing the river, which separated them, had become frequent and accessible. Indeed the condition on which the former surrendered her city government and consented to be merged in the city of Minneapolis, was the immediate erection of two free bridges, one above, and the other below the Suspension bridge.

In territorial days, the only place where the river could be crossed was the rock ledge, above the Falls of St. Anthony. In low water teams could ford the river at this point with no great difficulty. Foot passengers were crossed in a canoe, landing opposite Boom island, and operated by an old Dakotah squaw. As travel increased Franklin Steele, who resided at Fort Snelling, and a considerable part of his possessions were at St. Anthony, established a rope ferry at the point where the Suspension bridge was afterwards located. The immediate occasion was the blocking up of the road which led across the ford by the new dam on the east side, which was commenced in 1847 and completed two years later. The ferry was operated by Capt. John Tapper, whose free and humorous conversation and love of practical jokes impressed all who had occasion to be put across the river.

No enterprise of the early settlers of St. Anthony is more characteristic of the push and energy of their characters, than the undertaking of first bridging the Mississippi river. It first took shape in obtaining a charter from the territorial legislature, which was granted on the 21st of February, 1852. The incorporators were Franklin Steele, Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Calvin A. Tuttle, Isaac Atwater, John H. Stevens, John George Lennon, John Rollins, A. E. Ames and D. E. Moulton, all of Minnesota; and Robert Smith, of Alton; and Buel G. Wheeler, of Rockford, Ill. No steps were taken to build the bridge until the spring of 1854. Meanwhile the necessity of some better communication was becoming more pressing. Settlers were selecting claims on the west side of the river, and were scouring the country

beyond for eligible farms and town sites. On the 5th of May Thomas M. Griffith, who had been employed as engineer, arrived at St. Anthony and assumed the work of construction. A large force of men were put at work, the anchorages were prepared and bolted to the solid rock ledge, and the cables were spun and stretched across the chasm. These were four in number, each composed of 500 strands of No. 10 charcoal iron wire. This span was 620 feet, and the vertical deflection of the cables 47 feet. On the 5th of December the last floor beam was laid in its place, and the engineer invited the gentlemen of the press at the Falls with their ladies to cross. A temporary flooring of planks was laid, and the little party gaily crossed the great river on the first bridge that ever spanned its waters, amid the plaudits of a multitude.

The completion of the Suspension bridge for travel was observed by a grand celebration of citizens at the St. Charles Hotel in St. Anthony, on the 23rd of January. Nearly all the citizens on both sides of the river participated in the event. While the bridge was not entirely finished, yet it was thrown open to the traveling public. The toll house was completed, and the directors selected Capt. John Tapper to occupy it and receive toll. Twenty-five cents for a team and five cents for a foot passenger were the rates. The order of exercises at the celebration was as follows: First, citizens and the mechanics of the work with invited guests convened at the St. Charles Hotel at 1 o'clock, when a procession of over a mile in length was formed, and moved from the hotel, headed by a band of music, all under the direction of Dr. J. H. Murphy, marshal of the day, and Z. E. B. Nash, assistant, and Captain John Martin, standard bearer; and passed down Main street and crossed over to Nicollet Island, where a canon was stationed to boom forth the peculiar joy of the occasion. From the island the procession passed over the bridge into Minneapolis, passed down Washington avenue, up second street to the bridge, re-crossed, passed down Main street, St. Anthony, and up Second street to the St. Charles, where six long tables were spread with dinner for the company. The officers of the day were Wm. J. Parsons, president; John G. Lennon, John H. Stevens, R. P. Russel and J. B. Gilbert, vice-presidents. After dinner toasts were drank, and responses made by L. M. Olds, Capt. J. H. Simpson, of the corps of U. S. topographical engineers; T. M. Griffith, engineer of the bridge; J. H. Trader, Wm. P. Murray, Oscar F. Perkins, H. H. Sibley, Geo. D. Bowman, proprietor of the St. Anthony *Express*; Geo. F. Brott, John McM. Holland and Capt. John Tapper. Probably, says Col. Stevens, from whom this account of the celebration is taken, this was one of the most interesting meetings that had been held in the village. On the 21st of March following, a terrific wind storm swept over Minneapolis. The roadway of the bridge was forced from the cables, the castings to which the suspension wires were fastened giving away midway between the banks. The damages were soon repaired, and before summer the bridge had become a well patronized convenience. It continued the property of the corporation, yielding good dividends to the stockholders for about fifteen years, when Hennepin county purchased the property, and soon after made the bridge free. In 1875 the original bridge was taken down and re-built, but with heavier material, wider roadway and higher towers. Sidewalks were added. The same engineer who had planned and built the original bridge was sent for and had charge of the rebuilding. Its cost was $223,000.

When street railroads were introduced the tracks were laid over the bridge. The increasing traffic, which often crowded the bridge with vehicles, obstructed as it was by the tracks, made it evident that the capacity of the bridge was not adequate to the demand upon it, and the council of the now consolidated city in 1886 decided to remove it and build a steel arched bridge in its place. This was done under the plans and supervision of Andrew Rinker, city engineer. Abutments and a central pier for the new bridge were built, and the northerly half of the road bed was first constructed, leaving the suspension bridge for use while the work was going on. When this had been completed the suspension bridge was removed and the other half was added. The bridge as completed is a very substantial structure It is entirely of steel, with two spans of 280 feet. The roadway is 56 feet in width, with sidwalks on each side 12 feet wide. Two tracks for street cars occupy the outside space, leaving plenty of room for passing vehicles. The structure is so solid that teams are allowed to cross without checking speed, and under the immense traffic scarcely a tremor is perceptible.

The opening of the suspension bridge had the natural effect of stimulating the building up the streets leading to it on the west side of the river. From its western terminus the territorial road, now Hennepin avenue, led to the lakes, and thence to the fine farming country beyond them. Stores and shops rapidly concentrated about this central part of town. Land owners at the upper and lower parts of the town realized that other avenues must be opened across the river to maintain the prestige of those sections. Accordingly charters were procured for two bridges, which were built in 1857, one located at Christmas avenue, in North Minneapolis, and the other at the foot of the University hill, in lower town. The upper bridge was a very long structure of wood resting on log piers, placed upon a sandy bottom. The lower one rested upon piers of masonry, with frame work above high water mark. The banks were high, and the bridge—a truss one—spanned the deep chasm like an airy web. It was a really fine bridge. Both were toll bridges, with the same scale of rates as the older bridges. They were local conveniences, and some improvements were attracted to their vicinity, but they failed to divert the great tide of travel from Central avenue and Bridge street. After less than two years service, both bridges were carried away by the effects of an unusually high flood of water in the river on the 3d day of June, 1859. Logs escaping from the booms and carried over the falls knocked out some of the central piers of the lower bridge, and the whole structure fell into the river, and floated off with the raging current. The sandy foundation of the piers of the upper bridge was undermined by the furious flood, and it too fell into the river. It was greatly feared that the wreck would carry away the suspension bridge, but before reaching the place it parted into fragments and passed harmlessly under the structure. The stockholders of the two bridges were serious losers, and the public was inconvenienced, but as neither had earned dividends the loss was not so deeply felt by the stockholders.

For the next thirteen years, the suspension bridge was the only avenue connecting the two cities facing each other across the river. It was over crowded and serious inconvenience was felt, especially by the heavy lumber teams, which sometimes formed an almost solid procession across it. When the proposition was made in 1872 to consolidate the two

cities in one municipal government, and much opposition was aroused, especially on the east side, it was by the offer to enlarge the suspension bridge and build two new ones, at the expense of the consolidated city, that the opposition was overcome, and the union was obtained on the condition of the new bridge facilities. The condition was fulfilled in good faith, and as rapidly as arrangements could be made. The upper bridge was located at Plymouth avenue. It was a long, low, wooden structure, but serviceable and convenient. It soon became the nucleus for new manufacturing concerns, especially of saw mills and lumber yards. The other bridge was located at Tenth avenue south (Sixth on the east side). It was a much finer structure—an iron truss—on high masonry piers resting upon the bed rock of the river bottom. It was built by the King Bridge Company, of Topeka, Kansas.

To defray the cost of both city bonds were issued and sold to the amount of $230,000. The next bridge undertaken was in 1884 at the lower end of Washington avenue and reaching the eastern bank just below the grounds of the State University. It was an iron truss, and was a very substantial and useful bridge. When the interurban electric line was built in 1890 it was allowed to cross this bridge, which was strengthened to bear the additional burden, but the new use seriously impaired its agreeableness, if not its convenience as a road bridge. Two additional bridges were demanded for the public convenience, and were authorized and built in 1888-89. One was at Twentieth avenue north, and the other at Franklin avenue, extreme upper and lower points of the city. Both were iron truss bridges and were most substantial structures.

The Lake street bridge, built in 1888, by the joint contribution of Ramsey and Hennepin counties, may be properly reckoned among the Minneapolis bridges, for its western end is within the city limits, and it is at the terminus of one of the principal streets. It connects Lake street, Minneapolis, with Marshall avenue, in St. Paul. It is a fine iron arch bridge, and a great convenience for pleasure driving between the two cities. It commands a fine view of the river, both above and below. The deep current floating swiftly underneath, the high banks covered with dark green foliage, the islands anchored in the rushing stream, like floating gardens, and Fort Snelling in the distance with its castellated walls and frowning turrets, and over all a sky of deepest blue, give a variety of landscape rarely found in combination.

Save the necessity of bridging the Mississippi river, Minneapolis has not been burdened in completing the continuity of her thoroughfares. Bassett's creek is the only water course which passes through it. This was bridged in early years by a long wooden bridge, resting on frame piling, on the line of first street. The creek has now nearly disappeared from sight. Stone bridges carry nearly every street across it, and the stream has partly been diverted into sewers and otherwise arched and covered from sight. Where its marshy banks once arrested improvements, now rise stately elevators and mammoth warehouses; while multitudious rails carry the traffic of several systems of steam roads.

A wide gorge in the line of University avenue, on the east side, was bridged by a shaky wooden bridge, which has now been replaced by one of solid masonry, over which is carried the paved street, betraying scarcely a sign of its pristine ugliness.

Besides the seven traffic bridges there are six fine railroad bridges spanning the Mississippi river within the corporate limits of Minneapolis. These were built by the railroad companies to connect their lines on opposite sides of the river, or to reach the vast shipments of the mills and manufacturies located on the west side of the river. The earliest to be constructed was by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, at the time the branch line crossed the river on its way to the western part of the state in 1867. It is a wooden truss bridge, supported by piers of masonry, and is located at Third avenue north, crossing Nicollet island mid-way, with another bridge across the east channel of the river. This bridge is also used by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for its Duluth branch. The The Manitoba Railroad Company when it constructed a short line from Minneapolis to St. Paul in 1888 found it necessary to bridge the river at and below the falls. This stupendous undertaking was carried out in the most substantial manner. The structure is known as the Manitoba viaduct. It is a stone bridge having twenty-three symmetrical arches, springing from the river bed, starting from the western bank a short distance above the dam of the mill company and swinging in a broad curve below the cataract to the east bank at Sixth avenue. The foundations are Sauk Rapids granite, and the superstructure sand and limestone. The bridge was two years in building, and cost six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is the main line of the present Great Northern system and is also used by the Wisconsin Central, Kansas City and Omaha railroads.

Another fine bridge belongs to the Milwaukee and St. Paul system, and accommodates its short line to St. Paul. It is located at Meeker's Island, crossing the deep chasm on two piers at a height of 140 feet above the water. It is an iron truss, with abutments of masonry, and piers of the same material to high water level, on which stand iron braced columns. The central span is three hundred and twenty-four feet wide, and two others two hundred seventy feet each.

The last year a local company has erected a substantial iron bridge to serve the milling district. It starts from the west bank of the river just below the Tenth avenue bridge, crossing in a line diagonal to the channel, and curving to the east bank. This is a very fine and expensive bridge. The Northern Pacific enters the west division of Minneapolis over an iron bridge in the northern part of the city. This is also used by the "Soo" line. It recrosses the river on an iron truss bridge, starting from Twentieth avenue south and reaching the east side just below the University grounds. The project of bridging the river at this point was seriously objected to by the regents of the University, who obtained a temporary injunction. The District Court dissolved the injunction after a full investigation, holding that so important a public convenience could not be arrested, even if it should disturb in a slight degree, the quiet of the scholastic retreat. This bridge is also used by the Northwestern and Minneapolis and St. Louis roads.

The bridging of the railroad tracks crossing the streets of the city has been the subject of much solicitude with the city government, and a problem of vast expense which the railroad companies were not willing to assume. At the time the lines were located, the original town plat and some of the additions had been laid out. Since that time many additions have been platted, with the street lines crossing the tracks. The legal questions

involved were settled after a protracted litigation by the Supreme Court, which held that the companies were obliged to bridge the tracks which crossed streets which were laid out when the railroad lines were located, whenever the safety or convenience of the public should require it to be done, but that in the case of streets laid out subsequently to the location of the lines the city should assume the expense of bridging the tracks. With this decision as a guide and an accommodating spirit on both sides, most of the difficulties have been arranged and the most dangerous crossings have already been bridged. The first important work of this kind was done by the Milwaukee road in its crossing of Washington avenue to reach its city yard and station. The avenue was lowered and a diagonal iron bridge erected over it. The Northern Pacific has put in a similar viaduct over Plymouth avenue and First street crossing. The most serious problem was presented by the tracks of the Great Northern and Minneapolis and St. Louis roads along Fourth avenue north. These crossed a great number of streets running parallel with the river, and were many of them places of large traffic and most dangerous crossings. After much negotiation a satisfactory basis of division of expense between the railroad companies and the city was arrived at, and during the last year the most important crossings have been bridged and others are in progress. The difficulty of the improvment was greatly increased by the necessity of lowering the tracks to give a low grade to the thoroughfares. Already iron viaducts have been constructed at the following crossings, viz: First and Second streets, Washington avenue, Fourth and Fifth streets, Holden street, Western, Laurel and Superior avenues; while a crossing at Seventh street is under way. These improvements are of vast importance to the northern part of the city, where improvements have been greatly retarded by the difficult and dangerous railroad crossings. The Dakota branch of the Milwaukee road crosses a large number of streets in the western part of the city, none of which have yet been bridged. Negotiations are in progress to reach a basis of sharing the expense, and it is believed that these greatly needed improvements will not be much longer delayed.

A comparison of the status of the City of London with that of Minneapolis in respect to bridges illustrates the superior enterprise of the people of the infant city. The population of the former in 1871 was about four millions. That of the latter at the present time is not far from two hundred thousand. The breadth of the Thames as it intersects the ancient city is about the same as that of the Mississippi at Minneapolis, but the banks of the latter are much higher, and the volume and current of the river greater. At the date stated the City of London had twelve traffic bridges, and five railway crossings. The City of Minneapolis has seven traffic bridges and six railroad crossings. London had one bridge to each 235,294 of the population, while Minneapolis has one to each 15,384 of population.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

BY THE EDITOR.

The first newspaper ever published in what is now a part of the City of Minneapolis, is within the recollection of many persons still living. It was in the village known as St. Anthony Falls on the east side of the Mississippi river. The only resident on the west side of the river was Colonel John H. Stevens, then occupying a house near the present Union depot. It was in the spring of 1851, and the circumstances attending its establishment were somewhat unusual and peculiar.

The village then contained a population of some five or six hundred. They had mostly arrived within the previous twelve or eighteen months, and chiefly from the Eastern and Middle States, a majority being from the State of Maine. They were full of energy, ambition and enthusiasm, with glowing hopes for the future of Minnesota. But they were, almost without exception, without pecuniary means, relying upon their indomitable wills and strong arms for their daily bread.

Among these was Elmer Tyler who had opened a tailor shop on Main street opposite the Falls. He shared in all the characteristics of the early settlers above noted, and in addition was thought somewhat eccentric. One day in April, 1851, he came to the office of the writer hereof and stated he had determined to establish a newspaper in St. Anthony; that he was satisfied the place, on both sides of the river, would some day become a city of not less than 10,000 people, and that it was already suffering for want of an organ to make its importance known; that he was prepared, at his own expense, to buy press and material, and assume the expense of running it, if I would agree to edit it.

I told him the scheme was preposterous; that it was foolish for him to give up his business as a tailor, and mine as a lawyer, to enter into that of publishing and editing a newspaper. But all arguments were unavailing. He was persistent in his idea, strengthened by a public sentiment, that the village demanded a newspaper to make its importance known and felt. In short, it was finally agreed that if Mr. Tyler would furnish the press and material and publish the paper, I would edit the same temporarily until a permanent editor could be secured to take charge of the same.

Mr. Tyler then went to Chicago and procured a press and sufficient material for the publication of a weekly seven column, four page paper. In May of the same year the first number was published by the name *The St. Anthony Express*. For the first year it was published in a log or block house on Main street, one of the first houses built in the place—as a boarding house for those engaged in the erection of the first saw mill. It was located under the bluff, a little below the present site of the exposition building. Although at the time a substantial building, it has long since disappeared with the march of improvements.

As may be imagined the position of editor of a weekly paper at that day, was no sinecure. There were no telegraphs—mails for half the year only once a week, not frequently more seldom; no reporters; no numerous accidents; seldom deaths; some marriages; and some notices of new arrivals. And yet the public of that day was no less exigent than at the present for the latest and freshest news. Unless, therefore, the editor could draw largely on his imagination for his facts, he was liable to be often "left" in the opinion of his readers. Not that he feared competition, for there was none. But unless the editor could fill at least one whole page with interesting and startling local items he was voted stupid and a bore, and the subscribers could take revenge by discontinuing.

Nor did the publisher fare better. The subscribers agreed to pay two dollars a year, and really intended to do so. But alas! the "human necessity of daily bread" was often greater than the necessity of a weekly newspaper. Hence they were forced to compromise on the amount of their subscriptions in farm produce, boots, clothing and groceries, and not seldom, promises only.

The publisher soon discovered there was no fun in running a newspaper on such terms, and at the end of the year threw up the sponge in disgust. The editor having expected no compensation, was not disappointed. But in the meantime his connection with the paper turned to be anything but temporary. No one could be found who would take his place. Besides he had made cash advances in running the paper to a considerable amount, and in the vain hope of retrieving his losses continued, until at the end of another year he found himself, much against his will, sole proprietor. The paper was continued until 1859, when it was discontinued, the editor deeming himself fortunate in escaping with a loss of only some $3,000.

In the beginning the paper was Whig in politics and reflected the conservative views of the Silver Grey wing of the party as it was then known. As the Whig party became gradually merged in the Free soil and Republican parties, the *Express* took sides with the Democratic party and was known as a Democratic paper until the time of its discontinuance. During the later years of its life it was in the editorial charge of George D. Bowman, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Slocum, now of the Glencoe *Register*, and later of D. S. B. Johnson, now of St. Paul. J. G. Cressey, formerly health inspector of the Eighth ward of Minneapolis, was one of its earliest and most enterprising "devils," and there was no form of mischief carried on in the office of which he was not the reported leader. Colonel John H. Stevens, now so well known in this city, was a frequent and valued contributor, especially in the department of "local items," which he never failed to make interesting.

Nearly a complete set of the files of this paper may be found in the library of the State Historical Society at St. Paul, presented by the Hon. Alex Ramsey, and probably the only one in existence. A large amount of information pertaining to the political history of the leading men of the Territory of Minnesota will be found in the columns of this paper. Among others may be named Gov. Ramsey, Senator H. M. Rice, Gov. H. H. Sibley, Gov. Gorman, Gov. Marshall, Hon. Joseph R. Brown, and many others of their contemporaries.

Some of the advertisements and notices published in the first newspaper printed in what is now Minneapolis, seem a little queer even to our present residents. They will seem even more so to those who come after us one hundred or even fifty years hence. We can give no advertisements of slaves sold in our markets as do the histories of Boston, Hartford and New Haven in the history of their respective cities, nor of burning of witches. Fortunately, we had become a little too advanced when we settled here to engage in those amusements. The religion, the morals, the cultivation and literature of those early settlers were much the same as those of forty years later. It is mainly with regard to —not moral or intellectual—but physical forces that we have to do and note progress. And to illustrate this we add some extracts from the aforesaid paper supplemented by personal recollections.

Few of the present generation are aware that the Mississippi river nearly forty years ago, from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, was navigated during the season by a regular line of steamboats. From the first issue of the *St. Anthony Express*, May 31, 1851, we cut the following notice:

"The Gov. Ramsey, Capt. Rollins," now makes regular trips between St. Anthony and Sauk Rapids twice a week. Capt. Rollins is well known to the traveling public, and well deserves the high reputation he has acquired, as a careful efficient and obliging officer. Although the Gov. Ramsey has not the same spacious accommodations as are found on the larger boats of the lower Mississippi, yet travelers will receive every attention, which their comfort demands, and will find this a cheerful trip. A recent passage down was performed by the boat in about six hours."

The enterprise, however, did not prove a success, and the following year was abandoned. Business between the two points was then very limited, and the water even then insufficient to warrant business the entire season. Moreover, with the settlement of the country this amount was seen to be constantly diminishing, and without extensive improvements by the government the business did not promise to be a paying investment.

Another item from the issue of the paper will provoke a smile, at what was then considered the *immense amount* of the lumber business.

"We understand there are about 13 000,000 feet of logs at the mouth of the Rum river, which may soon be expected as there is now sufficient water. This will give some idea of the immense amount of the lumber business of the Territory of which St. Anthony is the principal depot."

The wildest dreams of those early settlers would never have conceived of an annual output at this point exceeding 500,000,000 feet.

In the same issue of the paper the price current of some articles was quoted as follows. viz:

"Flour, $4.50@5.00 cwt; corn, 50c bush; oats, 50c bush; butter, 12@15c lb; fresh meats 8@10c; eggs, 10@12c; potatoes, 80c@$1.00."

At that early day measures were taken to secure a site for a cemetery as will appear from the following notice:

"A meeting of the citizens of St. Anthony is requested on Wednesday evening, June 4, at 7 p. m., to take measures to procure a suitable piece of ground for a cemetery. A general attendance is requested." MANY CITIZENS.

The meeting was held and the result not without interest. A committee was

appointed to receive proposals for sites, and the final unanimous decision was to purchase 80 acres on the high grounds east of St. Anthony and extending near to the river, and now being a part of Prospect Park Addition to the City of Minneapolis.

There can be no doubt for the purpose designed, this was an unequaled site. In an editorial in the *Express* on the same subject, it was stated among other things that, "from a personal examination we are confident that neither Greenwood, Mount Auburn, Mount Hope, Rose Hill, or any of the noted cemeteries of the Union can surpass it."

Col. Robert Smith, of Illinois, then owned the ground. He offered to sell it for $2,000. As the money could not then be raised, but confidently believing the chance should not be lost, the writer and Shelton Hollister, a young man recently here from Connecticut, on their own account personally entered into a contract to buy the land in one year at that sum. But alas! the citizens neglected the opportunity, and no money was forthcoming, and Mr. Smith released the obligors from their bond. How fortunate for them if they could have foreseen the future and kept good their bond. The property to-day is worth from four to five thousand dollars per acre. And then perhaps Lakewood cemetery would not have been known.

The same paper also contained a list of the letters uncalled for during the three or four previous months, numbering about forty, and A. Godfrey (still a resident of the city) was then postmaster.

Also at the same time appears the address of John G. Potts, D. D. G. Sire, at the opening of the John G. Potts Lodge No. 3 of the Odd Fellows Society at the Falls of St. Anthony.

A large number of similar reminiscences, interesting to old settlers, might be called from the pages of the first year's publications of the *Express*. But the limits of this work do not admit of too extended notices. One or two more, however, may be briefly referred to.

The second number of the paper contained a brief sketch of the Mississippi valley above the falls. It was represented as a beautiful valley "with a black alluvial soil from six to eighteen inches deep of unbounded fertility." So far as the east side of the river is concerned it is feared this description must be taken *cum grano salis*. Especially in regard to the "eighteen inches of black alluvial soil." Such instances do exist, but it would hardly be safe to predicate it of the whole valley above the falls. The same article also contained the prediction that "it seemed reasonable to suppose that wheat could be raised in this climate as profitably as in Illinois or Indiana." It must be remembered that when the foregoing sentence was written not a bushel of wheat had been raised in the Territory of Minnesota, and when the most of the then settlers had been taught to believe that only a few of the hardier grains and vegetables, as rye, oats, cabbages, turnips and potatoes could be produced in this hyperborean climate. It seems, to-day, ridiculous that such at that day could have been the conceptions of otherwise well informed men in regard to the climate of Minnesota. To-day Minnesota is the largest wheat producing state in the Union, but perhaps soon to be excelled by Dakotas.

In the same article was a statement scarcely less ridiculous as to the market for wheat, even if it was raised. Eastern markets were never dreamed of—much less the markets of the world. The article goes on to state: "But we have a market at our own doors for all the wheat we can ever raise. We have right around us the Chippewas, the Winneba-

goes and Menominees, who receive large annuities from the government and are anxious to receive all our flour, and exchange the cash for the same."

Such was the argument, that, at that day seemed the only available one to induce the farmers to engage in growing wheat. It served its purpose for a very brief time, but what have railroads since accomplished?

One or two notices of marriages among old setlers occurred about the same time. Some of them are still with us—all well remembered by old setlers:

Marriages.

"On Sunday June 1st, 1851, by Wm. H. Welch Esq. Mr. Sumner W. Farnham to Miss Eunice Estes. All of this place."

"July 12th, Mendota, by the Rev. E. D. Neil, John George Lennon Esq. of St. Anthony, to Miss Mary McLean, daughter of Maj. McLean, of the same place."

At the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1851, this was one of the toasts offered and responded to in a most witty manner, by Rev. E. D. Neil, one of the most scholarly men in the state, viz: "St. Paul and St. Anthony,—the first shall be last, and the last first." A prophecy uttered in joke, that has since become a historical fact.

Meantime the village of St. Anthony Falls continued to grow. Newspaper men are the first to recognize the fact of growth in all Western towns. There had become a call for a paper to urge other doctrines in politics, than those advocated by the old Silver Grey Whigs. And so, on the 13th day of July, 1853, appeared the first number of the *Northwestern Democrat*, published and edited by Prescott & Jones. It was the organ of the Democratic party as against the *Express*. It was fairly well edited, but lacked the requisite support from subscribers, and advertisers, as well as money on the part of its backers, to make it a financial success.

In August, 1857, W. A. Hotchkiss purchased the paper, and moved the same to the west side of the river. Minneapolis had already received its baptismal name, and became a village of some three or four hundred inhabitants. The publication of the paper was here continued for some years, but finally succumbed from the same causes which led to its sale in the first instance. Mr. Hotchkiss for several years has been publishing a paper in Fillmore county, the *National Republican*.

The *St. Anthony Republican* was established in April, 1855. It was published by Ames & Paine. Rev. C. G. Ames was editor—then a minister of the Free Will Baptist church in Minneapolis. The republican party was then beginning to assume considerable prominence, and the paper, as its name implies, was the organ of its views in politics. Mr. Ames was a ready and vigorous writer of radical and advanced views on the slavery question. Later, he dissolved his connection with the Baptist church, and became somewhat prominent as the pastor of a Unitarian church in Washington city. In 1888 he was called to the pastorship of the Unitarian church of Philadelphia, where he now preaches. Few at the present day are aware that one of our prominent citizens, for many years, D. W. Jones (of the firm of Jones, McMullen & Co.) was once a carrier boy for the *Republican*. He received many welcome dimes for distributing the New Years' address, written by C. G. Ames. He is to be congratulated that a more lucrative employment than any connected with the press early attracted his attention.

In 1858 the *Republican* was merged into the *State News*, a weekly newspaper, established by Messrs. Croffut and Paine, and edited by Mr. Croffut. He made a wide-awake, spicy and origi-

nal paper, which only needed financial backing to have made a success. Mr. Croffut has since acquired no small reputation as a poet and literary contributor to several leading eastern journals and magazines.

In September, 1856, the first daily paper appeared in Minneapolis called the *Daily Falls Evening News*. It was published by the same parties, Messrs. Croffut & Clark.

In August, 1857, Col. J. H. Stevens and F. Belfoy issued the first number of the *Cataract and Agriculturist*. This was a weekly paper, and devoted largely to agricultural interests. In February, 1868, the paper was sold to R. H. Conwell, and the name changed to the *North Star*. In the fall of 1868 the paper was sold to C. M. Landon, who continued the publication for two years under the name of the *Independent*.

Mr. Conwell also in June, of the same year, issued the first number of the *Daily Star*, republican in politics. It lived only five months.

The Weekly State News was continued some two years longer, when it, too, was forced to succumb to the inevitable. Meantime, in the year 1857, Major J. B. Bassett had purchased the old *Northwestern Democrat*, and soon after sold the same to W. F. Russell, of Shakopee. Mr. Russell removed to Minneapolis, and on taking possession of the paper changed its name to *The Gazette*. The enterprise was short lived. The paper lacked the requisite financial and intellectual backing, and after a struggle of a year, again fell into the hands of Maj. Bassett.

In 1858 he sold the press to C. H. Pettit and John G. Williams, who established a weekly called the *Minneapolis Journal*, edited by Williams. This paper too was destined to a short life. It was swallowed up in 1859 by the *State Atlas*.

The same year Horace E. Purdy established the *Minneapolis Plaindealer*, a weekly Democratic paper. It was by no means *weakly* in quality, but was edited with vigor and ability. But Democrats in those days were not numerous, and a paper then could not be sustained on editorial ability alone. After a struggle of less than two years, the establishment was removed to La Crosse.

In January of 1859 two other weekly papers were started in Minneapolis. The *Minnesota Beacon* and the *Rural Minnesotian*. The latter was mainly devoted to agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. Neither of these papers were of long duration.

Up to this time (1859) Minneapolis had proved by no means a remunerative field for newspaper enterprise. It had always been a struggle for the "survival of the fittest," and even the fittest had not long survived. The old *St. Anthony Express* had longest held its ground—about eight years. But the business seems always to have a certain fascination for many minds, almost akin to that of gambling. In the face of almost certain defeat there are always found those ready to take their chances in the business; not often, however, those of the necessary means, indispensible to make the effort a success. Since the first settlement of the city even to the present time, the field is thickly strewn with the bones of bright, energetic young men, who have fallen by the way-side in pursuing this *ignis fatuus*, from whose allurements, for certain peculiarly constituted minds, escape seems impossible.

In May 1859 another newspaper was started, destined to a longer life than those which had preceded it. William S. King, who was then comparatively a new setler in Minneapolis, established the *State Atlas*, a large weekly newspaper. This venture at that time, re-

quired an amount of pluck and courage, that very few men possessed. It was during the darkest period of the great financial disaster, following the crash of 1857. Nobody in Minnesota then had money—and hardly anybody had credit. Subscriptions and advertisements were then paid for in truck and dicker, as heretofore stated of the St. Anthony *Express*. Col. King was then a comparative stranger, with but little financial backing. There was no official patronage of any account. The situation was to the last degree discouraging for undertaking an enterprise of this kind.

But the Colonel was in no wise discouraged. By sheer force of character, and indomitable energy and courage he overcame obstacles that would have appalled most other men. He first swallowed the *Journal*, although that was hardly so formidable as to be considered a rival. He was of course an ardent Republican, and Republicanism was then rapidly growing. In politics, his strong characteristics found full play. Every week he dealt sledge hammer blows on his political opponents. One of these was Col. Purdy, editor of the *Plaindealer*, and before spoken of. These two editors in ability were well matched, and both delighted in giving hard blows in political warfare. The weekly issues of these two papers, were watched by their respective friends with great interest, for there was certain to be good entertainment in store, both politically and intellectually. In the absence of theaters and other amusements, the papers furnished an acceptable substitute. Nor did Col. King spare his own party less than his political opponents, when its measures and policy differed in his judgment from what was right. On occasion he would apply the lash on his own political friends, as vigorously as on his enemies. It may be also stated that his paper was at all times most active and influential in promoting the material and educational interests of Minneapolis and the state at large. The *State Atlas* during all the time of its existence, was always a power for good, in morals, religion, and education. In 1867 it was bought out by the founders of the *Tribune* and discontinued.

During the war the establishment of newspapers met with a decided check. After its close however the business received a fresh impetus. The *Minneapolis Independent*, weekly, was issued in October 1865. In June 1866, Col. Stevens and others established the *Minneapolis Chronicle*, weekly, and in September of the same year it was issued daily. It only survived however till May of the following year.

The *Minneapolis Daily Tribune* was established in 1867. It has been the leading political paper in the city since that date, and has always been a formidable rival of the St. Paul dailies which were earlier established. Still it has seen many changes in management, though always a steadfast adherent of Republican principles in politics.* The stockholders in the paper when first established were Col. W. S. King, D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, A. B. Stickney, Dr. L. Butler, W. S. Whitmore, Col. L. P. Plummer, F. L. Smith, Dr. G. H. Keith, W. A. Newton, and some half dozen other smaller holders. John T. Gilman was the first editor.

The stock-holders were not entirely harmonious in regard to men who should receive political preferment. Mr. Gilman, after a comparatively short period, was succeeded by Major George

*We are largely indebted to Col C. W. Johnson for the leading facts herein published, he having furnished the editor a valuable paper on the subject. The long and intimate acquaintance of Col. Johnson with the politics of the city, and especially of the Republican party, enable him to give statistics not attainable from any other source. For the last few years he has been clerk of the United States Senate, but has by no means lost his interest in Minneapolis.

K. Shaw as editor. A vigorous and terse writer, he belonged to the militant branch of his party and did not hesitate to express his convictions in regard to party men and measures, and sometimes to the disgust of leading men in the party. Although the congressional district in which Minneapolis is situated has almost uniformly been strongly Republican, yet in 1868 the Democrats elected a member to Congress, due in large part, if not entirely, to divisions in the Republican party. Whether justly or not, no small blame was ascribed to the political management of the *Tribune*. This, of course, re-acted on its pecuniary success. Minneapolis was then a small city, and nothing less than united party support was required to make a political paper even reasonably remunerative. And during these early years of its history the paper, in common with others which had preceded it, suffered for lack of capital.

In 1870 Hugh W. Greene, from Boston, purchased the paper, or at least a controlling interest in it. Mr. Greene was a conservative Republican and the politics of the paper were not changed, although it was generally understood that Mr. Greene's primary object was to make it a successful business enterprise rather than a party organ. He was an able and scholarly writer and contributed the most of the leading editorials during his connection with the paper. He was also a man of strong common sense, of energy and independence of character, and good business judgment. These qualities, together with the more rapid growth of the city during the years immediately following the time he took charge, enabled him to place the paper in a comparatively short time on an independent paying basis.

This success was gained by sheer force of character and ability without adventitious aids—without even the united support of his own party. He was too independent and conservative to suit the radical wing. He could not be used as a tool to subserve personal political interests. Efforts were made on the part of some of the minority stock-holders to oust him by legal process, but the attempt was a failure. Ultimately, however, in 1874, owing chiefly to failing of health, Col. Green closed out his interest in the *Tribune* to a new company represented at first by Clifford Thompson and L. W. Powell. Major John H. Howell was associated with the former in the editorship and management. Judge John P. Rea succeeded Major Howell as editor, and with varying success they run the paper about two years. The paper was not yet placed on a safe financial basis. About this time (1876) newspaper interests in Minneapolis were becoming somewhat complicated with those in St. Paul. Measures were being taken to form a combination to control the journalism of both cities. An extract from the valuable manuscript of Col. Johnson on this subject will give a clear and concise idea of the peculiar situation existing at that time:

> The *Pioneer* had been endeavoring to boom its subscription list, regardless of the feelings of its rivals, by a gigantic lottery system. They gave the paper a year for $6.00 and a chance to draw Commodore Davidson's magnificent mansion in St. Paul, valued at $100,000, a glittering sum of money in those days when millionaires were scarcer than to-day. The *Pioneer* was a good daily paper, and the chance to get something for nothing was too promising to be slighted. This competition was particularly severe on the *Tribune* in Minneapolis, where the *Pioneer* had a splendid reportorial corps under the genial management of T. S. King. It became necessary to do something to put a stop to this thing. The *Press*, then the leading paper in St. Paul, was made a center for a scheme of audacity and impracticability, which has rarely had a parallel in the history of journalism in the west. It was nothing less than a plan of consolidation of all the dailies receiving news

over the Associated Press in both cities. There was to be but one morning paper for both.

There was but one obstacle to this consolidation. But for that all that was necessary to be done was to have a joint meeting of all the morning dailies in St. Paul and Minneapolis and make an apportionment of stock of all among the stockholders of each, and the thing was done. That obstacle was the *Evening Mail*, which had been running but for a year or two. It had been started in the *Tribune* office by some of the attaches of that paper, during the Clifford Thompson regime, but had passed out of the hands of the combine into the ownership of Johnson & Smith. They borrowed no money of the politicians, who owned all the other newspaper enterprises, and manifested no disposition to do so. The *Mail* had very little money, and still less influence for that reason, but it had something else that was of value to the new combine, namely, a full fledged franchise in the Associated Press, and was, therefore, in a position when the consolidation did take place to give and take hard blows in the competition. An agent of the combine was sent to them to threaten to start another daily evening paper, and with ample capital to crush them out of existence if they did not sell the *Mail*. There was no good reason if they saw fit to do it why it could not be done. They offered to buy, and in the event of a refusual to sell, to ruin. So the proprietors succumbed to the inevitable; but it was a rascally stand-and-deliver proceeding, entirely discreditable to all concerned in it.

As soon as the *Mail* was spiked, the plans of the consolidation began to be apparent, and a madder lot of men than those of Minneapolis were not to be found outside of a lunatic asylum. It was found there was resting away somewhere an old chattle mortgage on the *Tribune*. Under this, twelve gentlemen, of the most influential in the city, siezed the paper, and for a few hours it seemed that the whole scheme was nipped in the bud. But the compromisers were full of smooth words and promises, and some of the people of the city, who felt the outrage most, were labored with and a truce fixed up. The outcome of this truce was the appearance on the 16th day of April, 1876, of the *Dual City Pioneer Press and Tribune*. It was gravely announced that the newspaper would "impartially represent the interests of both cities," and be better for both than to have a division of a newspaper management and enterprise.

From the 21st of April, when the row was going on (for there were those who would not be comforted, and who would not accept the buttered words of the combine), until the 25th, there was an entire hiatus in the publication of the *Tribune*. It was a wordy time. On the 25th the *Tribune* contained the following announcement: "The publishers of the *Tribune* take pleasure once more in presenting to its readers the customary news in the customary way." On the next day the following: "The proprietors of the *Tribune* in order to settle existing difficulties, have offered to sell an Associated Press franchise for a morning paper in Minneapolis, on or after November 1st, 1876, in case the citizens should desire to purchase the same at that time or thereafter." In the same issue the following: "An amicable adjustment between the twelve purchasers of a certain chattle mortgage, and publishers of the *Tribune* and the *Pioneer Press* is to the effect that there will hereafter be a morning paper published for both the cities, and an afternoon paper published in Minneapolis."

That continued to be the condition. Mr. David Blakely was sent from St. Paul to Minneapolis to edit the *Evening Tribune*, and the combine run "the only morning paper" for all there was in it. It was an unwise and unsatisfactory condition all around.

This sketch, which brings the history of the *Tribune* down to the year 1879 shows the vicissitudes attending the establishment of a leading daily, and contains many facts of interest not generally known. That interest would be enhanced could the motives and hidden springs of action, both political and pecuniary, of those most closely connected with the management, be more fully revealed. It is at least evident, that even with the comparatively clear field which the *Tribune* enjoyed during those years, and in a rapidly growing city, it was no easy task or boy's play to establish such a daily. The *Tribune* has not reached its present commanding position without encountering obstacles and years of discouragement, usually attendant on the establishment of so important an enterprise.

In 1879 Gen. A. B. Nettleton (now assistant secretary of the treasury) came to Minneapolis, with the purpose of engaging in the newspaper business, if circumstances should be found favorable. Previous to the war of the rebellion Mr.

Nettleton was a student at Oberlin College. He enlisted soon after the opening of hostilities, and served with credit and distinction throughout the entire war, and was breveted brigadier general. Subsequent to the war he was connected with the *Advance*, a leading Congregational paper in Chicago. His residence, previous to coming to Minneapolis, had been in Philadelphia. He was a terse and vigorous writer and convincing public speaker, and took an active interest in the leading moral and reformatory movements of the day.

We are indebted to Gen. Nettleton for the main facts following, and containing the history of the *Tribune* down to the year 1885:

In 1879 the journalistic situation in Minneapolis was this: The city had no morning paper, the St. Paul Pioneer Press Company owned the morning Associated Press franchise for Minneapolis, but of course made no use of it. Twelve citizens of Minneapolis (jocosely called the twelve Apostles) held an agreement from the Pioneer Press Company, to the effect that said company would relinquish the Minneapolis franchise whenever it was desired to start a morning paper in Minneapolis, and whenever they were paid $18,000 in cash. *The Minneapolis Tribune* was then an evening paper, and was virtually, the only daily issued in the city. *The Journal* had just been started by two printers, but had no telegraphic franchise, and naturally failed to get much of a foothold. The ownership of the *Tribune* was then; one-half, David Blakely; one-fourth, Col. L. P. Plummer, and one fourth, Geo. K. Shaw. Blakely was editor-in-chief, Shaw managing editor, and Plummer business manager.

In September, 1879, A. B. Nettleton bought Shaw's one-fourth in the *Tribune*, possession to be given in March, 1880. At the date of this purchase, Blakely, Nettleton and Plummer, agreed that in the following spring they would establish the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, and as part of the same arrangement, bargained to sell the Associated Press franchise of the *Evening Tribune* to Major Shaw, who was to start an afternoon paper with such franchise as a basis.

In January, 1880, and before the changes were consummated, Col. Plummer died. Nettleton, thereupon, purchased the Plummer interest in the *Tribune*, thus making Blakely and Nettleton equal owners in the corporation which was to start the *Morning Tribune*. They proceeded to purchase from the Pioneer Press Company the suspended morning franchise, paying the $18,000, and early in May, 1880, as soon as new presses and other material could be procured, the first number of the *Morning Tribune*, as it now is, was issued.

In June, 1881, Gen. Nettleton bought Mr. Blakely's half interest in the *Morning Tribune*, and from that time was editor and proprietor of the paper until about January 1st, 1885, when he transferred the property to Mr. Alden J. Blethen, to whom it had been sold in the October preceding, and who, meantime, had sold a half interest to Messrs. Haskell and son, of the Boston *Herald*. During the years 1883-4 Gen. Nettleton had erected the eight-story Tribune building at the corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, and moved into its new quarters in January, 1885, its home having been in the City Hall building from the time when that structure was erected.

During the five years and upward of the administration of the *Tribune* under the management of Gen. Nettleton, the paper steadily advanced in influence and value. Its position was more independ-

ent, less subject to the control of politicians, cliques or factions in the party—had a single head and definite policy. While pronounced in his political views, Gen. Nettleton was reasonably conservative and prudent in the management of his paper, and at the time of its sale as above mentioned it stood in the front rank in influence among the Republican journals of the Northwest. The value ever, having fallen through, he bought the paper back from them at the expiration of a year, and it continued under his management until March 1891, when he sold out to Messrs. Pierce & Murphy for about $450,000. The disastrous loss which he suffered by the burning of the old Tribune building in 1889, and the heavy expense incurred in erecting the elegant new Tribune building at the

THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

of the *Tribune* was then estimated at about $150,000.

Under the new management the *Tribune* continued to prosper. Col. Blethen was a man of energy, and a vigorous writer, and had a successful experience in running a newspaper in Kansas City, before coming to Minneapolis. In 1888 he sold his interest to Messrs. Haskell & Palmer with the intention of going into another newspaper enterprise in the East. The arrangements for this, how- corner of Fourth street and First Avenue South, required the use of a larger amount of capital than he could conveniently command, and he preferred to relieve himself by a sale, rather than continue to carry the load. His large number of friends in the city and state regretted the necessity of Col. Blethen's surrendering the control of the *Tribune*, which was a staunch supporter of the interests of Minneapolis. He is still as ardently devoted to the interests of the

city, having invested a large amount of capital in the Bank of New England, recently opened, of which institution he is president.

The *Journal.* Reference has already been made to the founding of the *Journal,* a paper which has since become a phenomenal success, though not without many vicissitudes, of which some account may be interesting.

The first daily newspaper was the *Daily Courant,* issued in London in 1709. It was a morning paper. The evening newspaper is the product of a later and more advanced period, and has been gaining on the morning daily ever since the first one was established, till now the facilities for the prompt collection of news, preparing it for the press and for rapid printing and distribution have been brought to such a degree of perfection that the time absorbed by morning paper methods in the leisurely preparation of news, requiring the interval of a whole night, has come to be looked upon as just that much time lost.

This is not an age which excuses loss of time, particularly in its newspapers. There is no time to lose. The regular morning newspaper, with all its triumphs, is conducted on the wrong principle. It insists on withholding the news from the reader just when he wants it and on giving it to him when he least desires it and has least time to read it.

The morning paper is rapidly surrendering its prestige and the field to the evening paper. It is a forced surrender. The evening paper has achieved success because it deserved to succeed. The evening paper is making more rapid progress than the morning paper, and it is in the greater adaptation of itself to the popular demand that the evening paper secures its greatest advantage. The morning paper, having chosen to postpone its publication of the news of today till to-morrow ought not to expect to, and does not excite, in the busiest hour of the following day, the same interest with its then comparatively stale recital of events as that aroused by the publication of practically the same matter the previous evening. There is a difference in this respect between the evening and morning paper like to that between the weekly and the daily paper —it is a question of time. People take daily papers in preference to weekly papers because they cannot content themselves to wait for the weekly. Why should they be asked or expected to wait till to-morrow for the news of to-day? The fact is they are not waiting as much as they used to, and on that fact rests the success of the evening paper already attained and the greater success yet to be achieved through constantly improving facilities for collecting and distributing the news.

The evening newspaper has been frequently spoken of as the newspaper of the future. So far as Minneapolis and the Northwest is concerned the evening paper is the newspaper, not of the future alone, but of to-day as well. The *Journal* has already brought this about, having double the circulation of any of its daily morning contemporaries in Minneapolis or St. Paul.

On the morning of November 27, 1878, the Minneapolis department of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* contained the following paragraph:

"The plucky trio of young journalists, who promised a few days ago to give the people of Minneapolis a new evening paper before the holidays, were promptly on hand last evening with the initial number of the Minneapolis *Journal.* Among the good things promised, the editors say the *Journal* will be a zealous promoter of all enterprises which will benefit Minneapolis and raise the stand-

THE JOURNAL BUILDING.

ard of morality among the people. Success and fortune to the *Journal*."

The "plucky trio" consisted of F. E. Curtis, afterwards of Spokane Falls; C. A. French, a compositor, and afterwards publisher of the *Wright County Times*, Buffalo, Minn., and Chas. H Stevens, also afterwards the publisher of a country weekly in this state. The paper was printed in the office of the *Mirror*, a weekly paper. The late E. J. C. Atterbury, for a number of years prominently identified with newspaper work in this city, was a silent partner in the venture and one of the editors. The *Journal* had then no press franchise, but received about 300 words of telegraphic news from a special correspondent in Chicago. The paper was a six column folio and had reached in the fall of '79 a circulation of 2,000 copies.

It was about this time that there occurred an event of the greatest importance to the future of the paper. Leg talent is a very important part of a local news gatherer's equipment. Especially was that the case before the telephone came into general use. But it is doubtful if it ever happened before that the life of a newspaper depended on the result of a foot race. The walking match craze was then raging all over the country, and the reporters and other newspaper men of the city amused themselves by getting up a go-as-you-please race at Market Hall. The entries were J. N. Nind, then of the *Tribune*, now publisher of the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman;* Ed. Bromley, for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press;* Earnest Sturtevant, for the *St. Paul Globe;* Fred. Puhler, for the *Hotel Gazette*, and E. J. C. Atterbury, for the *Journal*. The *Journal's* representative was carefully trained by a professional, and after an exciting race which drew a large crowd, he won, having traveled nearly 26 miles in four hours.

So confident were Mr. Atterbury's associates on the *Journal* of his superiority as a pedestrian, and possibly so hopeless at that time of the future of the paper, too, that they staked the whole establishment on him. When the race was over the publishers of the *Journal* found themselves in a position to buy a new press and increase their news facilities. Before the race it was a question of only a few days when suspension of publication would have been necessary. The *Journal* had won its first race and it has never lost one since.

In the spring of 1880, Geo. K. Shaw, C. A. Nimocks and W. A. Nimocks formed a company to start a new evening paper, the *Tribune* having become a morning paper and having sold its evening press franchise to these gentlemen. It was one morning while these preparations for a new evening paper were in progress that the proprietors of the *Journal* came down town and found their establishment in ruins. Fire had destroyed it. Their resources were limited and the blow was too heavy for them. They accepted an offer of $2,000 for their name and good will from Messrs. Shaw and Nimocks, who continued to publish the *Journal* till the spring of 1885, when Mr. Shaw sold his interest to the Nimocks brothers.

On the first day of November, of the same year, the paper was transferred by sale to A. J. Blethen, Lucian Swift, Jr., W. E. Haskell and H. W. Hawley. The company was organized with Mr. Haskell as president; Mr. Hawley, secretary; Mr. Blethen, treasurer, and Mr. Swift, business manager. The editorial force was organized with J. S. McLain as managing editor; David Blakely, editorial writer and H. W. Hawley, city editor. Mr. Hawley was compelled at the end of nine months to give up active newspaper work on account of impaired

health. His stock was subsequently sold to E. B. Haskell, of the *Boston Herald*. In a subsequent sale of the *Tribune* to Mr. Haskell his interest was transferred to A. J. Blethen. Still later it was purchased again by Mr. E. B. Haskell, and J. S. McLain has also more recently acquired an interest in the company, which is now composed of E. B. Haskell, president; W. E. Haskell, vice-president; Lucian Swift, Jr., secretary, treasurer and manager, and J. S. McLain, editor. The paper, however, during the last six and a half years, or since November 1, 1885, has been, without interruption, under the business management of Mr. Swift, and the editorial management of Mr. McLain. They have given to it their close personal attention and have conducted it on strictly legitmate lines of newspaper enterprise, and to this fact is due in large measure its phenomenal success. When they took charge of the paper November 1, 1885, it had a circulation of a little over 10,000 copies daily. It has now a sworn circulation of about 35,000. That means an average increase during that period of nearly 4,000 per annum. And it has been a remarkably regular and steady advance, showing the permanence and stability of its growth in popular favor. That it has not been dependent solely upon the progress in population and wealth of the prosperous section in which it circulates for its own growth is demonstrated by the fact that while the increase in population, taking the field as a whole, has not been over 75 per cent., the growth in circulation since November 1, 1885, has been 250 per cent. To accomplish this, the *Journal* has never offered a premium or cut a rate. It has simply striven to be the best newspaper possible with its facilities, and the results are the best evidence of the wisdom of pursuing a legitimate newspaper policy. The *Journal* is distinctly republican in politics and yet independent and courageous in its editorial utterances, and the public has learned that its influence can be depended upon for the support of those things which make for the best interests of the community morally, intellectually and materially.

The *Journal* is one of the best equipped newspapers in the country. An occupant of a portion of the old *Tribune* building at the time of the disastrous fire in 1889, it was, however, only temporarily discommoded, for it had a building of its own, and intended for its own use, under construction at the time, into which it moved about six weeks later. In this building it has provided itself with all the latest and best appliances and conveniences for publishing a daily paper. It is the only afternoon paper in Minneapolis that is a member of the Western Associated Press and owns and controls exclusively in this city the day report of the United Press. It maintains special correspondents in Washington, New York, Chicago and other eastern and southern cities, while its corps of northwestern correspondents, covering Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana and the state of Washington numbers about 450, whose telegraphic correspondence is delivered in the *Journal* office over three special wires, in addition to the leased wires of the press association. It is not difficult to understand how such an extensive and thoroughly organized news service should make the *Journal* the splendid newspaper that it is. Special attention is also given by the *Journal* to commercial and financial matters, and it is coming to be regarded as high authority in these lines.

The *Journal* stands better with the public to-day as a clean, enterprising and

reliable newspaper than it ever did before and as a factor in the development of the city it must be accorded a place of no small importance. The *Journal* was purchased of the Nimocks brothers in 1885 for $100,000, while half a million dollars would not buy it to-day.

Lucian Swift, Jr. Mr. Swift is a native of Akron, Ohio, where he was born July 14, 1848. His father was a leading man in the Western Reserve, having emigrated from Connecticut in early life. He was a lawyer by profession and served as clerk of the courts of Summit county, and represented the people of that locality in the Ohio State Senate. His grandfather was Judge Zephaniah Swift, who was Chief Justice of Connecticut for nearly twenty years, as well as author of a digest and several standard treatises upon branches of the law. The genealogical line runs back to 1635, when the ancestor was among the early colonists from England.

The family removed to Cleveland, where Lucian had the advantages of the excellent schools, and graduated at the high school in 1867. He then entered the University of Michigan, and taking the special course in mining engineering completed in two years the course of study which occupies in due course three years, graduating with the degree of M. E. His room-mate in college was Charles F. Brush, afterwards inventor of the arc electric lights. His college fraternity was the D. K. E. Returning to Cleveland he engaged in mercantile business for two years, but found it neither congenial to his taste nor adapted to his educational preparation.

The most perplexing problem presented to the young man standing on the threshhold of life, is the choice of a calling. The tides of circumstances often sweep him along and land him in harbors he had not sought. So it was in a measure with young Swift. In the spring of 1871 he turned his steps toward the West, with a vague purpose of settling at Duluth, but did not find the prospects of that place inviting, and so returned to St. Paul where, through an assistance from Hon. Charles McIlrath, the State Auditor, who was a relative, he obtained a situation with George B. Wright, of Minneapolis. Mr. Wright at that time was a surveyor of government lands, but soon afterwards became land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. For five years Mr. Swift remained in this employment making plats of land grants, rights of way and other like work, visiting various land offices to obtain data. In the course of this work he camped in a tent on the site of the city of Fargo, and again, as illustrating the rapid change of the wilderness into the busy marts of man, he attended an editorial banquet at Georgetown on the banks of the Red river of the North, at which the gifted literary wanderer, Bayard Taylor, presided.

Resigning his position in 1876 Mr. Swift made a visit to his home, but returned in a few months, and took a position as book-keeper at a meager salary, though in truth one quite equal to his experience in the business. He soon found a better situation as book-keeper and cashier of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, at that time controlled by the owners of the *Pioneer Press*. He remained in the *Tribune* through all its many changes, for many years, until he was thoroughly conversant with all the details of the newspaper business.

In November, 1885, he joined with Messrs. Blethen, Haskell and Hawley in the purchase of the *Evening Journal*. He became manager, secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he still

Lucian Swift Jr.

holds. At the time of his first connection with it the *Journal* had become well established, having a daily circulation of about ten thousand copies. It has steadily increased in patronage and influence, until its present circulation is about thirty-five thousand copies. It occupies a fine stone front building of its own on Fourth street, operates three perfecting presses, and issues a sheet which is eagerly welcomed to three-fourths of the firesides of the city and throughout the Northwest.

Mr. Swift has been for several years a director of the Board of Trade. He is also a director in the Business Men's Union, as well as in several minor institutions. He is a director of the Minneapolis Exposition, and has for some time been its treasurer.

Those representative positions, among the most powerful in stimulating and directing the business interests of the city, show the value that his associates place upon his judgment and sagacity, and readily place him among the leaders of enterprise.

Mr. Swift married Miss Minnie E. Fuller, daughter of Rev. Geo. W. Fuller, now located at Litchfield, this state; a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1877. Their surviving child is a daughter, Grace F. In social life Mr. and Mrs. Swift are important factors. The portrait accompanying this sketch shows a genial face and marks a character firm in integrity, a mind solid in its judgments, and a temper persistent in adherence to its aims.

The Minneapolis Times is to-day acknowledged to be the leading Democratic newspaper in the Northwest though it is only in its third year. The paper has made rapid strides because it has been well managed with due attention to the needs of a large and constantly growing constituency which had been before its advent totally unrepresented. The *Globe* had maintained a modest news bureau in Minneapolis for several years but the Democrats of the metropolis had never had a paper on whose editorial utterences they could depend to voice their sentiments as party men or as loyal Minneapolitans. That the *Times* has filled both these wants is shown by its forging to the front with such unprecedented steps.

The *Times* was established by the Times printing company and the first number, a modest folio was issued October 1st, 1889. It was begun as an independent paper with Democratic leanings. In the ensuing local and State campaign it supported P. B. Winston for mayor, and shortly after was recognized as a Democratic paper. With enlarged capital and facilities it started out with the following officers: President, F. G. Winston; directors, J. G. Winston, J. C. Oswald, Frank L. Thresher, John Blanchard, Leo Basting, W. D. Ankeny and W. L. O'Brien Jr. Mr. Blanchard was elected editor-in-chief and Mr. Thresher manager and secretary, positions in which they still serve the company. The paper was immediately enlarged to a double sheet, printing as much reading matter as any paper in the Northwest. In July 1891 a contract was made with the Western Associated Press and the United Press by which the *Times* became a joint owner with the *Tribune* in both these news reports. This arrangement gives the *Times* the news of the world. The Associated Press a few months ago recognized its service so that its leased wires now run the entire 24 hours of the day. This arrangement makes it practically impossible for any subscriber to its service to get "left" as by getting out a special edition at any time after the regular report closes, the news of the

world can be thrown upon the press in an incredibly short space of time. These two reports give the subscribers a report of 30,000 words each a night.

The *Sunday Times* which has been made a feature of the paper is an illustrated edition of sixteen pages which has already become the favorite paper of Minneapolis and Minnesota.

Returning to the year 1867 we find more or less newspaper enterprises undertaken nearly every year to the present time. It would require too much space to give a detailed history of each, and as many of them were ephemeral, such history in regard to most of them would prove uninteresting. The names of the papers, with the dates of their establishment, so far as they can be ascertained, are given below:

Farmers Union, weekly, 1867.
Daily Star, June, 1868.
St. Anthony Falls Democrat, weekly, October, 1869.
Minneapolis Democrat, weekly, 1870.
Temperance Advocate, weekly, 1869.
Evening News, daily, June, 1871.
Monday Morning News, weekly, 1871.
Minneapolis Free Will Baptist, quarterly, 1859.
Master Mechanic, monthly, 1871.
Minnesota Pupil, weekly, 1868.
Evening Times, daily, January, 1872.
Minneapolis Mirror, weekly, 1873.
The Citizen, weekly, 1874.
Sunday Mercury, 1881.
Tourist and Sportsman, weekly, 1875.
State Index, weekly, September, 1875.
Evening Mail, daily, 1874.
Mississippi Valley Lumberman, weekly, 1876.
Free Flag, weekly, 1876.
Minnesota Farmer, monthly, September, 1877.
The Ariel, monthly, June, 1877.
Bell's Daily Times, December, 1878.
The Housekeeper, monthly, 1878.
Evening Journal, daily, November, 1878.
Saturday Evening Spectator, weekly, 1879.
Northwestern Miller, weekly, March, 1879.
Penny Herald, weekly, May, 1880.
Boys and Girls of Minnesota, weekly, June, 1880.
Real Estate Review, 1882.
Minneapolis Weekly, November, 1880.
The Homestead, monthly, November, 1880.
Comic Pictorial, monthly, March, 1881.
Temperance Review, weekly, February, 1881.

Other papers, mostly established since the last mentioned date, are:

The Commercial Bulletin, weekly.
The Northwestern Architect, monthly.
The Northwestern Railroader, weekly.
The Northwest Trade, weekly.
The Market Record, daily.
The Furniture News, monthly.
The Northwestern Real Estate and Financial Register.
The Trade Reporter, weekly.
The Northwestern Presbyterian, weekly.
The Northwestern Congregationalist, weekly.
The Methodist Herald, weekly.
The Minnesota Missionary and Church Record, monthly.
The East Side Register, weekly.
The West End Herald, weekly.
The South Minneapolis News, weekly.
The Free Lance, weekly.
National Arsenal, weekly.
The Progressive Age, weekly.
Reason, monthly.
The American Geologist, monthly.
The Master Mason, monthly.
The Odd Fellow, monthly.
The Pythian, monthly.
The Irish Standard, weekly.
The Minnesota Court Reporter, weekly.
The Liberty Blade, weekly.
Western Leader, prohibition weekly.

The Saturday Evening Spectator. This is the oldest weekly newspaper published in Minneapolis, and largely exemplifies the fact that the intelligence and culture of a city finds expression in its publications. It was established in July, 1879, by C. H. Dubois, who had from 1876 to 1879 been editor and proprietor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a paper which outranked any daily there, both in circulation and influence. Minneapolis seemed to offer a wider field for a first-class literary and family newspaper. How well the *Saturday Evening Spectator* succeded in this line is indicated by the following extract taken several years since

from *The Northwestern Magazine*, edited by E. V. Smalley:

"*The Saturday Evening Spectator*, adopting a high standard at the start, and aiming steadily higher, it has become a paper creditable alike to itself and to the taste of those who read it. Mr. DuBois, the editor and publisher, has built up by diligent work and much original talent, a successful weekly, always a difficult thing to accomplish in cities that are well equipped with daily papers. *The Spectator* made a field for itself broad enough to embrace on one side art, literature and other matters connected with the higher intellectual life of the city, and, on the other, real estate and general business interests."

In January, 1890, Mr. DuBois withdrew from the *Spectator*, leaving it in control of the present publishers, H. H. S. Rowell, editor, and H. L. Hoskinson, manager. Mr. Rowell, a native Minnesotian, had been an employe since Nov. 1, 1881, and for about five years managing editor. Mr. Hoskinson had for over a year been connected with the business department of the paper. *The Spectator* has now an office and editorial force of six persons, and has in its mechanical department about a dozen employes. With the growth of the city the scope of the paper has been modified to meet the needs of the situation, and the result is that the *Spectator* is now pre-eminent in the local field of society, music, the drama, education, literature and kindred interests. Editorially, it is independent in every respect, and stands for the best interests of society, and "the good, the true and the beautiful" in human life. With a steadily increasing circulation among the best people, the *Saturday Evening Spectator* is continually extending its influence throughout the Northwest.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman was established in August, 1876, by Col. Platt B. Walker, who conducted the paper until June, 1887, when it was sold to a corporation known as the Lumberman Publishing Company, with J. Newton Nind, who has since been the editor and the controlling spirit in the company, as president. This corporation also included the elder son of Col. Platt B. Walker, the founder of the paper, Platt B. Walker, Jr., who had been with the paper since it was started, and who is now the business manager of the paper. The *Lumberman*, as its name implies, is devoted to lumber interest, and is a handsomely printed, well edited and influential trade paper which has taken a front rank since it has been under the present management.

The Furniture News is a monthly trade paper devoted to the growing furniture trade of the Northwest. It is owned by the Furniture Publishing Company, edited by J. Newton Nind, its management being the same as that of the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. A paper of the same name was published for a year or two prior to 1889, when the present *Furniture News* was established.

The *Northwestern Miller*, which is the exponent and representative of the leading industry in Minneapolis, ranks among the first of its class in the United States, in fact in its peculiar field has probably no superior in the country. It especially represents the merchant or shipping miller, and furnishes its readers with the latest and fullest information and news, bearing upon the milling, flour and grain interests.

Its beginning gave but little promise of obtaining its present commanding importance. It was started in La Crosse, Wis., in 1873. Its main purpose at that time was the promoting the sale of an emery wheel buhr dresser, which its owners had invented, and which it was then thought must be of great value, but which has now been so long withdrawn from market that its name has been almost forgotten.

At first the paper appeared as a monthly, and bore but a slight resemblance to the present elaborate weekly edition. Mr. A. K. Ostrander was its founder, with whom Mr. Albert Hoppin became early associated in its publication. Mr. Ostrander died in 1878, and for some time Mr. Hoppin was the exclusive owner of the property, and during his administration it was removed to Minneapolis.

After its removal to this city, its field of operations and circulation became greatly enlarged, and Mr. C. M. Palmer became associated with Mr. Hoppin in its management. In 1882 Mr. Hoppin disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. Palmer, who secured as business manager Mr. C. W. Edgar. Later on the paper was placed under the control of a stock company, Mr. Palmer being publisher and Mr. Edgar manager. Under this arrangement the *Northwestern Miller* is still conducted, and yearly with increasing success. It has a large circulation, not only in this, but many of the Northern and Western states, and also in the flour markets of Great Britain.

In addition to the names above mentioned as connected with the *Miller* are, Fred J. Clark, local editor and secretary (who has been with the paper since 1874,) Miss E. E. Palmer, associate editor; P. H. Litchfield as assistant manager, and W. R. Gregory, traveling representative.

The Northwestern Architect and Building Budget as it is now known was first issued by Messrs. Baldwin & Bruce at 213 Hennepin Avenue under the title *The Northwestern Improvement Record.* When first established it was issued weekly in a four-column quarto form, the first number being issued on the 21st day of April, 1884. It was soon found, however, that its field was not such as to require such frequency of publication and in the following July it was changed to a monthly and the number of its pages increased to sixteen the form being that of a magazine. It was the intention of its promoters to make it essentially a journal devoted to the real estate interests of Minneapolis and the general improvement of the Northwest, but receiving little encouragement in that direction it gradually became merged into a magazine devoted to the architectual and building interests of the city. In April 1885, its publishers became aware of the fact that the title of their publication was not a clear index as to its character and it was accordingly changed to *Northwestern Architect and Improvement Record.* In the following January its quarters at 213 Hennepin Avenue becoming too cramped for its increasing business, the office was removed to commodious rooms in the Loring & Windom building at the corner of Washington and Second Avenue South, its present home.

Early in its career Messrs. Baldwin & Bruce associated with themselves Mr. W. H. Farnham who remained identified with the journal until August, 1885, when his interest was purchased by Mr. Jefferson Brundage. The publications of the journal was continued by these gentlemen until August, 1887, when the paper was purchased by Messrs. Otis & Straw. These gentlemen remained in possession until the following April when a stock company styled the "Northwestern Architect Co." and composed of members of the architectual profession of the twin cities was formed and purchased the interests of Messrs. Otis & Straw but retaining Mr. Straw as general manager of the business. In March of this year an additional feature was added comprising six photogravure plates of architectual subjects and issued together with the letter press and relief

plate engravings comprising the regular edition, was called the "Royal" edition. In November of this year Mr. Straw resigned his position as manager to embark in other pursuits and Mr. Fred S. Hunt, a young man of Chicago, Ill., and who had long been identified with architectual journalism in that city, was called to occupy the position.

In January, 1891, the usefulness of the journal was further increased and its field extended by the purchase and consolidation with the *Building Budget*, an architectual publication of Chicago, and retaining its offices in both cities. At this time its name was again changed and while retaining the identity of both publications it was made *The Northwestern Architect and Building Budget* and by which it is still known.

The present officers of the company are: Mr. Henry Lord Gay of Chicago, president; Mr. Fred Kees of Minneapolis, vice-president; Mr. Geo. M. Goodwin of Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Fred S. Hunt, general manager.

The character of the publication is essentially that of an architectural magazine and is patronized by architects and architectual students in all parts of our country besides circulating in Canada, England, France, Russia, Australia and the British West Indies.

The above list is probably not complete, as new papers are established almost every month. Of course a considerable number of the above have passed out of existence, some having survived but a few months, others but a year or two, and still others merged into other papers. But a goodly number are still published and flourishing. But these, and others hereafter to be named, will serve to give an idea of the intense intellectual activity which has always characterized the people of Minneapolis. No important branch of business, no shade of religious or liberal belief, no profession or science, but has its representative in the press. It may safely be stated that no city of its size in the Union publishes so many newspapers and periodicals. And taken in consideration with her schools, churches, library and charitable and benevolent institutions, it is conclusive proof of the intelligence and intense intellectual activity which has always characterized the city of Minneapolis.

Scandinavian Newspapers. Next in numbers and also in importance to those printed in English, come newspapers and periodicals published in the Scandinavian languages. From a comparatively early day this population has here been well represented by its secular and religious press. The editorial ability represented by their press has been uniformly of a high order. Among their publications we name the following, viz: The first Scandinavian paper published in Minneapolis was the *Nordisk Folkeblad*, (weekly) Norwegian-Danish. This was first established in Rochester, Minn., but in 1868 was removed to this city and published by F. Sneedorf Christensen. In 1871 Geo. H. Johnson (late sheriff of Hennepin county) purchased it, and in connection with Edvard Larsen (editor) continued it till 1876, when it was sold to a Chicago party and discontinued. In those days the Scandinavian population was much less than it has since become, the advertising patronage was small, and the paper did not prove a financial success. The *Minnesota* (weekly) was established by C. F. Solberg in 1870. It was sold in 1872 and in 1873 was bought by the *Budstikken* and merged in that paper.

In September, 1873, the *Budstikken* was started, weekly, by a stock company. Its first editors were Paul H.

Hansen and F. A. Husher, also part proprietors, succeeded for a time by Jon Bjarnason. In 1877 Luth Jaeger assumed the editorship, and conducted the paper successfully until 1885. Since then Jorgen Jensen and R. S. N. Sartz have had principal editorial charge. Messrs. G. F. Johnson and John C. Gjedde were for several years the publishers, until 1888. The paper is now owned by T. Gulbrandsen, and constitutes the weekly of *Daglig Tidende*, established in 1887, and the only Scandinavian daily in the city.

The *Folkebladet* was established in 1877 by Prof. Sven Oftedal as a monthly. It was a religious (Lutheran) paper and was published in the interest of the Augsbury Seminary, located in Minneapolis, and to awaken the interest of the Scandinavian people in Minnesota and adjoining states and territories, in that important institution. In this it was largely successful, and mainly to its efforts is due the fact, that in a few years, the institution was placed on a sound and permanent financial basis. In 1879 the paper was issued as a weekly and edited by Professors Oftedal and Sverdrup, under whose control it still continues.

In 1886 the *Faedrelandet and Emigranten* (Norwegian weekly) was removed to this city from La Crosse, Wis., where it had previously been published. It is now owned by C. Gulbrandsen & Co.

The *Ugebladet* (Danish-Norwegian weekly) was removed here from Chicago in 1886, and is published by C. Rasmussen.

The *Normanna* (Norwegian weekly), published by G. F. Johnson, former proprietor of the *Budstikken*, was established in 1888.

The *Minnesota Statstidning* (Swedish weekly) was established in 1876 by Col. Hans Mattson, and since removed to St. Paul, and merged into the *Skaffaren*.

The *Svenska Folkets Tidning* (Swedish weekly) was established in 1880 by a stock company; Alfred Soderstrom, manager and Magnus Lunnow, editor.

The *Minneapolis Veckoblad* (weekly) is the organ of the Swedish Mission Church, the leading spirit in which in Minneapolis is the Rev. Mr. Skogsbergh.

The *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* (Swedish weekly) was established in 1885, in the interest of Prohibition, and is edited and published by the Turnblad Brothers.

The Skordemannen (Swedish), devoted to Agricultural subjects and published twice a month, was removed here from St. Peter in 1889. P. V. Collins is the publisher.

The Skandinavisk Farmev Journal (Danish - Norwegian) also devoted to agriculture, is published monthly by C. Rasmussen Publishing Company.

In addition to these are a number of publications in the Scandinavian languages devoted to literature or religion, not classed as newspapers. From the foregoing, however, it will be seen that the Scandinavian population have stood almost equally to the front with Americans in the newspaper world, indicating a degree of enterprise and intelligence which no other foreign nation has equalled. Their ready assimilation to our habits and customs in disseminating information on all subjects through the medium of the press is remarkable, and as foreigners classes them as foremost in affinity and sympathy with Americans or the English speaking race. In churches, schools, libraries, the learned professions and municipal government their influence is marked and decided, and must be increasingly felt with each passing year.

This sketch of the Scandinavian press would be incomplete without a mention

of *The North*, which aptly describes itself as "a weekly newspaper, in the English language, devoted to the inculcation of American principles among the Scandinavian citizens of the United States." The enterprise makes a distinct and happy departure from the beaten track of Scandinavian-American journalism, and proves in a striking manner the progressive and truly American spirit of the Scandinavians, to which reference has already been made. The paper was established by a stock company, consisting of several prominent Scandinavian-Americans of Minneapolis and elsewhere, the leading spirit among whom was Col. H. Mattson, who thus fittingly wound up his newspaper career. It is now owned and published by Messrs. Luth Jaeger and M. V. B. Phillips, the latter as business manager, and Mr. Jaeger has been the editor of it since its establishment in 1889. Mr. Jaeger is an able and vigorous writer, with a perfect command of the English language, and thoroughly American in his views and sympathies, and under his able management the paper is a power for good among the Scandinavians of the Northwest. Mr. Jaeger is a member of the Board of Education, and takes a great interest in the school system of the city.

The *Echo de l'Ouest* is the representative organ of the French Canadians in the Northwest. It was founded in 1883 under the management of Z. Demeules, its proprietor and managing editor. It has steadily increased in circulation and influence, and while specially devoted to the interests of the nationality it represents, does not less cordially support all measures tending to benefit the city and state and the Northwest at large. The number of French Canadians in this state and those immediately adjoining, largely tributary to this point, can scarcely be estimated at less than 70,000 and a considerable portion of these come more or less immediately under the influence of this journal. A paper published in their own language fills a want which an American periodical could not supply.

F. R. Leroux, its editor-in-chief, is widely recognized as a writer of great ability as is shown by the re-production of many of his articles in French publications from Canada to Louisiana. He is ably assisted by J. C. Marquis and Dr. L. M. Brunet, of Duluth.

While as before remarked, the *Echo de l'Ouest* is specially devoted to the interests of the French-Canadian population, it has never cultivated any narrow views of separating that nationality in any respect from the interests of the American people at large. On the contrary, it has always wished that the true interests of both nationalities were the same, and that veneration for the land of their birth is in no degree inconsistent with an ardent love for the country of their adoption. The paper is doubtless a great power for good in a large population which could hardly be reached by the American press.

The *Freie Presse Herold* is a weekly newspaper published in the German language, and is the only German newspaper in the city. The *Freie Presse* was founded in the year 1869 by some German-American citizens of Minneapolis, mostly belonging to the Harmonia Society, the West Minneapolis, St. Anthony-Turnverein and Lodges.

Mr. Lambert Naegle was employed as manager, who at that time was publishing a German paper at New Ulm, Minn., and who afterward became sole owner of the establishment. The *Freie Presse* was at first edited by Messrs. Dr. A. Ortman and Anthon Grethen, attorney at law, who gave their services without compensation.

The first salaried editor of the paper was Mr. Theodore Hielcher, and in politics the *Freie Presse* was independent. At the time of its establishment the German population was small as compared with the present, and it required skillful management to overcome the difficulties encountered. Mr. Naegle, however, was equal to the undertaking, and within a comparatively short time, placed the paper on a sound financial basis.

In the year 1889 Mr. Naegle purchased the *Montana Staats-zeitung*, published at Helena, Mont., and the only German newspaper in the territory. He sold the *Freie Presse* to Mr. R. F. Schmidt, who continued proprietor until December, 1890. In that month the paper was bought by a new company and consolidated with the *Minneapolis Herold*, a German weekly which was established in 1882,

The new company incorporated as the "*Minneapolis Freie Presse Herold* Printing Company," and the paper was issued as the "*Minneapolis Freie Presse Herold*." The officers of the company, as at present constituted, are as follows, viz: Otto E. Naegle, president; Arthur W. Schlichting, secretary and manager; Adolph Duevel and Charles Baehr directors; C. Baehr, is the editor. The paper is now Democratic in politics.

With the increase of the German population, the paper has steadily grown in prosperity and influence, and has a circulation of from nine to ten thousand, with an established reputation and a fully equipped jobbing department, and is recognized as a first-class German newspaper. Its office is in the *Evening Journal* building on Fourth street.

Besides those above enumerated, among editors and newspaper writers of prominence in the history of Minneapolis may be mentioned Geo. K. Shaw, ex-mayor Dr. Ames, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mart. Williams, C. A. and W. A. Nimmocks, Shelton Hollister, and some others connected with the religious press whose names we have not been able to learn. In fact, so large a number in this city have been engaged at different times, for a longer or shorter period, as contributors to the press of this city, that a list of the names alone would occupy much space.

No exclusive book publishing enterprise has yet been established in this city, but strong indications show that the want will be supplied in the near future. In the mean time, that such work can already be executed here in a manner not excelled abroad, by the Tribune Job Printing Company, is conclusively shown by this volume.

The Ensign is a weekly religious newspaper, and the organ of the Baptist denomination in this city and state. The first number was issued February 14th, 1889. In September, 1890, the following well-known gentlemen organized a corporation, and assumed the management of the paper, viz: Geo. A. Pillsbury, D. D. Merrill, E. M. Van Duzee, S. G. Cook, W. W. Huntington, A. R. Potter, W. B. Ransom, Cary Emerson, C. P. Jones, J. A. Wolverton, Geo. N. Carman, and W. L. Harris. Lemuel Moss, D. D., has been editor of the paper from its first establishment.

In October, 1890, the above named corporation purchased *The Ensign* from J. C. Whitney & Son, the former publishers. The paper was enlarged to its present size, and many other improvements made, so that in its editorial, literary, general and religious news departments it stands among the foremost journals of that denomination.

The Housekeeper is, as its name indicates, a periodical especially devoted to family interests, and a welcome companion at the fireside. Its moral tone is

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high, and in the department pertaining to woman's labor and sphere it is full and interesting, and not less so in the youth's department. It is a paper of twenty pages, established some fifteen years since.

The Farm, Stock and Home, a semi-monthly agricultural paper, was established in 1884, by Horatio R. Owen, with Col. J. H. Stevens as agricultural, and S. M. Owen as writing editor, though the latter did not assume editorial management until the following year. The paper was well received from the first; seemed, in fact, to have found that "long felt want," that journalists are ever in quest of, and apparantly filled it acceptably to its patrons. It is one of the few agricultural papers that are "edited on the farm," for from the first it was the aim of the management to secure a staff of writers who lived on farms, and who daily came in contact with the flocks, herds, crops and experiences they were expected to write about. This gave to the paper a practical value that rendered it a favorite wherever known, and has given it a circulation and influence quite unusual with journals of its class. The paper is yet in the hands of its founders, and, strangely enough, the same compositors and foreman who got out the first number are still employed upon it. Its circulation is much larger than was ever previously enjoyed by any agricultural paper in this region, and it is now conceded to be one of the solid and useful business enterprises of the Northwest.

This article would be incomplete without further mention of a veteran editor and newspaper writer now living in this city, Col. J. H. Stevens. He was from the first a contributor to the *St. Anthony Express*, as well as more or less to nearly every paper which succeeded it in this city for many years. He has also been the editor of *Glencoe Register*, *Cataract and Agriculturist*, *Chronicle*, *Farmers' Union*, *Farmers' Tribune* and *Farm, Stock and Home*.

His strong point as a newspaper writer was in collecting interesting local items and historical sketches. In this line he is unsurpassed. To a large acquaintance with early settlers, and an unusually retentive memory, he unites an intuitive perception of what the public taste demands for an interesting newspaper. The same qualities appear in his recently published personal recollections of Minnesota and its people, which is rich in interesting early incidents of pioneer life. His life has been varied by many important business enterprises, but had he devoted himself exclusively to journalism, there can be no doubt he would have achieved distinguised success in that profession.

William Smith King. In the early part of the present century Rev. Lyndon King was an itinerant Methodist minister in northern New York. He was a strong character, uniting with the tender qualities of pastor of a Christian flock bold and radical opinions of a reformer. He was an Abolitionist, associate and contemporary of Gerrit Smith and William Goodell before the agitations produced by the sturdy John Brown, Garrison and Phillips had stirred the popular heart to revolt. William S. King was his fifth child, born at Malone, Franklin County, New York, December 16, 1828. When the son was eight years old the family settled on a farm, and the boys were put to work in clearing up the forest and bringing the land, none too promising, into a condition where it could furnish a scanty support. At twelve years of age he suffered that irreparable loss to a young lad—the death of his mother. The family life was broken up. Young William left home and commenced self-support. For the next six years he re-

mained in the vicinity of his home, working as a farm hand and driving team. In this wooded part of the country, where the dense hard wood forests were being rapidly cleared, a considerable business was carried on by the village merchants in gathering ashes, which were leached and concentrated by boiling into potash. One of the early successes which the lad achieved was as an "ash cat." The rivalry of the teamsters of competing asheries was sometimes intense, and William found that by feeding his team while the stars were yet bright, he could drive through the frosty morning and exchange his store of parcels of tea, tobacco and saleratus for a load of ashes, get the start of his slower competitors, and, as he passed them with a whoop and a cheer, the enthusiasm of the boy foreshadowed the push and energy of the mature man. Sometimes in the winter he would work for his board and attend school, but his scholastic opportunities were confined to the district school, and only through brief and irregular periods. About 1846, when eighteen years of age, he quit the rural employments of his boyhood, repairing to Otsego County, where he engaged as solicitor for some of the mutual insurance companies, which about that time became very popular throughout rural New York. But he had aspirations for a more dignified career. Politics and public opinion, as shaped by newspapers, engaged his attention. Had his ambition been solely to achieve present success, he would have allied himself with the Whig party, which, at that period contested with the Democratic party for the spoils of party success in the state and nation. But all his sympathies and sentiments, true to his early training, impelled him into association with the more radical and anti-slavery party just then rising into prominence. The Abolition, or Free Soil party, then a forlorn and struggling band, in the year 1852 nominated John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julien for Vice President. Young King started a campaign paper, the "*Free Democrat*," in Cooperstown, to support this ticket. One year later he took an advanced step, and organized a Young Men's Republican Club at Cherry Valley. This was the first organization known up to that date under the name of "Republican." A local ticket was nominated, and to the surprise of the political fossils, a part of its candidates were elected. Many lay claim to the honor of having originated the Republican party. The truth is that public sentiment, which had been aroused by the old Abolitionists to a pitch of determination, in many parts of the north, crystalized in many places, and about the same time, in the formation of the new party of freedom. The effort made at Cherry Valley was one of these, and was the first to adopt the name "Republican" for its party and candidates, but unlike most, it was born with such vigor and pushed with such enthusiasm that it achieved a speedy victory.

At this period Albany, the capital of the state of New York, was a chief seat of political intrigue in this country. Many of the politicians of the state gathered here, from both parties, and were men of great personal power and influence. Thurlow Weed, who conducted the *Evening Journal*, and Edwin Croswell, editor of the *Argus*, were men of great ability in their respective parties, and exercised a large influence, not only in state, but also in national politics. The names of Preston King, Wm. L. Marcy, Daniel S. Dickinson and William H. Seward will be recalled as leading Albany politicians, with national reputations. Mr. King was drawn into this circle, and imbibed in this school lessons of political tact, if not of wisdom. He often visited

Albany, and became familiar with the leading politicians of the state, gathered there.

His power and influence, which had been reached by the sheer force of personal merit, were recognized by his appointment upon the staff of Major-General S. S. Burnside, of the State Militia, with the rank of Colonel.

It was at this period that he felt the impulse of emigration and sought a home in the west.

Col. King arrived in Minneapolis and took up his abode in the summer of 1858. It was a critical period in the affairs of the state, and the advent of a political revolution. In April of that year the people of the state had adopted by an overwhelming majority a constitutional amendment to loan the state credit in the form of bonds to the several railroad companies to the amount of $5,000,000. Gov. Sibley had declined to issue the bonds without a first lien on the lands, roadbeds and franchises of the railroad companies, but had been coerced by a mandate of the Supreme Court to issue them without such security. The state had been organized at the first election in 1857 on a Democratic basis. The Governor, Legislature, Supreme Court, Representatives and Senators in Congress were all of that party. A second state election would occur in November, 1859.

Col. King, whose political education had been among the radical politicians of the Empire State, and who had been active in organizing the Republican party in that state, took in the situation, and entered into discussion of the questions at issue with impetuous zeal. He procured a printing press, and in the spring of 1859 commenced the publication of the *State Atlas*, a weekly newspaper. It was from the start edited with a trenchent pen. Its columns fairly blazed with denunciation of the five million loan measure, predicted the repudiation of the bonds, and charged the democratic party with responsibility for the flagrant "swindle" perpetrated upon the people of the State. The *Minnesotian*, a newspaper edited by Dr. Thos. Foster, and published at St. Paul, took the same ground, and was little less denunciatory than the *Atlas*. These fulminations produced a profound impression in the state, and inspired distrust of the state bonds in the eastern markets where they were sent for negotiation. Capitalists refused to invest in them. As a last recourse the railroad contractors organized banks of issue, depositing the bonds as security for their circulating notes. But the scheme was abortive. Upon this "wild cat currency" the *Atlas* fell with furious denunciation. The railroad companies defaulted in payment of interest on the bonds, and they fell into discredit, and the bank notes issued upon them became worthless. By all means of negotiation no more than $2,225,000 of the bonds had been sold, when the whole scheme collapsed.

At this time the public mind was becoming highly inflamed by the aggressions of the slave power in the South, and its political abettors throughout the country. The columns of the *Atlas* were filled with arguments and passionate appeals, taking the most radical position on the question. Col. King wielded a caustic pen. No editorial writer in the state has ever equaled him in warmth of expression or bitterness of denunciation. Public sentiment was profoundly stirred on both these subjects; so that when the election of November, 1859, took place a political revolution was effected. All branches of the state government became republican, and have remained solidly such ever since. When the presidential election succeeded in the fall of

1860, Minnesota had taken her place with the the phalanx of triumphant republican states. Col. King had not confined his efforts to the columns of the *Atlas*. He was active in political organization, and during the campaign donned the cape and carried the torch in the enthusiastic ranks of the Wide Awakes. In the latter part of the month of August of this year an event occurred which stirred up no little local excitement, and contributed to kindle more intensely the fires of the pending political issue. A family from Mississippi had brought to Minneapolis a female slave, in ignorance of the difference between the laws of the two states on the subject of personal liberty, who was quietly serving her mistress as maid. A writ of habeus corpus was procured by colored people, and she was brought before the district judge, when the court advised her that she was free to choose her condition, and as she was being escorted through the hallway to a carriage, one of the many southerners cried out, "Lets take the —— nigger any how." At this suggestion King's wrath broke out like a cyclone. He denounced the southerners present as a gang of slave-driving kidnappers, and seizing a stout cane upon which a deacon was leaning, declared that he would brain the first man who should attempt to profane a Minnesota temple of justice by laying an unfriendly hand upon a person made free by the laws and constitution of the State of Minnesota. There were not a few present who sympathized with the master of the slave woman, for the sojouners from the south were bringing much patronage to the hotels and traders of the vicinity. Col. King was threatened, and through all the succeeding night a guard of citizens thought it necessary to guard the *Atlas* office from attack and demolition, and occupied it behind barricaded doors. At the following election Col. Cyrus Aldrich was elected representative in congress from the Minneapolis district. He was a staunch friend of Col. King, who had actively supported his election, both through the columns of the *Atlas* and in personal effort.

The complete and triumphant success of the Republicans, so largely due to the efforts of Col. King, brought him into marked prominence in the councils of the party, and for some years he was in a good sense the dictator of the party. He shaped its platforms and often named its candidates.

With the movement of the regiments from the state to the South, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, Col. King repaired to Washington, where, with Col. Aldrich and William Windom, he gave his first attention and solitude to the soldiers from Minnesota. He visited the camps, made the acquaintance of the men and ministered to their wants. His time and purse and efficient mediation were always at their service.

At the organization of the first war congress, July 5th, 1861, he was chosen Post Master of the House of Representatives. At the outset he had a wide acquaintance with the public men of New York. The position of officer of the House enabled him to extend this acquaintance to all the prominent persons in public life. His genial and spontaneous nature, his enthusiasm, his stalwart devotion to the party, were such that he was continued in the position for twelve successive years, except one Congress. The intervals between the sessions of Congress were spent in Minneapolis, to which he held an unabated loyalty, and where he threw himself with all the enthusiasm of his nature into whatever enterprise appealed to him for assistance.

Among the institutions which owe their being to his suggestion or liberal aid, during this period, are Lakewood Cemetery, the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, the Harvester Works, and the Mechanical and Agricultural Association. The latter was a corporation which, at the outset, numbered several prominent citizens, but which finally was left upon the Colonel's hands alone. It acquired the old fair grounds of sixty acres in the southeasterly part of the city, and held annual fairs, which drew the whole countryside. Here were shown the finest cattle of the western states. The fleetest horses upon the turf competed upon the tracks for its splendid purses, while the attractions brought together to amaze and bewilder the spectator, earned for Col. King the epithet of "Old Thanmaturgus."

For several years Col. King held the office of Surveyor General of logs and lumber for the second Minnesota lumber district. The work of the office was largely performed by deputies, but it was a very important and responsible office, affording a comfortable income, and was committed to his hands largely in appreciation of his active and unselfish labors in behalf of the public interests.

He was in later years secretary of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, to which position he made his wide acquaintance and intimate knowledge of the needs of the city, of great use in building up her commercial and manufacturing interests.

Probably the most important service that he rendered the public during these years was in the establishment and conduct of newspapers. He was instrumental in starting the *Minneapolis Tribune*, at a time when such an enterprise brought more fame than fortune. He also became a large stockholder in the *Pioneer Press*, and for several years conducted its Minneapolis department with equal vigor and success.

About 1870 he participated with several other gentlemen of Minneapolis and St. Paul in executing a contract of building the first section of the Northern Pacific Railway, from the Dalls of the St. Louis river to the Red river, through the whole breadth of the state of Minnesota. He was ever an ardent advocate of this great enterprise, foreseeing with intuitive sagacity the immense advantages which the opening of a trans-continental route through the north would give to the city of his home. He was one of the original share-holders in the company which undertook its construction, and secured places on its Board of Directors for his friends, and Geo. A. Brackett, Dorilus Morrison, and co-operated with another personal and political friend, the late Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, in the prosecution of this great undertaking.

Time and again he urged upon the attention of listless city councils or apathetic citizens the subject of public parks, and more than once brought forward schemes for their establishment. His earnest advocacy of these necessities of urban life, both through personal conversation and with his facile pen, together with examples of liberal tree planting upon his own broad domain, were the chief influences which educated the public to receive the later project of our present unequaled park system. In shaping this system he greatly contributed by personal service upon the Park Board, and by later donations of valuable lands as additions to the city's parks.

At the expiration of Col. King's service as postmaster of the house of representatives, he was elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress from the Fourth district of Minnesota. He entered upon his term with brilliant prestige. His

enthusiasm for Minnesota and devotion to her people, his knowledge of the needs and situation of the entire west; his ability and intelligence; his wide acquaintance with public men and familiarity with the course of business in congress, were rare qualifications for the exalted position of representative. But he was not allowed to serve out his term in tranquility. He became the object of calumny and misrepresentation. Soon after taking his seat an investigation was ordered by the House, of transactions in procuring a subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at a previous congress. Charges of bribery were wildly brought against prominent men in congress, and other branches of the public service. Col. King, from his position in the House and intimacy with many of the actors in the transactions, was thought to know something which might implicate others, and a subpœna was issued for him to appear before the committee of investigation. His generous nature revolted at being made the occasion of bringing unmerited obliqy upon others, and he placed himself beyond the reach of the inquisitorial process. The act brought upon him a storm of calumny and misrepresentation. His motives were not appreciated, but instead his guilty knowledge of corruption was assumed. The democratic newspapers, ever ready to take up a reproach against an opponent, were wild in their aspersions of his conduct. The state legislature joined in the outcry against him and adopted a resolution calling for his resignation. This brought from his retreat a prompt letter addressed to the legislature. In it he defended, as far as he was then able to disclose the facts, his conduct, asserted his personal innocence of any corrupt relation, and hurled at the legislature a withering rebuke of its impertinence. He added facts which brought some of their own number into like condemnation. This letter will remain as a model among the compositions of modern times, for scornful sarcasm and biting irony. Not Junius, in his inimitable arraignment of the corruptions of the Grafton ministry, pointed a keener shaft of ridicule and contempt. The publication of the letter produced a revulsion of sentiment, and the public soon concluded what has since become a settled conviction, that Col. King's retreat was prompted by feelings of generosity, and that he sacrificed his own present reputation rather than expose to unmerited censure others whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed.

The committee of investigation exculpated Col. King from any improper act or connection with the passage of the measure investigated, but excepted to his refusal to testify as to others who were thought to be implicated. The resolutions referred to as being passed by the legislature censuring Col. King for not appearing before the committee of investigation were, upon a better understanding of the facts, expunged from the records of the journals by unanimous vote of both branches of the legislature.

Agriculture is the basis of human industry. Ambition tempts many a boy from the paternal acres, to mingle in the wild struggle for business success or political honors, or for professional achievements, who, when a measure of success has been achieved, feels the love of the old sod revive, and returns to a more liberal, if less profitable cultivation of the soil. Col. King had a rural ideal, and towards the close of his life in Washington began to acquire farms lying around the lakes. First the Deacon Mann pre-emption at Lake Harriet was secured, then the Father Gear claim at Calhoun was acquired; to these were added the Manwaring tract, on the west side of

Harriet, and other pieces of land, so that a tract of fourteen hundred acres was obtained, lying in a compact body. To this tract he gave the name of "Lyndale Farm." Spacious barns were built, and a large farm house. Here he gathered the choicest animals of leading breeds of cattle—the ponderous Short-horn, the shapely Ayreshire, and the fawn-like Jersey. Among these he walked like a patriarch among his herds, calling them by pet names and patting their sleek and submissive heads. Annual sales were held, and the Lyndale herd became famous throughout the country. The crowning honor was won when a lordly representative of the "Bates" strain of Short-horns was purchased at auction for the sum of $14,000, and returned to England to recruit the blood of princely herds. In his enthusiasm the proprietor of Lyndale farm had allowed his expenditures to outrun his income, and he was forced to dispose of his cattle, and made a deed of the farm to an eastern friend, Mr. Philo Remington, who, in return for a similar favor, which Col. King had done for him in former days, undertook to make advances on the property by way of clearing off the claims against it.

As time went on the relations of the parties became estranged through the machinations of an agent. Mr. Remington's own affairs needed a return of the advances, which Col. King was unable to respond to, and the property was sold to other parties. In the meantime the growth of the city had encroached upon the adjacent farms, so that the land became desirable to cut up into city lots. Calhoun Park, the various Remington additions and other plats were laid out, and many lots were sold. Streets were opened and stakes driven where the cows had grazed in undisturbed repose.

Col. King commenced an action in equity against Mr. Remington and his grantees for an accounting and return of the remaining lands. This was the most notable law-suit which had ever come to issue in Hennepin county. The ablest members of the local bar, re-inforced by eminent counsel from New York, were engaged on either side. The Court found in favor of Col. King, and its decree was confirmed by the Supreme Court. On a settlement, securities and property were turned over to the successful litigant to the value of nearly two million dollars.

Col. King rewarded his faithful attorneys with munificent fees. He settled his obligations, and opened his generous heart with free hand to the importunities of friendship and the appeals of charity. He embarked in new enterprises with more zeal than prudence. His old haunts were revisited, old friendships renewed, and everywhere the jolly Colonel seemed only happy when he could share his good fortune with others. This is not the way the sordid sons of wealth increase their store. It was no surprise to his friends that a few years enforced the lesson of economy, and found him richer only in the happiness his liberality had given to others.

Col. King has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Elizabeth Stevens, of Ilion, New York. The present Mrs. King was Miss Caroline M. Arnold, also of Ilion. His only son, Preston King, after graduating at Yale college, settled in Minneapolis, where he is interested in the extensive manufacturing corporation of the North Star Boot and Shoe Company. A daughter, with her two children, is a member of his household.

While inheriting the liberal political views of his father, he departed from the strict theological training of his infancy, and became a most decided liberal. He is a member of the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer, and a fast and

cordial friend of its distinguished pastor, Dr. Tuttle.

Col. King is a public speaker of no mean ability, but his strongest point is his pen. The press is often enriched with his contributions. When aroused, his discussion of public questions is forcible and exhaustive. His style is direct, pointed and forcible. He indulges sparingly in flights of fancy, makes very few excursions for rhetorical effect, but bristles with strong expressions. In sarcasm and in invective he is most terrific.

His manner is cordial, his conversation spirited and his enthusiasm spontaneous. No man has a following of more appreciative friends. Always foremost in every work undertaken for the public good; loyally devoted to the upbuilding of Minneapolis, his name is indissolubly connected in the thought and estimation of his fellow citizens with her prosperity and glory.—*R. J. Baldwin.*

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CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRANKLIN STEELE. Among the most prominent and honored names connected with the history of Minneapolis, from its very first beginning down to as late as 1880, is that of Franklin Steele. He was the leading spirit in the founding of the city for many of its earliest years, and was closely identified with all of its important enterprises to the very time of his death. The testimonials to his public spirit, generosity and wise foresight, are to be seen on every hand, in the churches, schools, bridges, railroads, parks and public buildings; in building which he took so prominent a part in his life time, and which have since grown to such magnificent proportions. The older settlers well know the value of his public labors during the earlier years of the history of the city, and it is eminently fitting that some memorial of them should be preserved for the generations which follow later. We are indebted to Niell's history of Minnesota and Hennepin County for some of the facts of this sketch.

Franklin Steele was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was the fourth son of James Steele, inspector general of Pennsylvania during the last war with Great Britain, and was born May 12th, 1813. In April, 1843, he was married in Baltimore by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, to Anna, daughter of W. C. Barney, and grandchild of Commodore Barney of the United States navy, and also by her mother, of Samuel Chase, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence.

When a youth he was advised by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, to identify himself with the West. In the year 1838 he received under President Van Buren the appointment of sutler at the frontier post at Fort Snelling, and accepted.

The position of sutler in the army was then quite different from what the popular idea attaches to it at the present time. It was not sought merely, if at all, from motives of pecuniary profit, but as a temporary aid to the enterprise and energy of the incumbent in the far more important openings offered in the development of a new country. The social position of a sutler was in all respects the same as that of other officers attached to the army. Mr. Steele occupied officer's quarters for several years after his marriage. He after-

wards obtained permission to build outside the fort the house which was his home until it was destroyed by fire in 1864.

It required no small degree of enterprise, energy and self-denial in 1843, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Steele to sever their social relations and prospects in the East and venture their all and make their home in what was then, absolutely a savage wilderness. Civil government even had not then been here established. No forecast could then be made of the marvelous development which has since occurred. The bouyancy of youth and an indominitable will and energy were the forces on which they relied to achieve success.

The Territory of Minnesota was organized in March, 1849. The first important public service (though rendered in private capacity) by Mr. Steele was in connection with the passage of the organic act. A considerable part of the preceding winter he spent in Washington and in conjunction with delegate Sibley and the Hon. H. M. Rice, labored indefatigably to procure the passage of the act, in which they were successful. The result was to open a wide field for the exercise of the business talent and capacity of Mr. Steele, which had not previously existed.

Long previous to this, however, he was forming plans and laying foundations on which to build when the favorable time should come. With his keen business foresight and sagacity he was not slow to perceive that the magnificent water power, at the falls of St. Anthony, so easily to be utilized, must eventually render that point one of supreme importance. On his first arrival, the land adjoining the Falls on the south side was occupied by the government as a military reservation; on the north side it belonged to the Chippewa Indians. The treaty between the government and these Indians for the cession of these lands between the St. Croix and Mississippi was concluded in 1838. This opened the first opportunity to the whites to obtain a foothold on land near the Falls. The official information did not reach here till July following.

Of course, Mr. Steele was not the only one who recognized the great importance of securing land adjoining the water power. In those days, the first actual occupant was conceded to have the best right. No sooner was the expected news received than Mr. Steele and Capt. L. Scott, of the 5th U. S. infantry, both set out in haste to secure the coveted prize, and probably both aware of the other's intentions. But they took different routes, and by superior promptness and energy and previous arrangements, Mr. Steele arrived on the ground some time in advance, and had the frame of his building up and his claim staked out before the Captain had put in an appearance. He secured the prize. The incident is mentioned as illustrative of a marked quality in the character of Mr. Steele, which conduced largely to his business success in after life.

This land was not then surveyed. The government title was not obtained till some years later. Meantime Mr. Steele retained his possession through various parties and at no small expense, until the land could be properly entered at the United States land office in 1847. Then only did he feel secure in his possession. The same year he also purchased of the government Nicollet island.

Then commenced the real work of building the future city; a work to which Mr. Steele devoted unremittingly the best 30 years of his life. The very first necessity was the erection of a dam and saw mill, still a venture of faith, justified only by his unerring foresight of the

future. There were as yet no people to buy the lumber when produced—there were indeed no men here to build the mill, but were to be sent for to Maine, then a month's journey distant. But all obstacles were overcome, and in 1848 Mr. Steele had the first mill running. It aided greatly in the first start of the village.

But other obstacles were yet to be overcome. Mr. Steele perceiving that more capital was needed for the development of the resources of the town, was induced to sell one-half his valuable site to Arnold Taylor, of Massachusetts, for $20,000. The result proved unfortunate in every respect. The main object of the sale was entirely thwarted. Mr. Steele in disposing of lots was actuated by the most broad and liberal views and motives. His policy was to sell lots at the lowest price and on the most favorable terms of payment to actual settlers, who would make improvements, and to donate lots, without price, for schools and churches. His partner's views were exactly the opposite. Of course these opposing policies could not long continue. Litigation soon resulted and continued for some two years, much embarrassing titles and greatly retarding the growth of the town. Mr. Steele finally succeeded in buying out Mr. Taylor, and thus relieving the village of an incubus, which he had unwillingly placed upon it. The growth of St. Anthony was thereafter steady and uninterrupted.

In 1851, Mr. Steele was elected by the legislature as one of the first Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. He discharged the duties of this office for several years with the most unswerving fidelity, and the institution never had a truer or more devoted friend. In 1852, he donated the most valuable block in St. Anthony (immediately in the rear of where now stands the Exposition building) as a site for the preparatory department, and contributed liberally towards the erection of a building thereon. And later, when the institution was struggling with pecuniary difficulties, owing to the financial crash of 1857, he repeatedly advanced it money, without charge, to tide it over its embarrassments.

A great enterprise (for that day) which Mr. Steele undertook in 1854, was the building of the first suspension bridge across the Mississippi. Like many other of his undertakings, this was characterized by extraordinary boldness and sagacity. For, it is to be remembered, there were less than 2,000 people on the east side of the river, and the title to the land from the government not even then obtained on the west side. He carried it to successful completion within a year. But, unfortunately, just before it was ready for use, a hurricane completely wrecked a large part of the beautiful structure. Nothing daunted, he instantly set to work to rebuild, and within a few months it was opened for travel. The building of that bridge, undoubtedly, settled for all time the business center of Minneapolis.

None but old settlers could know and feel the deep debt of gratitude due to Mr. Steele for his persistent and unceasing efforts in 1855 to bring the lands on the west side of the river into market. It was a critical time in the history of Minneapolis. Failure meant ruin to the future city—at least a delay, which was equivalent to ruin to that generation. Many had invested there their all, and they waited with the most intense and painful anxiety the action of Congress. Mr. Steele spent the most of that winter in Washington. His large acquaintance with leading politicians in the East, of the dominant party; his lavish hospitality, combined with the most polished and affable address, were most potent

factors in achieving the successful result. In February, 1855, the act passed Congress, extending the preemption laws over a large part of the Fort Snelling reservation.

Mr. Steele, naturally, became largely interested in desirable business property on the west side of the river, and with his accustomed energy devoted himself to the development of the town. The same liberal policy which he adopted in St. Anthony was pursued in Minneapolis. Lots were disposed of at a nominal price for business purposes, and for churches and schools without charge. To all public improvements he was a liberal donor.

The limits of this article only permit a reference to the great number of public and private enterprises in which Mr. Steele was actively engaged in the early history of the territory and state. Some idea of the extent and variety of these may be gained by consulting the legislative annals of the state from 1849 to 1870. They embrace railroads, bridges, booms, ferries, schools, historical societies, seminaries, banks, benevolent societies, in nearly all of which his name is found as an incorporator or director, and affording the most conclusive evidence of his deep interest in every thing calculated to promote the great interest of the city and state of his adoption. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Department of American History of the Minnesota Historical Society.

In politics, Mr. Steele was a democrat, but never held political office. His influence, however, in shaping political affairs was probably not second to that of any man of his party in the state. His advice on political affairs was always eagerly sought and listened to with the utmost deference. Had he consented to the use of his name he could at any time have been named as the standard bearer of his party for the highest offices in the gift of the people. But he could never consent to sacrifice the charm and happiness of private life for the turmoil of political strife and the unsatisfactory rewards of the highest station.

The life of Mr. Steele in his domestic relations was exceptionally fortunate and happy. Mrs. Steele was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her native state, which is perhaps more famous than any other for beautiful women. There were born to them ten children, seven daughters and three sons. Mary Chase, the eldest daughter, married George U. Morris, captain in the United States navy, who won a national reputation in his gallant defense of the Cumberland in the battle with the Merrimac. He died of consumption in 1875. Sarah married Captain Gilbert C. Wiltse, now in command of the Boston of the squadron of the Evolution. Fannie married Lieutenant Edward McCauley, of the United States Marine corps. W. E. Steele, the youngest, has identified himself with the interests of Minneapolis, is a successful banker and has taken a leading part in all prominent enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the city. The elder son, Franklin Steele, lives in Washington. Mr. Steele was a successful business man. He had higher aims than to make the acquisition of money the chief object of life; had he done so he doubtless could have left a large fortune, even as fortunes are estimated to-day. But he left an ample competence to his large family, and what is of far more value, an unsullied name and an honored record, revered not only by his own family, but the state at large.

Mr. Steele died on the 10th of September, 1880. His illness was very brief. On the day previous, in his usual health, he was driving in Minneapolis with a

H. T. Welles

single attendant, when he was suddenly siezed with dizziness and was carried to the office of a physician. He soon became unconscious, from which he did not recover, and early on the morning of the 10th peacefully passed away in the presence of a brother and son and a few friends. The time was too short to have his loving family all around him.

From this brief and imperfect sketch of the life of Mr. Steele it is hardly possible for those who have not personally known him to form a just estimate of his character. It is not overstepping the limits of truth to say that physically he was the ideal of perfect manhood and beauty. In any large assemblage or in passing through crowded streets, all eyes would instinctively turn to him. But an intimate acquaintance only could reveal the true nobility of his character. Inflexibly just in all his business relations he made the golden rule the guide of his life, and came as near living up to it as any one I ever knew. Everywhere and always he was a gentleman in the highest and truest sense of the term. No one, high or low, could have intercourse with him without recognizing the fact. The character was never assumed—it was innate, born with him, he could not be otherwise. Hardly less striking was his great modesty, never assuming superiority over others, or even claiming the precedence which was his due. His life was peculiarly unselfish, and largely devoted to the prosecution of public measures, of which others have chiefly reaped the benefits. In short his life and death forcibly illustrate the truth of the sentiment that,

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

HENRY TITUS WELLES. Among the surviving early settlers of Minneapolis none are better known, and few have contributed more to its growth, not only in material things, but also in wholesome, moral and religious character, than H. T. Welles. He was of an old New England family of Puritan stock, born at the town of Glostenbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, on the third day of April, 1821.

Mr. Welles is a lineal descendant of Gov. Thomas Welles, who was born in Northamtonshire, England, in the year 1598, and being prescribed as a recusant emigrated to New England in 1636. He was governor of Connecticut in 1656 and 1658, and held other important public offices. One line of descent from him is:

1. Samuel, born 1630, died 1675
2. Samuel, born 1660, died 1731
3. Thomas, born 1693, died 1767
4. Jonathan, born 1732, died 1792
5. Jonathan, born 1763, died 1853
6. Henry T., born 1821.

Jonathan Welles, the grandfather, was a graduate of Yale College, and remained as a tutor there. He married Catherine Saltonstall, grand-daughter of Gurdon Saltonstall, governor of Connecticut in 1707-1724, and who died in office.

The family is supposed to be of Norman origin. One of the names inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey was "R de Euille," who is thought to be the ancestor of the English Welles, the word having the same meaning. This family is traced in Normandy to the latter part of the eighth century, from which time they held the highest rank, personally and by royal intermarriages.

The years of infancy and boyhood were passed on the paternal farm and in academic studies until he entered Trinity College, Hartford, from which he graduated in 1843. The next ten years were spent in his native town and upon the farm, though not in the stress of hard labor, for his father was, if not wealthy,

in very comfortable circumstances. He studied law and in 1845 was admitted to the bar of Hartford County.

During these years, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to represent his town in the legislature, affiliating with the Whig party. Having already married he moved to St. Anthony in 1853, and engaged at once in active business. The lumber business, at that period the most attractive which presented, engaged his attention, and he invested a large part of the liberal capital which he brought with him, operating seven of the eight sets of saws then at St. Anthony. The market for lumber was precarious and did not prove sufficiently remunerative, or to his taste, and he soon gave it up, and invested a considerable sum in real estate, acquiring among other properties a share in the claim which Col. John H. Stevens had entered on the west side of the river, to which he removed in 1856. This property retained and improved, and administered with care, but with liberality, became the foundation of one of the amplest fortunes of the city.

The ability of Mr. Welles was early recognized by the citizens by repeatedly choosing him to represent their interests in Washington. In their interest he cooperated in the winter of 1854-5 with Franklin Steele and Dr. A. E. Ames, who succeeded in reducing the military reservation and opening the lands on the west side of the river to settlement and purchase.

He was called to Washington in the winter of 1856-7 in company with Richard Chute to aid Delegate Henry M. Rice in procuring the passage of the land grant act of that year. On his return a public dinner was tendered him in recognition of his services in aiding the passage of the bill, and in making Minneapolis and St. Anthony centers in the railroad system, marked out in the bill, which compliment, with characteristic modesty, was declined.

Upon the incorporation of the city of St. Anthony in March, 1855, he was elected its first mayor, defeating Capt. John Rollins, who was an opposing candidate, by a small majority. Party spirit ran so high that the sucessful party celebrated their victory by a banquet, at which the choicest vintage of France flowed.

Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1855, and Mr. Welles was chosen one of the wardens. He was also chosen warden of Gethsemane Church upon its organization in the following year. A New England Society was organized in 1857, and Mr. Wells was one of its vice-presidents. At the first Minneapolis town election in 1858 he was chosen president of the corporation, and in the same year was chosen president of the school board.

A brisk competition existed in the early years between the partisans of upper and lower town, or Nicollet avenue and Cataract street. In 1858 a hotel was built on the corner of Washington avenue and Cataract street by such enterprising men as F. R. E. Cornell, Dr. Ames, R. P. Russell and Charles Clark. Messrs. Welles and Steele had already with unwonted enterprise, procured the building of the suspension bridge leading to Nicollet avenue, where their interests chiefly lay, and now set apart a fine lot at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues, and with a bonus raised by themselves and others, procured the erection of the Nicollet House. At its opening, in 1858, a banquet and celebration were held, in which Mr. Welles made one of the speeches, in which, with graphic clearness, he sketched the bright prospects, and anticipated the magnificent future of the infant city.

RESIDENCE OF H. T. WELLES, 1731 HENNEPIN AVENUE. BUILT IN 1888.

In 1859 the salaries of the public school teachers were in arrears and all sent in their resignations. Mr. Welles, with the aid of others, procured funds to pay up the debts and the schools were resumed.

At a union gathering held in Minneapolis that year, at which the gifted Martin MacLeod presided, the principal speech was made by Mr. Welles, who, though making no pretensions to oratory, was always on social occasions an acceptable speaker.

A serious effort was made in 1860 to unite the two municipal corporations, and Mr. Welles was appointed on a committee to draw up a charter, but the effort failed for the time, the citizens of each town being too strenuous each to retain its own name.

Never an aspirant for public office, and declining it when practicable to do so, nevertheless the Democratic nomination for governor was thrust upon him in 1863, and although the election of any candidate for state office by that party was hopeless he made the run, and reduced the majority of his opponent, Gov. Stephen A. Miller, in such a measure as to show his popularity and influence in the state.

Probably the most significant act of this busy life, at least that which has contributed in the greatest degree to the prosperity of the city, was his conception of and co-operation in building the Minneapolis and Duluth, and Minneapolis and St. Louis Railways. In the land grant act the line of railroad provided for the Minnesota Valley, had two terminal lines diverging from a point of junction near Shakopee, the one terminating at St. Paul and the other at St. Anthony. The public lands granted for the line were equally applicable to each branch, but the control of the road fell into the hands of the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company, the managing and controlling owners of which were residents of St. Paul. The line was built from St. Paul, and the St. Anthony branch neglected, although lands equitably belonging to it, were appropriated.

Mr. Welles deliberately determined that with or without public lands the line should be built. Calling upon the president of the St. Paul and Sioux City road he was informed that his company had no purpose to build the line to St. Anthony and would not do so. He was informed that in that event the people of Minneapolis would build it, and if not allowed a co-operating road they would provide a rival one. The derisive smile with which President Drake received this announcement showed how futile he regarded the attempt. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad was organized, Mr. Welles being one of its directors and its first president. With the cordial co-operation of the people of Minneapolis, and ably seconded by his co-directors, among whom were General and Senator Washburn, Messrs. Sidle, Langdon, Martin, McNair, Atwater and others, the construction of the line was undertaken and soon opened from White Bear Lake to St. Anthony, and from Minneapolis to the junction with the St. Paul and Sioux City road, and crossing that line was extended southerly to the state line, and on into the state of Iowa, and westward into Dakota. Not only this but in process of time the line from St. Paul to the point of junction was abandoned for through traffic, and the derided St. Anthony line became the main line of the St. Paul road. By this magnificent enterprise the prestige of Minneapolis was preserved, and her lumber and milling industries facilitated; and instead of sinking to a subordinate position she soon outstripped her rival city in population tion and business.

At the organization of the park commission Mr. Welles was appointed one of the board of park commissioners, but after the act had been submitted and ratified by the people, and safely launched on its beneficent career, he resigned.

For many years Mr. Welles was president of the Northwestern National Bank, and is still on its board of directors, an institution among the soundest and most popular of the Minneapolis banks.

His residence, for many years an unpretentious one on Eighth street—when built far out of the built up part of the city—has for several years been a beautiful villa, at the intersection of Hennepin and Lyndale avenues overlooking Loring Park. He has retired from active business, but by no means from the oversight of his large interests, nor from an active participation in the religions educational and material growth of the city and state. His appearance upon the street, upright, dignified and robust, attracts the attention of even strangers as one pre-eminently a leader among men. He has always been noted for his dominating influence upon other men. With a tenacious memory, a method of clearness of statement, and conciliating and winning manner, he seldom fails to impress his ideas upon others and influence them to act in conformity with his views.

This sketch of the life of Mr. Welles, made by one who has known him long, but without suggestion from him, deals only with his public and best known acts. It leaves out of view the numberless more private deeds of usefulness and beneficience which have made his life a benediction to his family, to his city, and to his kind.

PARKS.

*The park idea seems to have suggested itself to Minneapolis so early that it is almost impossible to tell just when the first proposition was formulated.

Mr. C. M. Loring, who probably in the minds of our people here stands most fully as the representative of our park development, tells the writer that the first public meeting he recollects attending in Minneapolis was one held for the purpose of securing twenty acres of land for park purposes, just south of the present High School building, embracing the lands upon which the Central Baptist Church is now located. The price asked for these lands was about three hundred dollars an acre. This project, however, was never consummated.

In 1865 there seems to have been a very earnest desire upon the part of the people on the west side of the river to secure Nicollet Island for a park. The property belonged at that time to W. W. Eastman who offered it for this purpose for the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. This sentiment cystalized so that the city council, in the spring of 1866, submitted the proposition to a vote of the people of Minneapolis, with the understanding that if carried, it was to be voted upon by the people of St. Anthony at an election to be called for this purpose. This magnificent property was, however, to the lasting misfortune of our city, lost to the people by only sixty-six votes. Two years afterwards Mr. George A. Brackett, always foremost in every effort towards the up-building of the city and the advancement of the park system, secured forty acres of land lying south of Franklin avenue and bounded by Nicollet and Third avenues south. This property he offered the city at cost, namely, sixteen thousand dollars, and was joined later in the enterprise by Dorilus Morrison, W. D. Washburn, and R. J. Mendenhall. They carried this property for several years, offering it to the city at cost and seven per cent. interest

*The writer, Mr. A. J. Boardman, desires to express his appreciation of the aid received in the preparation of this article to the present efficient secretary of the board, W. G. Nye.

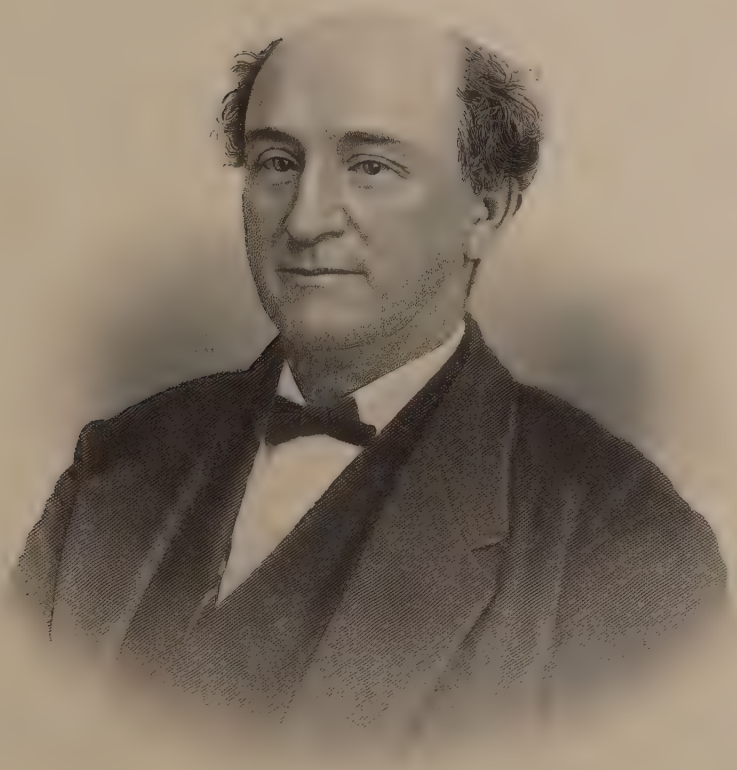
SCENE IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

on a term of twenty years; but the cynic was abroad then as now and saw a job in it; so this magnificent property, a portion of which is embraced in the homestead of W. D. Washburn, worth to-day more than a million dollars, was lost by only one vote in the city council, although the opponents of the measure, with the hope of defeating it, tacked on as a rider Murphy's and Oak Lake Additions as well. It is possible, however, that the opponents of these measures builded better than they knew; had these magnificent tracts been secured at that time, the friends of the park idea might have rested on their oars and the organization of the commission in 1883, which has given us our unrivalled system of parks and parkways which have since been secured, might have been delayed until so late a period that we should have been unable to have reaped the grander results which came from later efforts.

The city had, however, secured by gift, prior to the organization of the commission, a block of land in the Sixth ward at the intersection of Eighth street south, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues south, which had been dedicated to the public use as a park by the late Edward Murphy, and which has since been designated "Murphy Square," in memory of the donor, who was among the most enterprising and public spirited of the early settlers. It had also received one block in the Fifth ward between Portland and Fifth avenues south and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, donated to the city by Mary C. Morris, Catherine B. Steele and Caroline H. Addison, daughters of the late Franklin Steele, and which in memory of that most worthy and honorable citizen, had been named Franklin Steele Square.

Edward Murphy. Captain Murphy, as he was always called in Minneapolis, was a native of New Jersey, where, at the city of New Brunswick, he was born Oct. 18, 1828. His father was a native of Ireland, though living in this country from a boy. He was captain in the war of 1812. While Edward was still a small boy he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where the son grew to manhood. Edward followed his brother, Dr. John H. Murphy, to Minneapolis, where he settled in 1850. Soon after his arrival he obtained a permit from the military authorities at Fort Snelling to occupy a a quarter section of land adjoining the claim of John P. Miller, and took possession of it in May, 1852. There he built a small house on the high river bank and improved a portion of his land. He had one field prepared for a nursery and orchard, in which he planted apple and other fruit trees, but after a few years of trial his trees died, and he reluctantly abandoned the attempt to raise fruit trees. He also brought a small herd of cattle from Illinois, which grazed on the rich unfenced prairie, and became the occasion of the first law suit that was ever tried in the county. The cattle destroyed a growing crop of corn, planted by Hiram Burlingham, and the suit was brought for the damages. Judge Chatfield, who presided at the trial, held that in the absence of any law prescribing fences, the owner of the cattle was liable, though neither pasture nor cornfield was fenced. Captain Murphy's title to eighty acres of his claim was contested before the land office by Silas Bigelow, who prevailed in the contest.

From the time of his arrival in Minneapolis, Captain Murphy took an active interest in public affairs. He had strong faith in the future importance of the little settlement, and contributed liberally



Edward Murphy

both of time and money to forward its interests. He was a clear headed and fair minded man. He was strongly attached to the Democratic party, yet he was elected repeatedly to the early town council, and in non-partisan organizations his name was always prominent. Thus as early as 1852 his name is found upon a committee charged with the duty of organizing a Territorial Temperance Society. About the same time he was among the founders of Hennepin Lodge U. D., of which he was the first Senior Deacon. He was also a delegate at the formation of the Territorial Agriculture Society. A friend of education, though having received but a meagre opportunity to acquire it himself, he was, with Dr. A. E. Ames and John H. Stevens, trustee of the first school district formed on the west side of the Mississippi river. It comprised the whole county west of the river. Miss Mary E. Miller was the gifted teacher, and about twenty scholars were in attendance. At a later period, when the teachers all resigned for failure to receive their pay, he interested himself in raising funds by subscription and kept the schools in operation

In 1853 Captain Murphy established a ferry at the foot of the rapids below the falls, and two or three years later joined with other liberal citizens of lower town, in obtaining a charter and erecting a bridge across the river. It was a fine structure, and was a great public convenience, until the high water of the spring of 1858, carried it away, to the serious loss of its stockholders.

In the winter of 1854 he was sent by the citizens, with Franklin Steele and Dr. A. E. Ames to Washington to secure the passage of an act by Congress to extend to the settlers on the reservation the right of pre-emption. Their mission was successful, and upon their return the committee received the warmest congratulations.

The same year a steamboat company was organized to build a line of boats to run from the lower ports on the river to the Falls of St. Anthony. Captain Murphy was secretary of the meeting called for the purpose, at which $15,000 was subscribed, and the full capital stock of $30,000 was soon raised. He was made a director of the company. The first result of the effort was the building of the steamboat "Falls City," which for several years made regular trips to Minneapolis and St. Anthony, as the head of navigation. For a time Capt. Murphy was master of the boat, and in that service earned his title. To accommodate the trade he built a warehouse on the river bank, below the site of the brewery. About this time a union board of trade was organized, of which he was a director, continuing to hold the position as late as 1861. Upon the organization of a town government, he was chosen one of the supervisors. A premature effort was made in 1860 to unite St. Anthony and Minneapolis in one municipal government, in which Capt. Murphy was active, but the effort failed through the tenacity of the citizens of either town in favor of their own name.

Soon after the plat of the town of Minneapolis was filed, Capt. Murphy laid out his eighty acres, as Murphy's Addition to Minneapolis. He was the only one of the original proprietors who had the liberality and foresight to dedicate a square for public use as a park. This was uncared for and a rather forlorn tract until the park commission was organized; when it was graded and planted, and now, as Murphy Park, is one of the beauty-spots of the city. Captain Murphy built a fine residence upon the bank of the river, just above the entrance to the present Riverside Park,

where he resided during the remainder of his life. The homestead, after his death, passed into the possession of the Sisters of Mercy, who converted it into a hospital.

Captain Murphy married Harriet W. Freeborn before he settled in Minneapolis. His widow still survives, together with the two children, Ira F. Murphy, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Bazil Armstrong, of St. Paul.

In a trip to the south in 1865, Captain Murphy contracted a malarious disease, which proved fatal. His death was greatly deplored in Minneapolis, where he was held in high esteem, and which he loved most ardently.

The present Park Commission had its birth and origin during the winter of 1882-'83 in the Board of Trade, from which institution the inception of nearly all of our magnificent public enterprises have had their origin. The first draft of the Act was presented to the board by C. A. Nimocks, was drawn by R. J. Baldwin afterward, for years the efficient secretary of the board; the legal features were submitted to W. W. McNair and R. C. Benton, and the faithfulness with which they attended to their duties may perhaps be best attested by the fact that, although its legality has several times been tested in the Supreme Court, it has uniformly been pronounced "waterproof." It was entitled "An Act Providing for the Designation, Acquisition, Laying Out and Improvement of Lands in the City of Minneapolis for a System of Public Parks and Parkways, and for the Care and Government thereof," and was approved February 27th, 1883. In order to allay any opposition which might come from the Hennepin County members of legislature, it was provided that this Act should be submitted to a vote of the people at the next municipal election; and further, in order that it might meet as little opposition as possible at this election, it was determined to name twelve of our most prominent citizens and largest tax-payers as the Board of Commissioners, six of whom should be selected from the Democratic and the remaining six from the Republican party. In order to make it non-partisan; and so that there might be no conflict between this board and the city council it was determined to have as ex-officio members of the board, the acting mayor and chairmen of the committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and Roads and Bridges. Notwithstanding these efforts to harmonize the legislature, the council and the voters, there were a large number of very influential citizens who thought they foresaw danger to the rights of the people in the large powers of eminent domain and assessment for betterments which might come from too rigorous an enforcement of these privileges in the hands of the commission; and they argued that while the rights of the citizen might be sacred in the hands of the commission that had just been organized, in the ceaseless mutations of politics, a future commission might be selected which might be less considerate in their methods of enforcing the privileges of the Act. The advocates of the park scheme were none the less alert than the opponents. A committee of four gentlemen composed of W. S. King, Hon. J. C. Oswald, John T. West and the writer, were selected to organize the precincts throughout the city in the interest of the Act, and a meeting was held at the Nicollet House the Sunday prior to election, when arrangements were made looking toward the securing of as full a vote as possible for the measure. Meetings had been held in the various wards at which the subject was discussed in its various phases; the

friends of the measure claiming that the parks were the gardens of the poor; that the opposition came almost entirely from the wealthy who were able to go abroad and enjoy the results of parks in other cities; that in no other direction would the expenditure of money be so largely absorbed at home by the laboring classes, as after the acquisition of the land there is little if anything except labor needed to complete a park, about the only implements in use being the cart, the scraper and the shovel. The issue was rendered all the more uncertain since the Democratic party in its convention had voted to put "no" upon their tickets, signifying their disapproval of the Act, while the Republican party were not by any means united in its favor. The adoption of this Act permitted the increase of one mill in our general tax, and allowed the issue of bonds, the interest of which should not exceed $25,000. This fact was dwelt upon by the opposition. The commission, as constituted by the Act, consisted of Charles M. Loring, Dorilus Morrison, John S. Pillsbury, Henry T. Welles, O. C. Merriman, John C. Oswald, William W. Eastman, George A. Brackett, Judson N. Cross, Daniel Bassett, A. C. Austin, Andrew C. Haugan. The good judgment evinced in the selection of these gentlemen was manifested in the confidence shown by the people in a majority vote of 1315 in favor of the acceptance of the provisions of the Act. H. T. Welles and O. C. Merriman declining to serve, Eugene M. Wilson and Samuel H. Chute were appointed in their places. The favor with which the commission was received was almost immediately exemplified in the gifts of lands presented in various parts of the city, and of which the enforced limits of this article will only permit brief mention, and that this good opinion has been maintained is best evidenced in the increasing number and greater value of the donations of park area during 1890. The magnificent gifts made during 1890 of Col. W. S. King and the Lakewood Cemetery people, being worth over a quarter of a million dollars.

On the 14th day of March, 1883, the several persons named as Park Commissioners in the Act, having been requested to meet for the purpose of organization by the mayor of the city, and a majority having qualified as required by the Park Act, convened at the mayor's office and organized the board by designating Charles M. Loring as president—which office he has held, to the credit of the board and the advancement of its interests in this department, continuously to the year 1892—Albert A. Ames, vice-president, and Rufus J. Baldwin, secretary. Andrew C. Haugan having subsequently resigned, and Benjamin F. Nelson having ceased to be an ex-officio commissioner, Mr. Nelson was appointed to fill the vacancy and Nathan H. Roberts qualified as his ex-officio successor. Having completed its organization, the board adjourned to await the action of the legal voters of the city upon the acceptance of the Act, which, under the fifteenth section, was submitted to them at the regular city election on the first Tuesday in April.

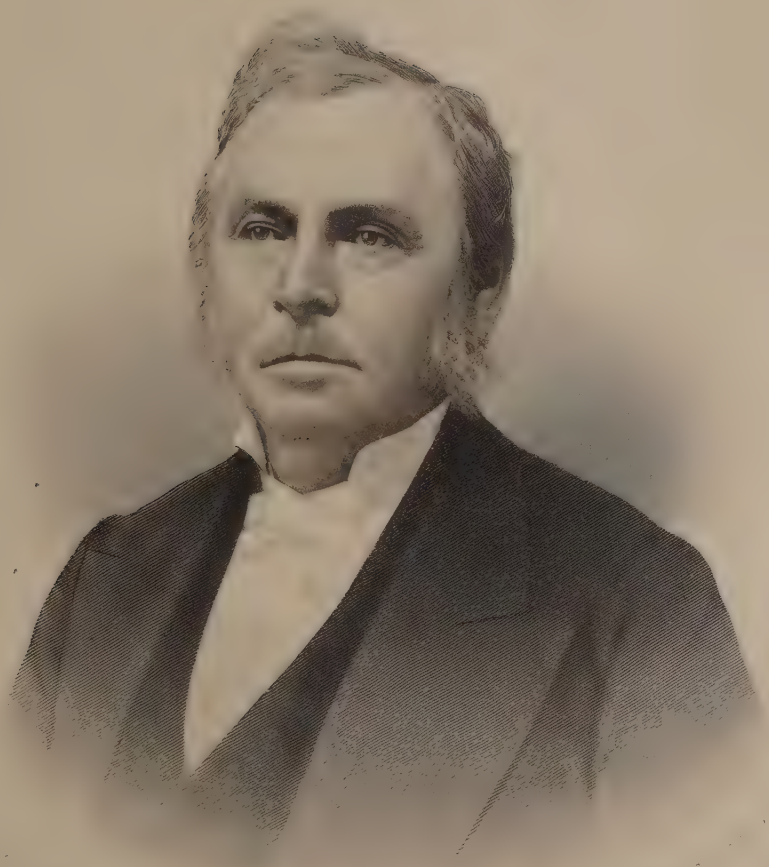
All the powers granted in the Act having thus been confirmed by the vote of the people, the board again met on the 18th of April, and, having adopted rules for the conduct of its business, proceeded, through the action of committees and by stated weekly meetings, to execute the trust confided to it.

The City Council, by a resolution adopted April 27th, turned over all the public parks of the city to this board for care. These tracts consisted, in addition to Murphy and Franklin Steele Squares, already mentioned, of a triangular block in the fourth ward, bounded by Linden

and Hawthorne avenues and Thirteenth street north, obtained during the previous year by condemnation, at a cost of $15,503.50 (of which sum $6,737.50 was contributed by citizens who were interested in the improvement) and which had been named Hawthorne Park, but which the board has since named Wilson Park, in honor of its most efficient member, the late Hon. E. M. Wilson; and also a tract consisting of 21 subdivided lots of block 39, St. Anthony Falls, situated in the second ward, between Second and Ortman streets, which had been conveyed to the city of St. Anthony in 1869 by the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, in exchange for bonds of said city, issued to aid in the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, and which had been named Market Square. These lands composed what is now a portion of the site of the Exposition building.

Soon after the organization of the board, Dr. Jacob S. Elliot, a former resident of the city, but then living at Santa Monica, California, proffered, as a donation, that valuable block in the Fifth ward, bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets south, and by Ninth and Tenth avenues south, which had been known as Elliot Gardens, upon the condition that it should be graded and improved, and forever maintained by the city as a public park, and to be kept in proper condition and order as such, for the benefit of the public. The donation having been accepted by the board on the 14th day of July, 1883, the park thus acquired was named "Elliot Park." A subsequent enlargement was made to this property by the purchase of the adjoining fractional block 7, of Nelson's Addition, owned by the Homeœpathic Hospital, which was transferred to the city for a consideration of $20,000; and by this purchase the northerly limits of the park were extended to Eighth street south, and the area of the park enlarged to comprise four acres.

Jacob Smith Elliot.—John Elliot, who translated the bible into the Indian language, and whose fame as the "Apostle to the Indians" is world wide, was accompanied to America in 1631 by several brothers, one of whom settled in New Hampshire, and is supposed to be the ancestor of Dr. J. S. Elliot. His grandfather was Jonathan Elliot, of Epping, N. H., afterwards of Pembroke. He served in the Revolutionary war in the early expedition against Canada, in the regiment of Col. Daniel Moores. He was honorably discharged July 22, 1776. His name is prominently mentioned in the records of the town. He had a son, John, born at Epping, N. H., November 11, 1764. He was a farmer, living at Northwood, N. H., and had a family of seven sons, of whom Dr. J. S. Elliot was the youngest. He was born August 10, 1808. When four years old the family removed to Coriana, Maine, where Dr. Elliot grew to manhood and resided for forty-three years, and until his removal to Minneapolis. Coriana was, at the time the family took up a residence there, thirty miles in the woods. In such a new and isolated country school advantages were poor, and only a few weeks each year could he attend the neighborhood school; but he had a strong desire for knowledge, and eagerly read every book which could be borrowed in the community. The first book which he possessed was Webster's Dictionary, bought with money earned in binding shingles, at which he was an expert. In early manhood he started a small store, which was the gathering place of the people to discuss the events of the day. Soon he acquired an interest in a lumber mill. To dispose of the product he made trips to Bangor with shingles, bringing



Dr. I. S. Elliott

back goods for the store. Then a grist mill was added, which obliged him to make the long and tedious journey to Boston.

The country was new, and the people laborious and hard pressed to get a living, and the conduct of a business which became extensive, required great caution and skill. Dr. Elliot was so successful that he had accumulated a capital of $40,000 when he closed his business in Maine; which for that day and region was regarded as a rare achievement. The arduous labor and fatiguing journeys affected his health so that he became unable, for months together, to attend to business. The only physician in the region resided at a distance of several miles, so that Dr. Elliot was led to study medicine, with a view to his own treatment. He read all the medical books which he could obtain, and applied treatment to himself, with such advantage that within a year his health was quite restored. The subject of medicine interested and fascinated him. Soon the neighbors called him in to attend their sick. It was not long before he was recognized as a skillful and successful practitioner. He adopted the Thompsonian school of medicine, and during all the years thereafter, until the time of his last illness, he was a faithful disciple of his chosen school.

In 1832 he was happily married to Miss Sarah Walker Moore. Seven children were born to them, all of whom are living, except a daughter, who died at the age of two years.

His children, born in Maine, who accompanied him to Minneapolis, were Wyman, Adolphus F., Jacob R., and Frank M.; and daughters, now Mrs. John M. Shaw and George W. Shuman.

Dr. Elliot bore an important part in the earlier history of Minneapolis, and until his removal to California in 1876, was a conspicuous figure among its busy citizens. His name is indissolubly connected with the city in Elliot Park, the greater part of which was his gift. He arrived in Minneapolis with his family in the spring of 1855, and purchased the pre-emption claim which had been made by Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, and sold by him to John L. Tenney. Upon this he built a brick residence, which at the time was the finest in the town. When the growth of the city had reached this tract, it was platted and laid out as J. S. and W. Elliot's addition to Minneapolis, and is now in the very heart of the residence part of the city.

Dr. Elliot brought to his new home considerable capital, besides a ripe experience in affairs. He invested freely in various enterprises, among which was an interest in the water-power at the Falls, becoming an incorporator and one of the early directors of the Minneapolis Mill Company. He engaged in the practice of medicine, using chiefly botanical remedies, and shared with Drs. A. E. Ames and Anderson in ministering to the sick of the city.

After the death of his wife, in 1875, his family having grown up and settled in life, he removed to the Pacific Coast. But he did not lose his interest in the city where his property was situated. Soon after the organization of the Park Board, he announced to a member of the commission his desire to bestow the tract of land in front of his residence, known as Elliot's Gardens, provided the city would receive and improve it, and maintain it perpetually as a public park. This the board gladly accepted, and, with an addition of land purchased from the Homeopathic hospital, established the Elliot Park. It was the first donation of land which the Park Board had received, and, with the exception of the square in the southern part of the

SCENE IN ELLIOT PARK.

city, dedicated by the late Edward Murphy, was the first park established in the city. It was at once improved by filling the low parts, excavating a large basin for a fountain, and planting trees. The beautiful and much resorted-to spot will remain as an enduring monument of the generosity and taste of one of our early settlers, and will perpetuate, perhaps, when other monuments have crumbled into dust, the name of Elliot.

After removing to California, Dr. Elliot settled at Santa Monica, on the shore of the Pacific, when he again married, and surrounded himself with fruits and flowers, those solaces of declining life. In December of 1891 his children, with their children, visited him, to join in the commemoration of the Christmas festival. Soon after this happy re-union he sickened, and in the following April passed from life. His mortal remains were brought to Minneapolis and laid to rest in the charming Lakewood cemetery.

Impressed with the conviction that the intent and spirit of the Park Act charged the Board with providing a system of public parks and park-ways, before proceeding further than to perfect its organization it called to its aid Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, a landscape architect of long experience and great reputation in his profession, who visited the city and, after a thorough examination of its topography and consideration of its present needs, as well as its future requirements, predicated upon its rapid growth and marvelous expansion, and after full conference with the board, embodied his conclusions in a paper entitled: "Suggestions for a System of Parks and Parkways for the City of Minneapolis," which was read at a meeting of the board on the 20th of June, 1883, and was by the board published, with a map, in pamphlet form, and distributed widely among the citizens.

While the suggestions offered by Prof. Cleveland in his pamphlet have by necessity been much modified, and the suggestion as to the connection between our river-bank boulevards (which were then outlined by him) and a system about the lakes has been pushed back from Lake street to Minnehaha creek, yet it seems to the writer, after a lapse of nearly seven years since this first address, that the mistakes of the board are largely attributable to the fact that they have not since followed more closely the outline of the plan which was then mapped out by him. It is certainly a matter of deep regret, not only to the residents of the east side, but to our whole city, that the project for securing a park on the east side of the river, just below the University, and skirting the river banks opposite Riverside Park, was not secured by the Board when this project was in contemplation; and the longer neglect to secure the greater portion of the river banks by the two cities, so that they may come together upon park lines, and before their beauty has been marred by additional stone quarries and other unsightly features, will, I am sure, be regarded as only less than criminal by posterity.

We owe more to Prof. Cleveland than is generally appreciated, because of his efforts in keeping our park development as close as possible to nature. He has insisted, from the first, that where nature has done so much in the embellishment of our landscape with natural lakes and wooded hills, with generous streams and winding glens, we should approach these things with reverent hands.

The appreciation of benefits, which come to abutting property from the development of park areas, is perhaps best illustrated in the fact that of the twenty-

nine parks now owned by the city, embracing a total area of 1,232 acres, sixteen of these parks, amounting to 870 acres, have been acquired by gift, only leaving 365 acres of purchased area. The value of lands given are estimated by the city appraiser at $1,775,000.00. Figuring our population on the basis of 170,000, this gives us only one acre of park area to every 149 persons; and when we consider that of this area of 1,133 acres 466 acres is water, and that of the balance 240 acres have been secured within a year by the acquisition of lands at Minnehaha, Glenwood Park and elsewhere, and 174 acres of the balance of the lands acquired by gift, we are certainly not amenable to the accusation which has gone out in some directions against members of the Park Board that we are "park mad."

Contrasting our park area per capita with that of other American cities we find that Philadelphia has one acre of park to every 200 inhabitants; Chicago has the same proportion; Washington, one acre to every 150 of its population; St. Louis, one acre to every 167; Boston, a like area to every 190; Buffalo, to every 258, and San Francisco, to every 211—while Paris pleads guilty to an acre of park to every 13 of its inhabitants.

Prof. Cleveland in an address delivered in this city to the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts in the year 1888, and from which I shall take frequent opportunity to quote, charmingly sets forth the attractions of Paris, in terms so appropriate and forcible that I quote his language as the best illustration of my meaning:

"Not only that the scholar, the scientist, the artist, the investigator of whatever branch of knowledge the mind may crave, will find in Paris such opportunities and appliances for the prosecution of his studies or the indulgence of his tastes as are no where else so abundant, or so easily accessible; but the machinery of daily life in all its details is clothed in beauty, and relieved of the sense of jarring friction, which grinds the nerves, and rests the 'wear and tear' of body and soul.

"The annual increase to the winter population of Paris exceeds 100,000, and of course the larger portion are people of abundant means. If each of these visitors expended only $500 it would add $50,000,000 to the city's annual income. If one cares for no higher object it is evident that on pecuniary grounds alone it is desirable to make the city attractive.

"An interesting illustration of the benefits derived, both to the general treasury and to the property specifically benefited by park improvements, is furnished by the Back Bay Improvement of the City of Boston, as reported by the commissioners in their report 1882:

The assessor's valuation of the estate upon which betterments were assessed for the year 1877, not including buildings, was $11,143,751, and for the year 1882 the same property was assessed $20,847,500, making a total increase in assessed valuation of $9,703,749.

The valuation of land in the rest of the city, from the year 1877 to May 1st, 1882, was reduced $23,466,249.

The amount of betterments assessed upon the lands contiguous to the improvements was $428,833.76, "suggesting," say the commissioners, "that the amount assessed was far below the actual benefit derived from laying out the park.

The expenditures on account of the improvements from the commencement in 1877, to the close of the year 1882, were for

Land account	$ 444,074.79	
Construction	645,301.51	
General account	10,986.45	
Muddy river imp'ts.	3,485.26	
Park nursery	2,538.35	
Total expendit'rs,	$1,106,386.36	
Amount of betterments assessed		$ 428,833.76
Taxes on increased valuation of lands		386,981.69
Taxes on new buildings on lands		184,762.86
Total increase, taxes and betterments		$1,000,578.31

SCENE IN FAIRVIEW PARK.

This statement shows that nearly the whole cost of the park, including its improvement, was re-imbursed within five years from its inception.

The increase in the value of surrounding property by park improvements, even while they are in their inception, is illustrated by the facts developed in the operations of this board during the past season.

While the Minneapolis Board was deliberating upon the lands for Loring Park in the month of June, it made inquiries respecting the price for which the Cole and Weeks re-arrangement of lots I and J of J. S. Johnson's addition could be acquired. It was ascertained that the property would cost $25,000. The board did not deem that it would be justified in acquiring the tract at that cost, and did not include it in the designation of lands for the park.

Having determined to assess the entire cost o the Loring Park upon the lands especially benefited by it, the assessors, appointed by the court, assessed upon the Cole and Weeks tract the sum of $2,295, as its proportion of benefits.

Having received petitions from a number of citizens interested in the locality asking to have the Cole and Weeks tract included in the park, the board in January appointed appraisers to ascertain its then value, who, after examination and hearing testimony, submitted their report appraising the property, exclusive of buildings, at the sum of $43,700, showing an increase in value within six months after the location of the park of seventy-five per cent.

In view of these facts, a demand has recently been made by the committee of ways and means of the council, upon the city assessor, for the value of our public improvements; and while it is not our purpose to make any invidious comparisons, yet, as a member of the Park Board for more than half the time it has been in operation, the writer feels a natural pride in the showing made by this department of the city government.

The cost and value of the parks, as furnished by the assessor, are as follows: Amount of Park bonds issued, $688,000; general tax collections, $291,984.45; from which has come the interest account on bonds, fixed charges for care, and maintenance and salaries of employees. Thus making an average for seven years of less than $42,000 per annum, while the assessed valuation is almost four million ($4,000,000) dollars.

And while the act provides that this Board shall be entitled to one mill per annum; realizing the pressing needs of the other departments upon their resources, it has never called, with a single exception, for but one-half mill until the present year, which would make a difference on an average valuation of $100,000,000 for five years of $250,000 in its resources. But with the growing needs of the commission, and the constantly increasing scope of its work, and the necessity of keeping faith in improving the areas which have been so liberally donated, and of improving other areas, for which large assessments for betterments have been made upon adjoining property in their acquisition, this ratio of taxation cannot, in justice, be longer maintained, and we shall have to demand for at least a brief term, the amount "nominated in the bond." This can possibly be avoided in the future to some extent by amending the law so that future deferred payments, which are now assessed in annual installments for ten years upon benefitted property, shall draw a small interest to provide in some measure for the 4½ per cent. interest which the majority of the bonds issued by the park commission already draw, and which interest account has to be provided for out of the resources of the board.

The principal acquisitions of the first board were the purchase of Central (now Loring) Park, 33.50 acres, lying in the heart of the city; Prospect (now Fairview) Park, 20.52 acres embracing a beautiful wooded hill in what is now the Tenth ward of the city, and upon the summit of which hill has since been erected a handsome stone tower, which overlooks almost the entire city; Riverside Park, in the Sixth ward, con-

taining 19.78 acres, embracing the wooded banks of the river and a sloping terrace above, and which, though less resorted to by great numbers of our people living in the western part of the city, is by far the most picturesque of all the tracts secured by the board at that time, and on the opposite side of the river, Washburn Park, a tract of 10.8 acres, in what is now the Ninth ward.

CHARLES MORGRIDGE LORING. The family name of Loring is not uncommon in New England. It has been derived from Thomas Loring, an early emigrant from England. Many of his descendants have been eminent in professional life, especially as ministers and teachers. The grandfather of C. M. Loring was a famous teacher in Portland, Maine, where he was known as Master Loring. His son, Captain Horace Loring, was a seafaring man, voyaging to the West Indies. He married a daughter of James Wylie, of Portland. Their son was born at Portland, Nov. 13, 1832, where his infancy and early boyhood was passed. His father took him while yet a lad on his voyages, and destined him to be a navigator. He became mate on his father's ship, and spent some time in Cuba; but he did not like the ocean with its isolation and rough experiences, and, to the great disappointment of his friends, he relinquished that which was the height of every Maine boy's ambition, the sure prospect of becoming a sea captain, for a life on land, and started for the West. He located at Chicago in 1856, and engaged in the wholesale business with the famous wheat speculator, B. P. Hutchinson.

Owing to ill-health, Mr. Loring removed to Minneapolis, and, through the kindly aid of his friend Loren Fletcher, he secured a situation with D. Morrison in his lumber business as manager of his supply store; but in 1861 he joined Mr. Fletcher in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of L. Fletcher & Co., which firm is still in existence and the oldest in Minneapolis. The firm was prosperous and developed into about the heaviest in the city.

In 1868, Messrs. Loring and Fletcher joined the late W. F. Cahill in the purchase of the Holly mill, and, under the style of W. F. Cahill & Co. it was operated by them until 1872, when W. H. and F. S. Hinkle bought them out. The firm then bought the Galaxy mill, of Ankeny Bros., and successfully operated it for a long time. In 1873, Messrs. Loring and Fletcher also became the principal owners of the Minnetonka mill, located near Lake Minnetonka. Since 1880 Mr. Loring has not given any special attention to his investments in the milling business, but has rather depended upon his son, A. C. Loring, to relieve him in this direction. However, it should not be inferred that he has led an inactive life during the intervening period, for nothing could be farther from the truth. He is a large owner of real estate and other kindred property, to which it has been necessary to give considerable attention, and the various official positions which he has held have also drawn on his time. Mr. Loring's identification with the park system of Minneapolis constitutes his most conspicuous, as it will be the most enduring, memento of his public service. His love of nature, his taste for rural embellishment, expressed in tree planting and in surrounding several residences which he had erected with arboral beauty, were well recognized characteristics; so that when the first Board of Park Commissioners was selected, his name headed the list. Upon the organization of the Board, in 1883, although at the time absent in Europe, he was selected by his

colleagues as President of the Commission, and held the position by annual elections until his retirement in 1890. The position was without compensation, but he gave to it his thought, and unstinted time. His labor was born of enthusiasm and love of rural art. In the selection of locations for the first parks, his views were far more comprehensive than those of a majority of his colleagues, who have already realized in lost opportunities their own lack of appreciation. Most of the projects which have given the city such a magnificent system of inter-connected parks and boulevards, were marked out by him. In full sympathy with the accomplished landscape architect, Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, and with the official park superintendant, Mr. Wm. M. Berry, and cordially seconded in his efforts by his colleagues of the Park Board, Mr. Loring had the satisfaction of seeing, during his connection with the Board, the system so far perfected as to ensure it from failure, and commanding the most complete approval of the people. Before his retirement the Board, in spite of his remonstrance, gave his name to the central gem of the system; and Loring Park will, through the years to come, perpetuate the name and honorable service of the first president of the Park Commission.

Mr. Loring was also appointed one of the commissioners of the State Park at Minnehaha, and was selected as president of the Board, and through his efficient aid the lands were selected and secured; and the incomparable tract eventually became a part of the park system of Minneapolis.

Mr. Loring was one of the projectors of the North American Telegraph Company, and, since its organization in 1885, has continuously held the office of president. In 1886, he was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, and was successively elected each year until 1890, when an unconditional refusal to serve again was all that prevented his re-election for the fifth time. In recognition of his services in behalf of the board, the members secured a fine portrait of Mr. Loring which they presented to the board of directors with the request that it be hung in the directors' room.

Previous to the organization of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Mr. Loring was part owner of the Galaxy mill, having been thus interested for nearly twenty years, and on the consolidation of this and five other mills under the one company, he was made a director of the same and still retains that office. He is director of the Syndicate Insurance Co., the Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., the Minnesota Title Insurance Co., and is also officially identified with various financial and other substantial institutions of the city.

Mr. Loring is of a most sunny disposition and is always genial, hearty and ready to extend a word of encouragement and good cheer to all with whom he comes in contact, whether of high or low position. It naturally follows that he is one of the most popular men in Minneapolis. Never of very rugged constitution, he has in late years found it desirable, owing to the severe weather of Minnesota, to spend his winters on the Pacific coast, and at Riverside, Cal., he is owner of an extensive fruit ranch. In the pursuit of health or recreation he has traveled much in Europe, as well as in his own country, and wherever he goes it has been his habit to make observations which can be made useful in adding beauty or utility to the city of his home. With the methodical habits of the successful business man, he combines an artistic sense, which has served to

SCENE IN LORING PARK.

refine and soften his character. Positive in opinion, decided in conviction, he is yet kindly and courteous. His tastes are scholarly and he delights in good literature. At the same time the social side of his character makes him a pleasant companion and an attached friend. In politics he is Republican, though by no means a bigoted partisan. In religion he is liberal, reverant and tolerant.

Mr. Loring married in early life. His wife was Emily S. Crosman, of Portland, Maine, who still shares with him in domestic life. Their only child is Albert C. Loring, who is himself one of the enterprising young business men o the city.

The attempt was made at this time to secure an area about and embracing Lake Harriet, but this was temporarily abandoned because of the unreasonable valuations placed upon lands at that time by the owners. This project was, however, subsequently consumated; all the land, except a very small tract, was donated to the Board, and is now considered one of the finest features of our city. The board subsequently obtained a strip of land entirely encircling Lake of the Isles, connected by two systems of boulevards with Lake Calhoun, and along the east side of the lake, from Lake street to the county road, leading directly from the termination of the Calhoun boulevard to Lake Harriet boulevard.

The year 1889 was perhaps the most prolific in the acquisition of park lands. Realizing the necessity for the completion of its system the Park Board secured the lands now owned by Joseph Dean and Judge Ueland, embracing all the lands lying between the county road mentioned and Lakewood Cemetery, and the Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. These lands are accessible by means of drives along the boulevards, and are intersected by the electric line before reaching the pavilion. These lands include about twenty-seven acres, and complete the system between the lakes. Principally through the agency and good offices of George A. Brackett and C. M. Loring, a gift from the Lakewood Cemetery Association has been secured, of all their lands lying south of the present cemetery fence and between the two lakes. This tract has further been added to by a gift of forty acres by the Hon. W. S. King, who has always been foremost in the development of our public matters.

A tract of seventy odd acres, known as Glenwood Park, has been purchased by the Board under a new plan, of assessment bonds. The lands lie in the Fourth ward, between Cedar lake road and Western avenue, and consist of beautiful wooded glens and hillsides embracing a charming lake of about five acres in a rapidly developing portion of the city, and, from the contour of the land, specially adapted for park purposes.

The acquisition, however, of Minnehaha Falls, and embracing 178 acres surrounding them, reaching from Minnehaha avenue on the west to the river bank, and Fort Snelling on the south to Forty-eighth street on the north, being the chief acquisition of our system up to this time, calls for a more extended discussion of how it came to be acquired. The historic and poetic interest which have been associated with this beautiful spot whose tuneful roar Father Hennepin heard in the distance, as he ascended the Mississippi, is not all that this tract has to recommend it. A walk over its area reveals beauties at every step.

The thickly wooded groves; the shaded lawns; the springs of pure water; the shaded glens, with their rocky sides; the laughing brook threading its way to the Father of Waters, all combine to

MINNEHAHA FALLS.

make of the whole area an ideal park. No special plan for its improvement has yet been agreed upon, but it is safe to say in a general way, that with the exception of a driveway along the west bank of the creek, and of the river to the southern boundry of the park, and another winding along the glen to the Soldier's Home, the whole area will be reserved for pedestrians.

The then secretary of the Minneapolis Park Board prepared a bill for the acquisition of a state park at Minnehaha Falls, which, having been submitted to the Board of Trade of Minneapolis and approved, was introduced in the house by the Hon. O. J. Evans. It asked no appropriation except $1,000 for expenses, but authorized the selection of suitable lands for a park, surrounding Minnehaha Falls, the ascertainment of their value by appraisal, and a report of proceedings when completed for the further action of the legislature. The St. Paul delegation in the legislature being engaged in securing an act for the location of the state fair grounds within the limits of that city, while not pressing the park measure, refrained from opposing it, and it passed with little opposition. Commissioners were appointed, consisting of Charles M. Loring, president of the park board, as president; George A. Brackett; William Van Slyke, of St. Paul, and ex-Governor Yale, of Winona. These commissioners were authorized to select appraisers who should value these lands. The gentlemen selected for this purpose were Elwood S. Corser and W. A. Barnes, of Minneapolis, and Peter Berkey, of St. Paul—gentlemen whose long residence and experience in real estate values specially qualified them for this important work. The property holders, however, whose property it was contemplated should be taken by this appraisal, not being satisfied with the award, appealed to the district court as provided in the act. The court finding no sufficient reasons for setting aside the awards made by the appraisers, confirmed them; thereupon an appeal was taken to the supreme court, which body confirmed the decision of the lower court. This litigation was maintained during the session of the legislature of 1887, and the supreme court not having yet rendered its decision no report of the commissioners was made at that session. The report, however, with the award was given to the legislature of 1889. It was soon learned that the finances of the state were not in condition to warrant the purchase of these lands at that time. The Park Board of Minneapolis, however, feeling that it would be sacrilege to have these lands again revert to their former use and occupation, and that this magnificent property should be lost to the city and state for park purposes, through the Hennepin County members of the legislature made a proffer to the state to furnish the funds (amounting to $100,000) for the payment of these lands—less a tract of 55 acres which had been selected by the commissioners appointed, for the location of the Soldiers' Home, and which had been taken from a portion of the lands previously designated by the state. This 55 acres spoken of had been purchased by the City of Minneapolis and given to the State of Minnesota for the location of the Soldier's Home; and Minneapolis, ever true to its promises, pledged to the commissioners appointed for the location of the home, that if the state did not see fit, or was not able to secure the balance of these lands designated for park purposes, the city would do so. In confirmation of this promise such a proffer was made to the legislature, and thereupon the city, through its

mayor and the president of the city council, having deposited the $100,000 with the state treasurer to meet the necessary appropriation for the payment of these lands, an act was passed accepting the award of the appraisers and turning the lands over to the city.

The value of this acquisition will impress our people more fully when the increased facilities for reaching these grounds, which are now under way, are completed.

One factor which the writer is specially desirous of impressing upon our people is the difference in the distribution of monies expended upon our park system and the erection of our public buildings, for instance. The secretary's books show that seventy-six per cent. of all our revenues go to labor account alone, which go into the hands of our merchants, manufacturers and banks, and remains at home; while in the erection of a public building the expenditures are distributed about as follows: The money for structural iron goes to Pittsburgh; glass to Pittsburgh or St. Louis; lime to Red Wing or Sheboygan; slate to Maine or Pennsylvania; hair to Chicago; bronze trimmings to New Haven or Ansonia, Conn.; tiling to Ohio or Europe; tin roofing to Chicago, press brick to St. Louis or Philadelphia; gas fittings to New York City or St. Louis; furniture to Grand Rapids, Mich.; carpets to Hartford or Lowell; ornamental iron to Chicago; book racks to Louisville; radiators to Baltimore; linoleum to New England; electric apparatus to New Jersey, while we simply stop a little toll on the construction.

The fact that the Board has met so little adverse criticism and such general approval is owing largely to the efficiency and skill of the superintendent, W. M. Berry, who came here in April, 1885, and the kindness and consideration with which their efforts to accomplish much with small resources has been so frequently acknowledged and considerately commented upon by the public press. North and Southeast Minneapolis should at once have procured for them a series of small parks connected by a line of boulevard, before values further increase.

While with the completion of Minnehaha Boulevard from Lake Harriet to the Falls, the securing of a portion of the river bank and a drive from the State Park to Riverside, making a continuous parkway from Loring Park, embracing the lakes, Minnehaha and the river banks of fifteen miles, thence north by the Lyndale avenue connection to the city water works. As the city is well served must it not also contemplate future needs? Philadelphia was compelled to secure both banks of the Schuylkill for many miles to protect its water supply from contamination and thus secured her beautiful Riverside Park; must we not contemplate the same thing in the not distant future? And would it not be well for our health and water departments to consider this proposition and arrange with the present representatives in the legislature to negotiate with the Anoka County Representatives for legislation to secure the east river bank above the pumping station before improvements are made or nuisances created? Should the present Congress conclude to park the 1,700 acres embraced in the Fort Snelling Reservation, for which a bill has been introduced and favorably recommended by the Secretary of War, as the government has done with the Precidio in San Francisco, at Fort Levenworth, Rock Island, Buffalo, Governor's Island and other military posts, it would nearly double our park area. Let us consider the completion of this outline. Over

4,000 acres of parks; embracing both banks of the "Father of Waters," as picturesque in reaches as the historic Rhine, the poetic Minnehaha but a pleasing tributary. Skirting the Minnesota upon the south with its meadows and timbered bluffs, circling the sparkling waters of Harriet and Calhoun and climbing their wooded slopes, placing the most distant home of every resident of our city within a mile of a park or parkway, meeting our sister cities upon the southeast and north upon park lines, and all this at an expenditure of less than two million dollars, seventy-five per cent. of which cost is recovered in special assessments for betterments.

No city of the New or Old World would have at any cost a system so extensive in natural features, varied beauty, historic or poetic interest.

*STREETS.

The sites of St. Anthony and Minneapolis presented few topographical difficulties in the laying out of streets. So far as the original town plats extended, the system adopted was simple and complete. Whatever incongruities now exist have arisen from the additions which have not always been laid with due regard to uniformity of system or continuity of connection. Yet in almost every case the plats have been laid by chain and compass of the surveyor, and not left, as in some old towns, to follow the cow paths or sheep trails.

The city lies in a shallow basin, through which the Mississippi river flows with low banks until the Falls are reached; then in a deeper channel, but with banks rising abruptly from the channel to the general level of the basin. From the river banks the land rises in scarcely perceptible slopes to an encircling line of bluffs from three to five miles apart from east to west. Through this basin flows the great river, entering the city in a due south course, making a bend at Bassett's creek to the east, turning almost due east below the Falls and leaving the city in a southeasterly course. The original town plats, the town of St. Anthony and St. Anthony City on the East Side, and the town of Minneapolis on the west, were surveyed for the proprietors by William R. Marshall, and were laid out with a liberality and adaptation to a large growth, which betokens an almost prophetic spirit. The general course of the streets paralleled the river, with intersecting streets starting from the river as a base at right angles. This arrangement rendered an angle necessary to follow the general course of the river, which was made at Central avenue on the East Side and Hennepin avenue on the west. This point was designated by the early communication across the river, first the rope ferry, and afterwards the suspension bridge. From the west end of the bridge the old territorial road took a westerly course over the bluffs and across the intervening prairie to the narrow passage between lakes Calhoun and Isles and Cedar, and thence to Eden Prairie and Bloomington. This was adapted as the line of Hennepin avenue. In the original plats blocks were laid off containing ten quarter-acre lots, each lot sixty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet. On the East side the principal streets were laid eighty feet in width, with others sixty-six and sixty feet. On the west side Hennepin and Washington avenues were given a width of one hundred feet, while the others were made eighty feet. In the later additions, Park avenue was laid one hundred feet, while many streets are only sixty feet. The longest streets in a direct line are Lyndale avenue and Lake street. The former is a due north and south street, from Shingle creek, north of the city

* By Rufus J. Baldwin.

limits, to the Minnesota river south of them, over sixteen miles. The latter, which is numerically the thirtieth from the river at the Falls, runs from the west bank of the river due west to the north end of Lake Calhoun, a distance of five miles. Washington avenue has about the same lenth from Cedar avenue, its eastern terminus to the north limits of the city, though its direction follows the general course of the river. Minnehaha avenue is a fine thoroughfare, running from Cedar avenue to the Minnehaha creek, one hundred feet in width, and straight except a single curve towards its eastern extremity.

On both sides of the river the streets running parallel to the river were designated numerically, except Washington avenue, which intervened between Second and Third streets. Those running perpendicularly to the river were given arbitrary names. On the East Side, north of Central avenue, the streets bare the following names in succession: Linden, Ash, Market, Todd, Dana, Wood, St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Peter, St. Martin, St. Genevive, Brewery, Lake, Vine, Madison, and Grape. South of Central avenue the names were Banks, Mill, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Spring, Maple, Walnut, Ash, Birch, Willow and Elm.

On the west side, north of Hennepin avenue, the names were Utah, Kansas, Itasca, Dakota, Nebraska, Harrison, Cross, Laurel, Marcy, Benton, Fremont, Clayton, Brigham, Breckenridge, Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Christmas, Howard, Clay, Mary Anne and King.

South of Hennepin avenue were Nicollet, Minnehaha, Hellen, Oregon, California, Marshall, Cataract, Russell, Ames, Rice, Smith, Pearl, Huy, Hanson, Lake, Vine, Clay, Avon, Cedar, Aspen, Oak, Walnut, Elm, Maple, Pine, Spruce, Willow, Birch and Orange.

In these lists will be recognized many names of pioneers, whose memory has been sacrificed by the iconoclastic spirit of modern convenience.

For these names have been substituted the present system of designating the thoroughfares at right angles to the streets as avenues, numbering from Central avenue on the east side, and Hennepin avenue on the west, north and south. North of Hennepin and Central avenues the names on both sides of the river correspond with each other as far as Tenth, where a dislocation occurs. South the avenues on one side of the river do not correspond in number with those on the other. Thus: First avenue on the east side is Fifth on the west, and so on. This incongruity arises from the crossing of the river and the interposition of a named street—Nicollet—on the west side. West of Franklin avenue (Twentieth street), which is an east and west street crossing the crest of the western bluff, the streets and avenues run with the points of compass, and although having numerical names, yet the avenues retain in many cases their arbitrary designations. Such are Cedar, Bloomington, Chicago, Park, Portland, Nicollet, Pleasant, Blaisdell, Lindley, Lyndale, Aldrich, Bryant, Colfax, Dupont, Emerson, Fremont, Girard, Hennepin, Humboldt, Irving, James, Knox, Logan, Morgan, Newton, Oliver, Penn, Queen, Russell, Sheridan, Thomas, Upton, Vincent, Washburn, Xerxes, Young and Zenith. In most cases blocks are rectangular and streets straight. Notable exceptions to this rule are Oak Lake, Oak Park, Ridgewood, Lake View, Kenwood, Bryn Mawr and part of Groveland additions, where the street lines conform to the natural undulations of the surface and run in graceful curves.

The numerical system of designating streets and avenues affords a convenient method of numbering houses. Each block front comprises one hundred num-

bers, which correspond to the street numbers. On the east side north of Central avenue to the numbers are affixed the initials N. E. (northeast). South of Central avenue S. E. (southeast). On the west side N. (north), and S. (south), are north of Hennepin, or south of Nicollet. Between these streets no initials are added, but west of Franklin avenue the initial W. (west) is added. The number of a house thus announces its location. Thus: Number 423 Seventh street south is situated on Seventh street, south of Nicollet avenue, on the right going south between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

The aggregate length of all the streets within the corporate limits of the city is about eight hundred miles. For the most part these in their natural condition are smooth and easily kept in good condition for travel. The natural surface was a sandy loam, and had good natuaral drainage. In the northern part of the city, where a clay soil occurs, the streets are in spring soft and muddy, but in the summer and fall they are excellent.

PAVING. Fair progress has been made in paving the streets. The system adopted charges the cost of paving a street, with its curbs and gutters, to the abutting property. The cost of paving street intersections is paid out of the general city fund. Three general kinds of paving are used. In the most traveled thoroughfares granite blocks are laid on a prepared bed of earth. The greater part of the streets are paved with cylindrical cedar blocks, laid on a plank bed, rammed with fine gravel and cemented with a preparation of coal tar. Park avenue, for a distance of nearly two miles, is paved with asphalt. There are, up to the present time (1892), forty miles of paved streets in the city, of which thirty-three are cedar. All the streets in the built-up parts of the city are furnished with side-walks. Within the fire limits these are of natual or artificial stone; others are of plank, which are renewed or kept in repair by a system of rigid inspection.

LIGHTING. The streets are well lighted with gas, electric arc, vapor and oil lamps. These are furnished by private corporations, on yearly or periodical contracts. The whole number of street lamps at present in use is 5,821, of which 2,854 are gas, 475 electric, 1,772 vapor and 722 oil. The average annual cost of all lamps is $166,617. There are 113 lamps to each square mile of area. The annual cost of each light is for gas, $15.60; electric, $150; vapor, $21.40, and oil, $17.95.

SEWERAGE. The sewerage system of the city is quite complete. Tunnels run underneath the limestone formation, through the underlying St. Peter sand stone, from the river below the falls to convenient points on each side of the river. These are strongly lined and arched with brick masonry. Lateral sewers, of smaller dimensions, radiate from these trunks wherever the need of sewerage exists. The total length of sewers in the city is ninety-seven miles. Besides the sewers, the streets are underlaid with an intricate system of pipes for water, gas, electric lights, electric railway, fire alarm telegraph and telephone service. At the introduction of electricity for telegraph and other economic uses, the wires were carried on poles, but their number and inconvenience has rendered it necessary for the city, by ordinance, to require the poles to be removed. The process of burying the wires in conduits has made considerable progress, and the time is not distant when all the wires will be removed from the central part of the city. On the first of January, 1892, there were laid and in use 145,756 feet of conduits.

SPRINKLING. A pleasant feature in the care of the streets of the city is the system of sprinkling; ministering alike to comfort and health. The expense is defrayed by an assessment upon the property along the street lines which receive the sprinkling. During the present year (1892) provision is made for sprinkling one hundred fifty-seven miles of streets, at an aggregate expense of $88,217.

PARKWAYS.

Minneapolis enjoys the boon of an extensive and beautiful system of pleasure drives. It is less than ten years since they were authorized by the park act, but there are now about eighteen miles of such drives completed, and several additional miles designated and in process of acquisition. In popular language they are almost universally referred to as boulevards, though the name in its European acceptation is not quite accurate. They are thoroughfares from which ordinary traffic is excluded, being devoted to purposes of pleasure and recreation. The situation of the city and its environs is peculiarly favorable for this kind of improvement. The Mississippi river flows centrally through the city for nearly ten miles with dry banks, grassy slopes, and in many parts wooded tracts. On the east is an encircling line of leafy bluffs, while upon the west is a chain of lakes with clean beaches and clear spring water. To the south runs with a lively current the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, leaping from the upland plain to the basin of the river by the Falls of Minnehaha. From river to lakes, encircling their picturesque waters; and from lakes to river along the sinuous creek to the brink of the sparkling waterfall; and along the emerald banks of the river runs the boulevard—a broad, well-kept, tree-planted drive. Starting from Loring Park, it runs by Kenwood to Lake of the Isles, and thence along the east bank of Calhoun in a generally level course, diversified with gentle ascents and curving around points; now in the open, now skirting the water lying tranquil like a silver mirror in the sun, or rippling under the fret of a breeze; and anon passing into the dark shade of a sombre wood, it is everywhere beautiful. At Lake Harriet, which the boulevard entirely encircles with double driveways, there are park areas with groves and picnic grounds, boats upon the water, a pavilion with music, and every enticement to drive away care by the touch of art. From Harriet the boulevard continues along the smiling valley skirting another charming lake—Amelia—to the far-famed Falls of Minnehaha, "leaping and sparking" amid its rural park, and thence along the river side, back to the busy town.

The garnered wealth of centuries, guided by the cultured taste of masters of landscape art, have produced some charming drives in the environs of Paris, Berlin, the Riviera and other parts of Europe. Nature and art have combined to give to New Orleans her shell road; to Montreal, her mountain drive; to Riverside, her Magnolia avenue; to Newport, her Belleview avenue, attracting visits from throngs of strangers, and provoking admiration and praise; but nowhere in so new a city, pressing its citizens with the urgent needs of subsistence, has so magnificent a system of pleasure drives been produced, as in Minneapolis, under the artistic inspiration of Prof. Cleveland, and by the guiding, practical genius of her park board, headed by President Loring and seconded by her Kings, Bracketts, and other equally deserving commissioners.

KENWOOD PARKWAY, Near Spring Lake.

Henry B. Brand

MUNSELL & CO N.Y.

HENRY BEACH BEARD. James Beard, his father, grandfather and great grandfather, lived in the town of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut. The American ancestor of the family, emigrating from England, settled in Stratford about 1640. They were for the most part farmers, though James was a shoemaker, besides cultivating a small farm. His wife was Caroline Wood, of Danbury, in the same county. Their son, H. B. Beard, was born January 25, 1843. His infancy and boyhood were passed at home, with work on the farm and a school session each winter, until he reached the age of sixteen. He then struck out for an education, though it had to be won by his own exertions. He entered an academy at Easton, Conn., and for the next three years pursued preparatory studies, intermixed with school-teaching. At nineteen he entered Yale College and continued two years, when, from failing health and exhausted funds, he was compelled to leave. After a year spent in recuperation, he again took up the studies at Yale and graduated in 1867. In the following autumn he entered the Theological Seminary at New Haven, purposing to prepare himself for the ministry in the Congregational churches, but he soon experienced the truth of the proverb, "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps."

The severe study of the previous years, with the strain of incessant toil, brought on such physical exhaustion, developing bronchial effection that he was obliged to leave the seminary in the following spring. He took the Academy at Newton, Conn., succeeding Beach Hill, and taught during the remainder of the year, when the state of his health induced him to try the effect of a change of residence and employment, and he came West, locating in St. Paul. Here he spent nine months engaged in insurance, and in 1869 came to Minneapolis where he spent the next ten years in the same business. With recruited health he again returned to New Haven and resumed the studies of the theological course, continuing them for nearly three years. He was ordained to the Gospel Ministry at Little Valley, N. Y., and supplied the Congregational church there. But his health not being sufficient to continue in his chosen work, he again sought the West and returned to Minneapolis engaging in the real estate business, for which he developed an aptness and met with most encouraging success. He bought lands in the newer parts of the city and made improvements. He developed the property along the bluff on Lowry Hill, grading Mt. Curve avenue at his own expense. On the east side of the river he invaded the sand prairie sloping up the bluff, and laid out New Boston. Here he built one hundred houses and made the locality accessible by securing an extension of the street railway. He also graded the streets and built the first houses at Lake of the Isles. On block 111 of the town of Minneapolis, situated on Washington avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues south, he erected a fine stone block of stores and tenements to accommodate a demand for dwellings at low rental, centrally located, for the use of laboring men. It consisted of eighty-seven flats and seven stores, and was provided with gas, water and sewerage long before any city sewer was built in that part of the city. A private sewer was constructed to the river by driving a tunnel through the sand rock, a distance of 1,200 feet. At the building connection was made with the tunnel by sinking a shaft eighty feet, eighteen feet of which was drilled through the underlying lime-stone ledge.

The city of Minneapolis owes to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Beard its beautiful Lake Harriet Boulevard. After an effort had been made by the Park Commission to obtain sufficient lands surrounding the lake to make the driveway—and it had been abandoned on account of the exactions of the land owners—the greater part of the lands came into Mr. Beard's possession. He at once tendered, as a donation to the public, a strip of land 125 feet in width, next to the water line, with a right to extend the drive twenty-five feet beyond the shore line entirely around the lake, except for about one-fourth of the distance along the south shore which he did not own. On the west side of the lake this area was enlarged by taking in five acres of a finely-wooded hill for a picnic ground. Mr. Beard's example was contagious, so that the remaining lands were acquired on reasonable terms, and the Lake Harriet Boulevard soon came into being, furnishing the most enchanting rural drive and water park in the land, made easily accessible by a line of electric railway, with a pavilion for music and refreshments, and sail and row boats upon the lake; it is the most resorted to and refreshing of all our park improvements.

Mr. Beard married June 23, 1869, Miss Sarah R. Read, of New Haven, Conn. They have two children, William S., aged eighteen years, and Minnie B., aged nine. His residence is No. 1106 Mt. Curve avenue.

Though debarred from following his chosen profession, Mr. Beard is by no means an idler in the Master's vineyard. He was a leading member of the Plymouth Congregational church until the formation of the Lowry Hill church, which he joined and of which he is an active supporter. He has also been greatly interested in the establishment of a city mission, contributing to its support and giving it personal care. Other economic enterprises have engaged his attention. Fluctuations in the real estate market have thrown heavy financial burdens on some of his enterprises, but he preserves under all vicissitudes a kindly temper and tranquil mood and is thoroughly respected, and where best known, beloved.

WILLIAM MORSE BERRY. Joseph Berry, the father of William M. Berry, was a ship builder and lumber manufacturer, doing a large business at Georgetown, Bath and Bowdoinham, Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec river. The son was born at the former place August 12, 1829. After completing the course of study at the school of his native town he attended the Academies at Lewistown and Brunswick. At the age of eighteen he left school to take charge of the lumber business of his father at Bowdoinham, and continued in the conduct of the business for ten years. During this time he was elected president of the Village Bank of Bowdoinham, although but twenty-two years of age. The town was the residence of many families that had acquired wealth in ship building and navigation, and the bank had more funds than there was a local demand for. The surplus was loaned by Mr. Berry through the country, as he was constantly traveling in his business. The business was profitable, enabling the bank to pay large dividends, and it never lost a dollar.

The panic of 1857 prostrated the ship building business, and brought losses to his father. This induced Mr. Berry to move to the West. After looking over the country, he removed with his family to Green Bay, Wisconsin.

There he engaged in ship building. The first vessel built was a bark, which was taken to New York and sold, for

W. W. Berry

ocean navigation. The second, likewise a bark, was taken to the Atlantic, and in a voyage to the south brought back a cargo of cotton. She was then chartered and loaded for London, and started on her voyage, Capt. Berry being in command. During a storm in mid ocean she became water logged, and was in such peril of foundering that Capt. Berry with the crew abandoned her, taking to the boats. When two days afloat they were rescued by a ship returning from Africa, and taken to Liverpool. The ship was never heard of afterwards, and no doubt went to the bottom.

In 1861 Capt. Berry removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the grain business, remaining there for eight years.

He removed to Chicago in the year 1869. The South Park System was just established, and he found employment with the engineer, who was engaged in laying out the parks. In the following year he was appointed general Superintendent of the South Park System, and continued for fourteen years in charge. During this time the whole extensive system of parks and boulevards was constructed under his supervision, including Washington and Jackson Parks, the Drexel, Garfield, Grand and Western Avenue Boulevards, a length of twenty-five miles of pleasure drives. It was while engaged in laying out the Drexel Boulevard that Professor Cleveland, who was its designer, made his acquaintence and learned his qualifications as a park builder.

Politics having entered into the administration of the Chicago parks, with its baleful influence, Capt. Berry was displaced.

When the Minneapolis Park Board had been organized, and its system adopted, and some of the first park areas secured, the employment of an experienced and skillful superintendent became a subject of supreme importance. Mr. Cleveland, the landscape architect, who had been employed to design the parks, recommended the employment of Capt Berry, whose work in Chicago had been well known to him. The board authorized its secretary to seek an interview with him in Chicago, and if he should after inquiry deem it advisable, to employ him for one year at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Berry acceded to the proposition, but only for one year, suggesting that by that time the Park board would know him, and would no doubt be willing to pay him whatever they might deem his services worth. The result was quite accordant with his anticipation, for before the first year was completed, the board voluntarily added one thousand dollars to the first year's salary, and have since made it double the amount stipulated for the first year. It is needless to say that the board found they had the "right man in the right place." It is no difficult task to find men competent to grade grounds and build roads. A park builder needs something more than this. There is the artistic sense, the faculty of throwing over all the gross work, the magic but indefinable veil of beauty. Here the constructor and the artist join hands, and out of their labors comes a bit of natural landscape, glorified and transformed into a glowing and living picture. The employment is so infrequent that few are trained for it. Like the poet, the apt park architect is "born, not made." Then there is a great responsibility in the employment of men, and in the economical direction of a large laboring force. Large sums of money are disbursed through the work of park construction and care.

On arriving in Minneapolis in the spring of 1884 Mr. Berry at once engaged in preparing the ground for Loring, Elli-

ott, Riverside, Fairview and Washburn Parks, and Hennepin and Lake Harriet Boulevards, and when the season had closed, had all these in such a state of forwardness, as to give assurance that the finished work would be highly satisfactory. He has since had charge of all the extensive work of park and boulevard construction. The work has been done with much efficiency, and great economy.

In the work of arboral and floral adornment Capt. Berry has been no less successful than in that of construction. He seems to have a faculty to make trees grow and thrive, and to coax shy and reluctant plants into magnificent bloom.

If it were possible to stand on an eminence and take in at one *coup d' oeil* the panorama of Minneapolis parks and boulevards, from graceful Fairview in the North to charming Minnehaha in the South, with the garniture of sparkling water parks at the West, the spectator would not misapply the epitaph in St. Pauls at the tomb of its architect, "*Si monumentum quæris circumspice.*"

While politics have entered into the Park Board and displaced its original secretary and president, chosen by a non-partisan board, they have made no change in its superintendent, whose rare qualifications have given him immunity from even partisan intolerance.

Captain Berry was married at the age of twenty-one. His wife was Betsey Ann Godfrey, of Saco, Maine. They have seven living children, three sons and two daughters, now grown to maturity. The daughters are wives of James M. Buchanan and Arthur W. Clever of Chicago and Arthur W. Hobart of Minneapolis. The fourth daughter, Helen Fraker Berry, is unmarried

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BAR AND BENCH OF MINNEAPOLIS.

BY THE EDITOR.

Minneapolis, without claiming special pre-eminence has contributed her full share of able men to the legal profession, who have been prominent at the bar and on the bench of the state. In early days the location was not as attractive to the profession as St. Paul, on account of the advantage enjoyed by that city in the location there of the Capitol and United States Court, which of themselves tend to draw legal business. This advantage, however, grows yearly less, as the facilities for rapid communication between the cities increase, and a United States Court is now held here, and would entirely disappear should the Capitol be located midway between the two cities.

Ellis G. Whitall was the first attorney who settled within the limits of what is now Minneapolis—then St. Anthony Falls. He was the brother in law of Senator H. M. Rice, of St. Paul. He read law and was admitted to practice in Richmond, Virginia. He came to St. Anthony in 1849. His office was near the old St. Charles hotel, since destroyed by fire.

He practiced for nearly two years in St. Anthony, and then continued the same in Missouri, till the breaking out of the war. He was a Virginian by birth, and engaged in the Confederate service, in which he continued until the surrender of General Lee. He afterward removed to Galveston, Texas, and engaged in the cotton trade. He died in that city in 1867, of yellow fever.

The next attorney to make a permanent settlement in St. Anthony was John W. North, Esq., who came early in 1850. He was a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., and a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He had practiced law in Syracuse, N. Y., previous to coming to Minnesota. He was a man of much intellect, of strong convictions on the moral questions agitating the public forty years ago, and took a prominent part in the temperance and free soil movements, which were prominent before 1850. For a year after his arrival here he occupied, with his family, a log house, on a beautiful rise of ground on Nicollet Island, surrounded by a forest of native maples, which have long since quite disappeared, giving place to large blocks of fine buildings. His office was a frame building on Main street nearly in front of where the Pillsbury mill now stands.

In those days Mr. North was a prominent attorney, taking part on one side or the other of all the principal litigation in Hennepin County, previous to year 1857.

Mr. North's life has been a very active and eventful one. He was elected in 1850 a member of the House of Representatives of the territory for its second annual session. It was in a large degree owing to his efforts that the University of Minnesota was located here. In 1854-5 he located and founded the town of Northfield, now one of the most beautiful and flourishing inland villages of the state. Owing to the unfortunate financial panic of 1857, which ruined so many business enterprises in the territory and elsewhere, he largely lost the pecuniary benefit, which his foresight and energy merited, in founding the town, and which others have reaped.

In 1857 he was elected a member of the (Republican branch) convention to form a Constitution of the State of Minnesota from Rice County. He took an active part in the debates of that body. Under Lincoln he was appointed surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, and afterwards, in 1863, was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the same territory.

After the close of the war Mr. North established an iron foundry in Tennessee. The time, however, was not ripe for the enterprise, and it did not prove a financial success. Mr. North afterwards settled in California. He was, if not the founder, yet largely promotive of the growth of Riverside, one of the most flourishing towns in Southern California. The same may be said of the town of Fresno. His perceptions of the natural advantages for town sites was unsurpassed, though he has not reaped the pecuniary advantages, from the locations he made to which he was justly entitled. He died in California about three years ago.

In October, 1850, the writer hereof settled in St. Anthony and formed a partnership with Mr. North, which was continued for about a year. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, which office he held until his resignation in 1856, and was secretary of the board. In 1857 he was elected associate justice of the supreme court, which office he held until 1864, when he resigned and went to Nevada, and engaged in the practice of his profession for two years and a half. At that time the mining and real estate litigation was large and renumerative, but the country itself offered no attractions for a permanent residence.. On his return to Minneapolis in the latter part of 1866 the writer resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge C. E. Flandrau. In 1882, owing to the demands of his private business, he relinquished the practice to his son, John B. Atwater, who has since successfully conducted the business.*

The three above named were the only attorneys who settled in St. Anthony for the practice of law previous to the spring of 1851. But there had been a steady, though not rapid, increase in the population and considerable building, and the opening of the season, in 1851, brought a marked access to the population, among which were several lawyers. In that year arrived D. A. Secombe, Esq., a resident of the city, and a leading member of the bar until his lamented death which occurred in March, 1892. William H. Welch, afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of the territory, arrived the latter part of the year. He was elected justice of the peace, which office

*Those desirious of further particulars of the life of the writer can consult an article, written by Judge C. E. Flandrau published in July number of the Magazine of Western History for 1888.

he held at the time he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court. Ira Kingsley also served as justice of the peace the same year, having his office on Hennepin Island, nearly opposite the falls.

In the year 1852-3 we find the following names added to the list of attorneys in St. Anthony, viz: E. L. Hall, William H. Hubbard, St. Matthew & Richardson, S. M. Tracy, J. J. Morrell, Parsons & Morgan, Warren Bristol, N. H. Hemiup, Hancock & Thomas, A. R. Dodge, J. C. Moulton, A. F. Shaw, North & Prescott and D. M. Hanson. Of these only H. B. Hancock and N. H. Hemiup are now residents of the city. Lardner Bostwick, an old settler, arrived here in 1850. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held until 1860, and many cases of considerable importance were tried before him. In 1862 he was appointed United States assessor for part of the collection district comprising Hennepin county, in which capacity he served for several years. He still resides here in the enjoyment of a competence and retired from active business. He used to hold his office in a small one story frame building, corner of Main street and Second avenue north. He was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county in 1856.

In this connection it may be stated that several leading lawyers in St. Paul enjoyed a considerable practice up to this time from business originating in Hennepin county. Among these were Rice, Hollinshead & Becker, M. E. Ames, L. A. Babcock and H. L. Moss. This practice, however, enjoyed by our neighboring city, gradually diminished with the increase in numbers and ability of resident attorneys, until it had almost entirely ceased at the time of our admission as a state. But the St. Paul bar is still to some extent represented here at almost every term of court. In the years 1854-5-6 still larger accessions were made to the ranks of attorneys. Among those most prominent were William Lochren, James R. Lawrence, George E. H. Day, J. S. and D. M. Demmon, J. B Gilfillan, H. W. Cowles, R. L. Joyce, Partridge & Heath, F. R. E. Cornell, C. E. Vanderburg, George A. Nourse, E. S. Jones, W. D. Washburn, R. J. Baldwin, H. L. Mann, H. Hall, H. D. Beman, J. S. Johnson, Cushman & Woods, David Heaton, W. W. McNair, L. M. Stewart and E. M. Wilson. The names of all these appear more or less prominently in the records of the early litigation of Hennepin county while Minnesota was still a territory. After her admission as a state annually increasing accessions were made to the list of members of the bar until the present time, when the number amounts to between three and four hundred. The scope of this article, however, does not admit of individual notices except as they have become prominent as members of the bar or of the judiciary.

During the years of territorial organization, litigation was limited, and confined mostly to cases of minor importance. More business was therefore done in courts of justices of the Peace than in the District Courts. The men elected were seldom possessed of a legal education, but were commonly selected for their probity, sound common sense, and equitable instincts. In those early days they, on the whole, administered the law in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the ends of justice in the main were attained. The methods, however, by which the result was arrived at were perhaps sometimes open to question. For example, an old settler vouches to having been an eye witness of the manner in which a worthy magistrate, in one instance at least, arrived at the decision. He had

observed the justice on several occasions after a trial, repair to a neighboring corn field, insomuch that quite a trodden path was made through a part of the field. His curiosity was aroused to ascertain the cause. One day near the close of a trial, he slipped away unobserved and concealed himself near the path. Not long after, as expected, the magistrate appeared, and pacing back and forth some minutes in deep thought, he drew a chip from his pocket, spat on it, and flipping it up, exclaimed, "wet for plaintiff, dry for defendant," and picking it up said, "plaintiff has it."

In those early days, even in the Supreme Court, it is possible decisions were sometimes arrived at in a hardly less questionable manner. At one term the writer had four cases, in all of which his opponent was Mr. North. Three of them were fairly doubtful cases, but of one I felt perfectly sure, as the authorities were unanimous in favor of my client. In due time the three questionable cases were decided in my favor. Some time later the other was decided, and to my astonishment, for my opponent. Meeting the chief justice shortly afterwards I ventured to ask him the grounds of the decision, as no reasons were on file with the same, and how the court disposed of the authorities cited. He had utterly forgotten the case, nor could I refresh his memory in regard to it. Finally he said; "Well, perhaps a mistake might have been made, but as Mr. N. had lost every case that term, we thought we would give him one, as it did not seem to be of much importance any way." The answer was of course conclusive.

Such cases, of course, were exceptional, and no one will infer that they furnish an index of the average administration of justice in the courts of those days. On the contrary the different courts of the territory, according to my own experience and observation, and supplemented by that of others, were of greater average ability than those of most western states in territorial days.

One or two other cases, in which the writer was engaged as attorney, may be cited as illustrative of the manner of administering justice in the early '50s.

Disputes about land claims on the reserve were a prolific source of litigation in an early day. In an important claim suit between Joel B. Bassett and David Bickford after a tedious trial of two or three days the case was given to the jury, who retired to consider their verdict. After wrangling over it for more than a day George W. Tew, one of the jurors, jumped out of a two story window of the room where they were confined and departed for parts unknown. The officer sent for him was unsuccessful, and the trial was summarily ended, and nothing further was ever done in the matter.

Another characteristic incident occurred in a trial before Squire Bostwick. One Pet Strother, one of the "boys" of that time (now a millionaire in San Francisco), was arrested and brought before the court on a charge of assault and battery. The complaint was read to him and he was told to plead guilty or not guilty. "Well, your honor, I don't know whether I am guilty or not. I did knock the fellow down, but he called me first a son of a——, and that is not true."

But you must plead one way or the other," said the court.

"But," replied the prisoner, "I don't know. I'm sorter guilty and sorter not guilty.

The writer (who was his counsel) finally induced him, for form sake, to plead not guilty. A jury was called and several witnesses swore point blank to seeing the defendant knock down the complainant, but admitted the latter had first used the opprobious epithet above men-

tioned. No witnesses were called for the defendant; but his counsel in the argument to the jury, insisted that none of the witnesses in speaking of the defendant had mentioned any other name than "Strother," and that for all that appeared the real criminal might be some one other than the defendant. The jury "caught on" and in five minutes returned a verdict of acquittal, and supplemented it by making up a purse among themselves to pay the defendant's costs.

BENCH OF MINNEAPOLIS. The first Court ever held on the site of the present city of Minneapolis was presided over by the Hon. B. B. Meeker, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the territory, appointed by President Fillmore, and was held in July, 1849, in the old government building erected in 1822. The location was near the corner of what now is the intersection of Second street and Eighth avenue south, and near the old government mill. Franklin Steele, Esq., was foreman of the grand jury. The records of the court have unfortunately been lost (if any were kept), but it can be stated, that no indictments were found, nor any cases tried, nor any fees pocketed by attorneys. But tradition records that "suitable refreshments" were furnished by the sheriff, and were liberally partaken of by bench, bar and jury, and it was unanimously adjudged and decreed, that they had had a "royal good time."

Judge Meeker was a resident of St. Anthony and Minneapolis from the time of his arrival in the territory, and from a very early day was an enthusiastic believer in and proclaimer of the future greatness of Minneapolis. He acquired quite a large tract of land on the high ground east of the city (now lying partly in Minneapolis and partly in St. Paul), at a small price per acre, which has since become extremely valuable. Judge Meeker was a bachelor, and inherited some of the peculiarities of that persuasion. Unfortunately he did not live to enjoy the full fruits of his foresight, having died in Milwaukee Feb. 20th, 1873.

At the time of holding the first court as above stated, the present site of Minneapolis was in the County of La Pointe, which extended from Lake Superior to the Minnesota river.

March 6, 1852, an act of the Legislature was passed organizing Hennepin County, and by the terms of the act it was annexed to Ramsey County for judicial purposes. By an act passed March 5th, 1853, two terms of court each year were ordered to be held in Hennepin County. The first district court, held pursuant to the provisions of the act, convened April 4th, 1853, Judge Meeker presiding. No Court House had been built, and the County Commissioners secured a parlor for the court and two bed rooms for the jury in the house of Anson Northrup, fronting on First street near the site of the Crown Roller mill.

The lawyers present at that term of court were John W. North, Isaac Atwater, D. A. Secombe, E. L. Hall, A. R. Dodge, Geo. W. Prescott, Jas. H. Fridley and A. D. Shaw, who all resided in St. Anthony. Warren Bristol, county attorney, was the only lawyer then present who resided in Hennepin County. Sweet W. Case was clerk and Dr. A. E. Ames was foreman of the grand jury. The only business transacted of any moment was the finding of two or three indictments for malicious injury to property and selling liquor to Indians. The whole business before the court was dispatched within two days. From this humble beginning has the business increased to such an extent as to require the services of six judges, who are holding courts almost constantly the year round.

Judge Chatfield, who was appointed under the administration of President Pierce, continued to hold the terms of the District Court in a frame building on Bridge Square, until the erection of the present Court House. In 1857, he was succeeded by Judge Flandrau, who was appointed under the administration of President Buchanan. He held one term of court in Hennepin County, and in 1857, was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1857 Hon. Edward O. Hamlin, of Sauk Rapids, was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District, of which Hennepin county was a part. He was a good lawyer and an able and impartial judge. He was from Pennsylvania, and his health failing before the expiration of his term he declined a re-election.

He was succeeded in 1859 by the Hon. Charles Vanderburgh, who held the office continuously (by re-election) until 1881, when he was elected to the bench of the supreme court. A sketch of his life will be found succeeding.

Meantime, the business of the court constantly increasing, another judge was absolutely necessary to dispatch the business accumulating. In 1872 an act was passed by the legislature establishing a court of Common Pleas for Hennepin county, and under the provisions of this act the governor appointed Austin H. Young as judge, who entered upon the discharge of his duties in April of that year. The following November he was elected judge of that court to serve five years, from the first of January, 1873. In 1877 this court was abolished, and two judges were provided for in the district court, and Judge Young was elected the same year as one of said judges. Mention of other judges who have filled the position will be found later in this article.

The names of the clerks of the district court in the order of their service are as follows, viz: Sweet W. Case, the first clerk, was elected in 1852 and held the office till 1858. He was succeeded by the following persons in the order named, viz: H. A. Partridge, H. O. Hamlin, J. P. Plummer, George W. Chowen, D. W. Albaugh, L. Jerome, J. A. Wolverton, E. J. Davenport and C. B. Tirrell, the present imcumbent.*

In the list of attorneys heretofore named, who arrived previous to 1856, it is a matter of surprise that not one is now in active practice at the bar, with the exception of J. B. Gilfillan. Many have died, a few removed and several have retired from practice. A single generation has made an entire change in the bar of this city.

And in this connection it may be said that the courts and bar of Hennepin county will compare most favorably, not only with the courts and bar of any other county in the state, but with that of any other western state during the same period. From the ranks of members of the bar of this county have been drawn several judges of the supreme court of this state and other states and territories, a United States senator and several members of congress, members of the constitutional convention, many state senators and representatives in the legislature, United States district and state attorneys, mayors, aldermen, members of the board of education, park board, the enumeration of which, individually, would require too much space. In short the bar of this city has been prominent in official positions, in all departments, and in all enterprises, having in view the advancement of state and municapal interests. If any one objects that none have attained a national reputation as lawyers, it must be remembered that no man of ability could come

*Mr. Tirrell's lamented death occurred March 7, 1892, in this city of consumption. His son, George G. Tirrell, was appointed in his place.

to Minnesota at an early day and confine himself exclusively to the practice of law. The cases were rare in those days of sufficient importance to justify an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Besides the pressure was so great to obtain competent men to fill legislative and other political offices, and for which usually lawyers were considered most eligible and best fitted, that it was almost impossible for a lawyer (whatever might be his personal inclinations) to refuse a nomination without giving grave offense to his friends and clients. In addition to this it is to be considered that legal services were then of small pecuniary value, and the same talent employed in politics or in real estate operations, received a much larger remuneration. Added to which the "human necessity of daily bread" always stared the professional man in the face, for without exception lawyers in early days came here poor. And hence, while we may reasonably conclude that the territorial bar of this county (and for several years later) embraced fully as much talent and legal ability as any frontier county in the West, the reason it has not produced lawyers of national reputation is easily accounted for.

In the large list of attorneys practising at the Hennepin county bar, may be mentioned as followes, viz:

Shaw & Cray, Gilfillan Belden & Willard, Koon Whelan & Bennett, Benton Roberts & Brown, Jackson & Atwater, Kitchell Cohen & Shaw, Rea & Hubachek, Woods & Kingman, Wilson & Van Derlip, Welch Botkin & Welch, Jelley Hay & Hull, Young Nye & Taylor, Cross Carlton & Cross, Brooks & Hendrix, Hart & Brewer, Ueland Shores & Holt, Hale & Peck, Flannery & Cooke, Truesdale & Pierce, Spooner & Taylor, Keith Evans Thompson & Fairchild, Boardman & Boutelle, Odell & McMahon, Arctander & Arctander, Penney & Jamisson, Ripley Brennan & Booth, Merrick & Merrick, Emery Hall & Fletcher, Taylor & Woodward, Gilger & Harrison, Babcock & Garrigues, Wilkinson & Traxler, Little & Nunn, Ferguson & Kneeland, Roberts & Baxter, Davis & Farnam, Cobb & Wheelwright, Grethen & McHugh, Hunt & Morrill, Kellogg & Stratton, Ankeny & Irwin, Eustis & Morgan, Hahn & Hawley, Paige & Paige, Gray & Pulliam, Fletcher, Rockwood & Dawson, Johnson & Brady, Longbrake & Hanley, Noyes & McGee, Polk & Gilman, Randall & Merrill, Steele & Rees, Stocker & Matchen, Sutherland & Van Wert, Stryker & Campbell, A. P. Abell, W. E. Akers, L. M. Stewart, James W. Lawrence, George R. Robinson, Eli Torrance, Daniel Fish, R. D. Russell, L. R. Thian, C. J. Bartleson, E. C. Gale, W. H. Norris, James I. Best, M. P. Hayne, Frank D. Larrabee, E. C. Chatfield, B. B. Clay, A. B. Darelius, J. L. Dobbin, Fred B. Dodge, W. H. Donahue, C. B. Holmes, M. H. Sessions, H. W. Young, Selden Bacon, J. O. Pierce, John J. McHale, William R. Morris, E. A. Sumner, George M. Bennett, Daniel E. Byrnes, T. E. Byrnes, F. G. Burke, Hector Baxter, J. H. Bradish, Francis B. Bailey, J. R. Corrigan, J. Frank Collom, Benjamin Davenport, C. B. Elliott, M. Gallagher, G. S. Grimes, J. W. Griffin, S. B. Howard, B. F. Johnson, E. M. Johnson, R. W. Laing, Freeman P. Lane, Joseph B. McArthur, W. P. Morgan, Hazen M. Parker, John B. Quinn, L. A. Reed, Albert M. Scott, Albee Smith, George H. Spry, W. H. Tripp, I. Parker Veazey, James F. Williamson, Charles M. Wilkinson.

The foregoing list includes less than half of the practicing attorneys in Minneapolis, and by no means all of those who have attained more or less promin-

ence in the profession. The older firms are mentioned, and individual names with whom the writer has happened to have some acquaintance; many omitted enjoy a good practice, though perhaps not as prominent in court as the most of those named in the above list. It is true here as elsewhere, that many lawyers, having large incomes, seldom appear in court. For the encouragement of young lawyers, looking towards Minneapolis as a field for professional work, the writer can state, that after an experience and observation of more than forty years in Minneapolis (including the time before it became a city) he has never known an instance in which a lawyer, who was competent and attended strictly to his business, did not eventually achieve as large a measure of success as he could reasonably expect.

MINNEAPOLIS BAR ASSOCIATION. *The Minneapolis Bar Association is an important factor in aid of the profession in this city, and has already accomplished much good. It was incorporated February 20th, 1883. The capital stock was thirty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of fifty dollars each. In the Articles of Incorporation the general purpose of the association is said to be, "to establish and conduct a legal society, and maintain the honor and integrity of the legal profession, and to create and maintain a law library in the City of Minneapolis, in the County of Hennepin, State of Minnesota."

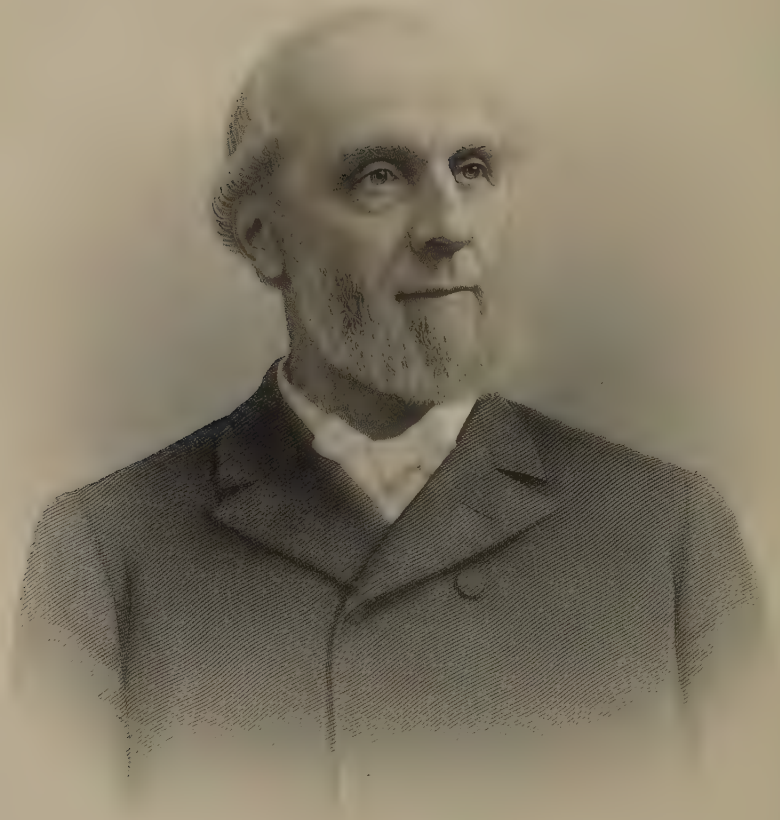
The first officers of the association were as follows, viz:

Eugene M. Wilson, president; M. B. Koon, vice-president; Arthur M. Keith, secretary; W. E. Hale, treasurer.

Executive committee, W. W. McNair, W. R. Crary, W. J. Hahn, P. M. Babcock, John G. Wooley.

*We are indebted to Messrs. S. R. Kitchel and J. T. Baxter for most of the facts herein stated.

Members were at first allowed to pay for stock by contributing books at a price fixed by an appraisal committee. The original library was contributed largely by such contribution, and was then completed by purchases. The first location of the library was in a rear room on the second floor of the building on Nicollet avenue just adjoining the First National Bank. These quarters were first occupied in May, 1883. In August, 1883, the library was removed to permanent quarters generously donated by Messrs. Lowry and Herrick, on the top floor of the old Academy of Music Building, corner of Hennepin and Washington avenues. On Christmas day, 1884, the Academy of Music burned and the Bar Association library was totally destroyed. The insurance, amounting to about $15,000, was quickly adjusted and a larger library was immediately purchased, and was opened May 1st, 1885, in the Boston Block. About one year later this second library was totally destroyed by fire. Insurance of $20,000 was at once adjusted and paid, and the present library was purchased and again opened within 60 days after the fire in its present location on the seventh floor of Temple Court. The library now contains over 7,000 volumes, and is the most complete law library in the Northwest with the possible exception of state libraries. The placing of law libraries in the Guaranty Loan Building and the New York Life Building has caused a decrease in the membership of the association to some extent. The present membership is about 150. The value of the library is something over $30,000. An especially valuable feature of the library is a complete set of briefs in the Supreme Court of Minnesota, commencing with volume 26 of the reports. Generous accessions have been made from time to time by private gifts. The free use of the



Chas. E. Brandenburgh

RESIDENCE OF HON. C. E. VANDERBURG, 923 SEVENTH STREET SOUTH. BUILT IN 1871.

library has been extended to and is enjoyed by the law students of the University of Minnesota. It is hoped that this library may be eventually located in the new court house, and arrangements then made to throw it open as a public library. The present officers of the association are as follows:

Robert D. Russell, president; John R. Van Derlip, vice-president; John T. Baxter, secretary; Francis B. Bailey, treasurer; E. S. Waters, librarian.

The Executive Committee: Arthur M. Keith, chairman; Frank Healy, Ralph Whelan, Edward Savage, James V. McHugh.

The Library Committee: Stanley R. Kitchel, chairman; J. B. Phelps, James O. Pierce.

Discipline Committee: D. F. Simpson, A. B. Choate, C. C. Joslyn.

There has been some talk on the part of a number of the members that the association ought to be enlarged so as to include social and club features, but no steps have yet been taken toward introducing such new features.

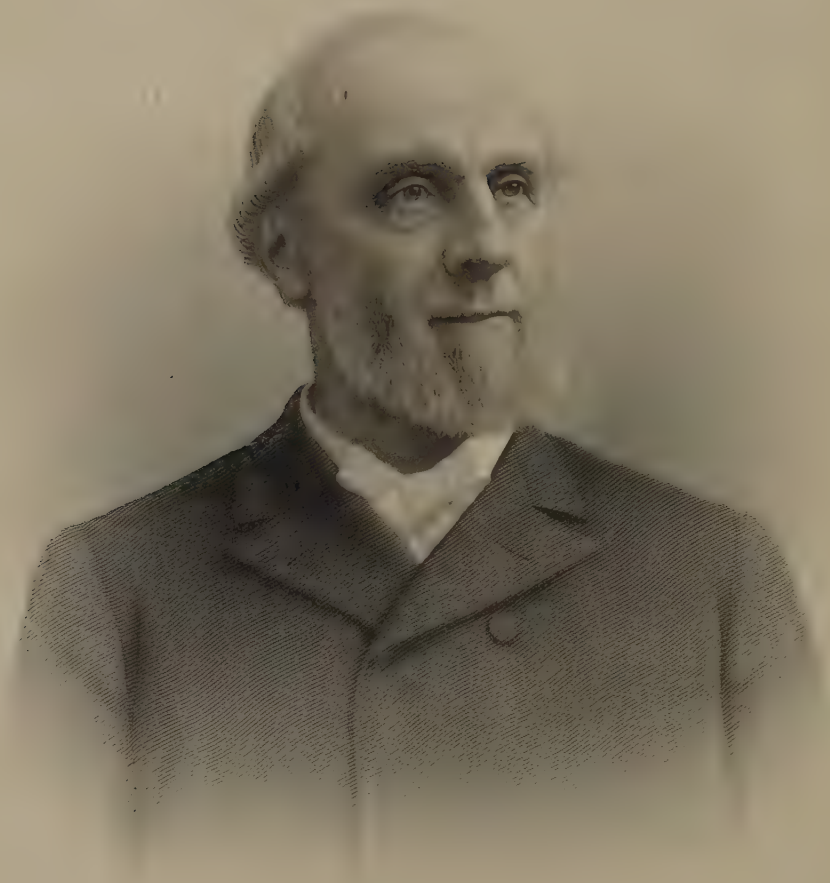
We turn now to a brief sketch of the lives of members of the bench and some prominent attorneys of an early day,

CHARLES E. VANDERBURGH. The first resident of this city elected to a seat on the bench of the district court was Charles E. Vanderburgh in 1859. Judge Vanderburgh was born December 2nd, 1829, in Saratoga county, New York. Later his parents removed to Onondaga county in the same state. He was brought up on a farm, laboring in the summer and attending district school in the winter, until he entered upon his preparation for college. He fitted at Cortland Academy, Homer, New York. This academy, at the time he studied there, was known as among the first, if not the first, as a preparatory school for fitting men for college, and was noted for its thorough instruction. Mr. Vanderburgh entered at Yale College in 1849, sophomore year, and graduated in 1852.

The next year he was chosen principal of Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York. The same year he commenced the study of law in the office of Henry R. Mygatt, one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. The next year he came to Minneapolis.

Soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with F. R. E. Cornell, Esq., who had arrived here a year or two previously, and was afterwards a Justice of the supreme court. From the first the firm took a leading part in all the important litigation in the county, as well as considerable in adjoining counties. For commanding legal ability and integrity it is not too much to say that no firm in the state ever stood higher.

At the annual election in 1859, Mr. Vanderburgh was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District, of which Hennepin county formed a part. This position (by successive re-elections) he held for over twenty years. It was during the time when the law was to a considerable extent unsettled (by decisions of the supreme court of the state), not only on questions of practice, but on fundamental questions of law, where there was a wide difference in the decisions of different states. Here his thorough legal training, close investigations and discrimination in the application of principles, especially in equitable law, almost invariably led him to sound conclusions, and his decisions were seldom reversed. The strongest proof of the ability with which he discharged the duties of the office he so long held is found in the fact that in 1881, when a vacancy occurred in the supreme court by the the death of Judge Cornell, he was elected to fill that



Chas. E. Vandenburgh

A. W. Summers

bar, and formed a co-partnership for the practice of his profession with M. H. Fitch, now of Pueblo, Col. Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Young was elected district attorney for his county, which office he held until the fall of 1863, when he was elected to the State Senate of Wisconsin. Early in 1866 Mr. Young removed to Minneapolis and commenced the practice of his profession in connection with W. D. Webb, under the firm name of Young & Webb. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Young and Thomas Lowry entered into partnership as Young & Lowry, which continued until June 1st, 1872, when Mr. Young was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a court which had recently been established by the Legislature.

In November, 1872, Judge Young was elected to the same office for a term of five years. In 1877 the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas were by act of the Legislature united, and Judge Young was transferred to the District bench. Judge Young was twice elected to the same position, his last term expiring in 1890.

In April, 1872, Judge Young married Miss Leonore Martin, of Williamstown, Vt., his present wife. He has two children living, Edgar A., who is married and resides in Minneapolis, and Alice M., a young lady who resides with her father.

In politics Judge Young is a Republican, but since going upon the bench has taken no active part in politics. He is a member of Plymouth Church, in which he has been a deacon for many years.

As a lawyer Judge Young had won an enviable reputation at the bar before taking his seat on the bench. He was studious, exhaustive in the examination and preparation of his cases, and forcible in the presentation of them to the court and jury. As a counsellor he was eminently sound and conservative, conscientious, never seeking the encouragement of litigation where it could reasonably be avoided, and sought the true interests of his clients, regardless of his own in a professional point of view. His integrity and honor was unquestioned, and his word in regard to a stipulation in a case was held as binding as though reduced to writing. He never sought to influence a court or jury by statements which he did not believe strictly true, and thus carried a moral weight in the trial of causes, which is often of more importance than the highest legal or forensic ability.

Some of the qualities above mentioned are not less desirable in a judge than in a practicing lawyer. On the bench Judge Young has a record of impartiality, clear apprehension of legal principles, as applicable to the case in hand, and a patient thorough examination of the cases submitted to him, which always carried weight. It has been said that he sometimes reached a decision on a point before the same had been fully discussed. In an experience of over twelve years before him as a practitioner, I think the criticism is not well founded. It is true that when an attorney appeared before him in a case, entirely unprepared, as unfortunately was too frequently the case, he did not propose to waste the valuable time of the court on interminable discussions, on self evident propositions. He did not think courts were established to instruct attorneys in the science or practice of law. And in this, unquestionably, he was right.

But, if sometimes he might err from the course above stated, on the other hand he possessed a quality, which is of the highest importance in a *nisi prius* judge, that of giving the party deeming himself aggrieved the fullest benefit of his exceptions in the settlement of a case. He never sought to evade the effect of his rulings by any after concealment or mod-

ification of the facts under which they were made. The importance of this is evident to the experienced lawyer. The omission of a sentence, the change of a few words in the settlement of a case, may deprive a party of all benefit of an appeal. Every judge is liable to err, but the exercise of his judicial power in such a manner as practically to prevent the correction of errors is to the last degree most reprehensible. Judge Young has never been subject to such charge. His conscientiousness, native sense of justice and equity and fair play, aside from the question of professional ethics, would revolt against any misuse of his power in this direction.

Judge Young has resumed the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, in partnership with Frank M. Nye, the firm name being Young & Nye. Having served on the bench for more than eighteen consecutive years, it is almost like commencing practice anew, but he is yet hardly past the prime of life, and may reasonably anticipate many years of active and useful professional life in the future.

JOHN P. REA. The subject of this sketch was born in lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October, 13th, 1840. His ancestors on both sides had settled in that state more than a century before his birth. His father, Samuel A. Rea, was born in Lancaster county on a farm conveyed to his grandfather by William Penn. His grandmother, on his father's side, was Mary Patterson, a first cousin of General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. His mother's maiden name was Light. She was born in Lebarron county in the same state. She was a daughter of Samuel Light, one of the first iron manufacturers of that region. Her grandfather, Jacob Light, emigrated from Pennsylvania to the Northwestern territory, and settled on what is now the site of Cincinnati in 1791; her father, then a young man, remaining in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rea's father was a woolen manufacturer his entire life. He died in 1876.

Mr. Rea attended the common schools in his neighborhood while a boy, and also had four terms at the Hopewell Academy in Chester County. At the age of twenty he went to Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, and there taught school from October, 1860, to April, 1861. In the month last named he enlisted for three months as a private in Company B, Eleventh Ohio Infantry. In July of the same year he was offered by the Secretary of War a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, then being recruited at Columbus, Ohio. At the same time he was elected Lieutenant of Company I, First Ohio Cavalry, which position he accepted. He served in this capacity until March 12th, 1862, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and served as such until April 1st, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain, and continued in service with that rank until November 23rd, 1864, when he was mustered out as Senior Captain of the regiment.

During his entire service Captain Rea was only absent from his regiment eight days, and during that time was a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates in Lincoln County, Tennessee. It is doubtful if any other officer of the war can show a more faithful record of attendance. He was in all the engagements of the army of the Cumberland and Ohio during that period. He was detailed by General Thomas to command his escort immediately after the battle of Shiloh, but his deep solicitude for and interest in the company which he commanded, led him to urge permission to remain with

John P. Rea

it, which was granted. He was breveted major for gallantry in action at Cleveland Tennessee, November 23rd, 1863.

He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Deleware, Ohio, January, 1865, and graduated thereform in the class of 1867. He was the prize essayist of his class in college as well as in the academy which he attended before the war.

In the summer college vacation of 1866, he returned to Pennsylvania and took the stump for General Geary, the Republican candidate for governor. He stumped the state successfully every year thereafter for the same party to, and including the year 1875. In 1866 he entered, as a law student, the office of Hon. O. J. Dickey, the associate in practice and successor in Congress of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1868. In April, 1869, he was commissioned by President Grant Assessor of Internal Revenues for the Ninth District, Pennsylvania, and held that office until it was abolished in 1873. He resumed the practice of law at Lancaster, and continued the same till January, 1876, when he removed to Minneapolis.

On his arrival in this city, Captain Rea took editorial charge of the *Tribune*. He was in full accord with the politics of the paper, as he had always been in accord with the principles of the Republican party. His home in his boyhood was within four miles of the Maryland line, and the numerous infractions of personal liberties on the part of slave owners, which he had witnessed, imbued him with sentiments strongly hostile to the institution of slavery. Even before he was seventeen years of age he made anti-slavery speeches in his own locality, where no anti-slavery speaker from abroad could open his mouth.

Captain Rea was a member of the first Department Encampment of the G. A. R. of Ohio, which met in January, 1867. He was also active in that organization in Pennsylvania while residing there, holding official position nearly all the time.

October 26th, 1869, he was married at Deleware Ohio, to Emma M. Gould, of that city, a great granddaughter of Colonel Drake, one of the pioneers and Indian fighters of historical fame in Ohio.

He was elected Judge of Probate of Hennepin county in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He was appointed Judge of the District Court of Fourth Judicial District May 1st, 1886, and elected to the same office the following fall. He resigned his judgeship May 14, 1890. He was Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1883; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief in 1885, and Commander-in-chief 1887-8, He was descended from military stock. His paternal grandfather and great grandfather served through the Revolutionary war with distinction in the same company.

From the foregoing brief sketch it will be seen that Judge Rea has led an unusually varied and busy life. In all his various occupations he has acquitted himself well. The large amount of time, which in early life he felt it his duty to devote to stirring political questions, and the discharge of the arduous military duties imposed upon him, have interfered with that close application to legal studies, which if not indispensable are certainly desirable in a judicial officer. But in this regard his native quick perception, and strong natural sense of justice have stood him in good stead. His integrity has never been questioned, nor has it ever been charged that his decisions have been swayed by political bias. By whatever method he reached his conclusions they were uniformily in consonance with justice and

honorable position. He is still a member of that court, and still hardly past the prime of life, has a reasonable prospect of many years of usefulness before him. His whole judicial career has been characterized by untiring industry, impartiality, integrity and unusually clear conception of the application of legal principles and authorities, and especially those pertaining to equity cases.

Judge Vanderburgh has been married twice—first in September, 1857, to Julia M. Mygatt, of Oxford, New York. She died in 1863, leaving two children, a son, William Henry, and a daughter, Julia M. The latter was most sadly and unfortunately drowned in Minneapolis in 1871. His son graduated from Princeton College and is a member of the Minneapolis bar. In April, 1873, Judge Vanderburgh married Miss Anna Culbert, daughter of John Culbert, Esq., of Fulton County, New York. They have a daughter born in 1874.

While Judge Vanderburgh, for more than thirty years, has been mainly and closely devoted to the discharge of his duties, he has always manifested a deep interest in all measures tending to the moral, educational and material advancement of the city of Minneapolis. He has always been a consistent Republican, though not of the narrow and machine order, nor farther than he can see his party promoting the good of the greatest number. Of course his position has removed him from active interference in political contests. For many years he has been an Elder in the Presbyterian church, and also Superintendent and teacher in the Sabbath school, in which he has taken a deep interest and done most efficient work. He has made important benefactions to educational and religious institutions, and to deserving young men, needing assistance in acquiring an education, he is ever ready to give advice and material aid. Removed as he has been by reason of his position from the active business life of the city, his silent influence for good has been felt in almost every department thereof.

A. H. Young. Austin Hill Young was born at Fredonia, Chatauqua County, N. Y., December 8th, 1830. His parents were natives of New England, having removed from Rutland County, Vt., to Fredonia. When the subject of this sketch was but six years old, his father died, leaving a widow and five boys, the oldest but sixteen years of age. Believing that the new West would be preferable to the East as a place to rear and educate her boys, Mrs. Young, with her family of five boys, removed to Illinois, locating temporarily in Dupage County. Two years later Mrs. Young married, and with her family removed to Cook County, where upon on of the prairie farms of Illinois her boys grew to manhood. Mr. Young speaks of his mother as a woman of great energy, an earnest Christian, and to whose guidance and training in early life he is indebted for the best elements of his character.

Until seventeen years old, Austin attended the district school in the winter, working upon the farm in the summer. Having mastered the branches taught in the district school he took a course in the Waukegan Academy, at that time one of the best schools of its kind in the West. This, with the experience of six terms of school teaching, comprised his literary education. After leaving the Academy he began the study of law with Ferry & Clark at Waukegan, Ill.

In 1854 he married Miss Martha Martin and removed to Prescott, Wis., where, after a brief mercantile experience, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he held for several years. In 1860 he was admitted to the

John Melvil Shaw

RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN M. SHAW, 1405 TENTH AVENUE SOUTH. BUILT IN 1889.

the most casual observer might without difficulty discern the difference between 'a fixed star and a Sioux Indian.' These things are now sadly changed, particularly with regard to the *fox* and the *polecat*; whiskey is no longer unlimited, and the festive red man having retired from the scene no fellow can now find out the conundrum."

On the settling of the family in Galena, Mr. Shaw obtained a situation at bookkeeping, at which occupation he labored assiduously for the support of the family until 1860. Meantime he had never abandoned the idea of acquiring a legal education, and all his spare time was devoted to reading elementary law books. In 1860 he was able to enter a law office in Galena, and in about a year was admitted to practice. In 1861 he removed to Plattsville, Wis., and opened an office. Before, however, he had fairly established a practice in that town, his patriotic feeling led him to obey the call of his country, and he enlisted in the 25th Wisconsin Regiment, and served with distinction under Sherman until the close of the war, being mustered out with his regiment in the summer of 1865, holding at that time the rank of captain.

His next objective point was Minneapolis. Here almost immediately he achieved a more distinguished victory than any that attended his efforts on the field of Mars, in capturing the affections of Miss Ellen A. Elliot, who surrendered unconditionally. There is the best reason to believe the prisoner was treated hospitably, as the parties are still living in amity and have raised a family of two girls and one boy, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Shaw settled in Minneapolis in the fall of 1865, but did not open an office for the practice of his profession until February 1st, 1866. In 1868 he formed a partnership with the Hon. F. Beebe, under the firm name of Beebe & Shaw, which continued until 1875, when Judge Beebe removed to California. During these years Mr. Shaw was becoming known and gradually taking his place among the leading lawyers in Minneapolis. This place he won, not less from native ability than from untiring industry, thorough preparation of his cases, integrity and strict fidelity to the interests of his clients. Soon after the dissolution of his partnership with Judge Beebe he formed a partnership with A. L. Levi, under the firm name of Shaw & Levi, which continued for several years, when Willard R. Cray was received as a member, and the firm became Shaw, Levi & Cray. In 1882 Mr. Shaw was appointed by the governor, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. In the fall of the same year, he was, together with Judge Lochren, elected to the same office for the full term of seven years.

Several months experience, however, satisfied Judge Shaw that the close confinement of the court room, without sufficient exercise, was beginning to tell seriously on his health. The same experience had also satisfied him that the discharge of the duties of the office were less congenial than the practice of his profession. Accordingly in February, 1883, he resigned as judge and resumed practice—first in partnership with Mr. Cray, and later Judge J. I. Best, of Indiana, was admitted to the firm under the name of Shaw, Best & Cray. Since Judge Best's retirement the firm name has been Shaw & Cray.

Judge Shaw is noted for intense application to his profession, thorough preparation of his cases, and a keen discrimination in the application of legal principles and authorities. While he is perhaps more earnest in addressing his

arguments to the court, yet he is a most convincing advocate before a jury, and in that line he has few if any equals. His practice is extensive and lucrative and limited only by the extent of his physical endurance.

M. B. Koon, the subject of this sketch, was born January 22d, 1841, at Altay, Schuyler County, New York. His father, Alanson Koon, although born in the United States, was of German stock, while his mother, *nee* Marilla Wells, was a "dyed in the wool" Connecticut Yankee. And thus it appears that their son inherits the indomitable perseverance, cautious deductions and staying powers of the German, combined with the restless energy, quick perceptions, and adaptation to all circumstances of the Yankee race. He was not born to fortune, but entirely through his own exertions has gained the enviable position he now holds in the profession.

Mr. Koon was one of a family of six boys and two girls. His father found the sleepy little village where he resided offered few opportunities for renumerative occupation for himself and growing family, and wisely decided to go West. He accordingly exchanged his property in New York for land in Hillsdale County, Michigan. Here himself and family found ample opportunity for the employment of all their energies in clearing up the forests and the cultivation of the farm on which he had settled. Here the parents resided until their death—the father in 1867, and the mother in 1873. Of the sturdy, devoted, consistent christian character of his parents Mr. Koon is wont to speak with the most profound reverence and affection. They spared no pains to instill into the minds of their children principles of honesty, industry, sobriety and morality; and doubtless to the example, and faithful teaching of his parents is he largely indebted for the possession of those virtues which his life has illustrated.

Until sixteen Mr. Koon was engaged in the usual employments of farm life, attending school summer and winter in childhood, but only during winter in the last few years of this period. At seventeen he entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan, the fall and spring terms, teaching school in the winter, and in this way he completed his college course in 1863.

Meantime the severe mental and physical effort entailed by the effort for prosecution of his studies and self support had seriously impaired his health. This had become so serious in 1864 that a change of climate had become imperatively necessary, and he was advised to try California. This he did, making the trip by way of the Isthmus. The change was beneficial. He remained there two years, engaged in teaching, and returned to Michigan in 1866 with health completely restored.

In that year he proceeded to carry out a long cherished idea of fitting himself for the practice of law, by entering the law office of his brother, the Hon. E. L. Koon, of Hillsdale. This was his first experience in a lawyer's office, but not by any means his first reading of law. Under his brother's advice and encouragement, and in accordance with his own inclinations, he had for a long time previous devoted his spare hours to the reading of Blackstone, Kent and other elementary law writers. He was in 1867 admitted to the bar in Hillsdale, Mich., and soon after entered into partnership with his brother, which continued till the spring of 1878, when he removed to Minnesota. Meantime, although often solicited, he had persistenly refused to accept any political office. He did, indeed, hold the office of prosecuting at-

Mark B. Koon

torney for Hillsdale county from 1870 to 1874, but as that was directly in the line of his profession it can hardly be called a political office.

In 1873 Mr. Koon spent four months of travel in Europe, and in November of the same year, was married to Miss Josephine Vandermark.

In 1878 the ambition of Mr. Koon reached far beyond the sleepy town of Hillsdale, and having heard from friends of the future importance of Minneapolis he decided to locate here. He came in April, 1878, and entered into partnership with E. A. Merrill in the practice of law. Mr. Merrill was an old acquaintance, having been a student in Koon Bros. office in Hillsdale.

Since his arrival in Minneapolis Mr. Koon has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. He was not in love with the "Code," having been educated under a different system of pleading, but has adapted himself to it, as one must do to the inevitable. He has escaped the seductions of real estate speculation, to which so many bright young men yield, but has not been unaware that his surplus earnings could nowhere be more safely invested than in Minneapolis real estate. Nor have any tempting offers of political preferment severed him from the strict pursuit of his profession. He has safely escaped this fatal rock, on which so many talented lawyers have been wrecked.

Some two years after his arrival in Minneapolis Mr. A. M. Keith was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed to Koon, Merrill & Keith. The firm exjoyed a good business from the start, and in the fall of 1881 Mr. Koon was taken down with typhoid fever, brought on largely from overwork in important cases of which he had charge. On his partial recovery he was advised to spend the following winter in California, which he did, and returned with restored health.

Early in 1883, Judge Shaw having resigned as judge of the district court, Gov. Hubbard appointed Mr. Koon in his place. It was with much reluctance and misgiving that he accepted the position; not feeling sure that his training and temperament were entirely adapted to the discharge of judicial duties. However, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and so acceptably continued, that in the following fall, (1883) he was unanimously elected for a term of seven years.

But subsequent experience on the bench served to confirm his previous impressions and misgivings, that he had not found his true life vocation. He relaxed, however, none of his efforts in the faithful discharge of his duties, though not in accord with his tastes, and fully intended to serve out his term. But these duties finally became so irksome and disagreeable, that he felt that both in justice to the profession and himself, it was his duty to resign, which he did May 1st, 1886. He was further moved to this from the fact, that his modesty had led him to believe, that his place could be readily filled by some one to whom the duties of the office would be congenial.

It is needless to state that his resignation was received with universal regret. In the few years during which he had filled the office he had established the reputation of an able and upright judge, and the loss of his services on the bench was deplored not only by the entire profession but the community at large. His brief term was filled with hard labor. Several of the most important suits which have been tried in this county occupied his attention. Among these may be mentioned the Washburn Will case; the St. Anthony Falls Water Power cases; the

usual promptitude, resulting in a large saving in the administration of justice.

SEAGRAVE SMITH was born at Stafford Village in the town of Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, on the 16th day of September, 1828. The names of his parents were Hiram and Mary A. Smith; he was their only child. His paternal ancesters were Welch, and were among the early settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts; his maternal ancestors were English and settled at a later period at Uxbridge, Massachusetts. His mother was the daughter of Caleb Seagrave, and he takes the name of his mother as well as that of his father. His father was a farmer and also engaged in dealing in horses and cattle in connection with his farming operations.

Young Smith worked upon his father's farm, attending the summer and winter terms of the public schools until he was fifteen years of age; then he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. George W. Pendleton, a Baptist clergyman, of whose church his father and mother were members, and pursued the studies of the higher branches of mathematics, Latin and Greek for three years or more, and then entered the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Connecticut, and continued his studies until he graduated from there in 1848. After completing his studies at Suffield he desired to enter upon the study of law and prepare himself for the legal profession, to which his father was very much opposed. His father insisted that he had given him a good education and he ought to have something to say as to what he should do in the future. He desired him to engage in business with him, and offered to transfer to him one half of his property and take him in as an equal co-partner in the business. But young Smith had no taste for that kind of business and was determined to pursue the study of law. His determination so incensed his father that he declined to render him any further financial assistance, although well able to do so, and informed him if he would not comply with his wishes and went to reading law he must rely upon his own resources.

Young Smith was not at all discourged by this turn of affairs, but obtained a school and went to teaching. Thereby he obtained means to clothe and support himself for a while. On the 19th day of September, 1849, he registered himself as a student in the law office of Alvin P. Hyde, Esq., at Stafford, his native town. Soon after Mr. Hyde married the daughter of the late Hon. Loren P. Waldo, of Tolland, and entered into a co-partnership with him in the law business. Mr. Smith continued his studies with that firm until he was admitted to practice in the courts of that state, on the 13th day of August, 1852. To procure means to support himself he taught school in the winters of 1849, 1850 and 1851.

In the spring of 1851 he was appointed Clerk of the Probate Court for the Stafford district, which position he held until he removed to Colchester, Conn., in October, 1852. He had half the emoluments of the office for doing the clerical work, which took a small part of his time, and furnished him with means more than sufficient to pay his way. Soon after he was admitted to practice he made up his mind to go West and enter upon the work of his profession. But an affectionate mother, disliking to be so far removed from her only child, dissuaded him from that determination, and at the same time persuaded his father to let him have $1,000 with which to purchase a law library, if he would not go West, but settle in that state. This influenced Mr. Smith, and

Seagrave Smith

he removed to Colchester, New London County, Conn., about the first of October, 1852, opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he continued to reside and practice until he removed to the Territory of Minnesota in the Spring of 1857. His business at first was very light, but continued to increase until it became a good paying business before he left. In the fall of 1854 he was elected Town Clerk of the town, which office he held one year. The town clerk's duties among others were that of Register of Deeds for the town. In the spring of 1855, he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate from the Eighth Senatorial District. After that he was appointed Clerk of the Probate Court of the Colchester District, which position he held up to the time of his departure for the West in the spring of 1857.

In July, 1856, Mr. Smith started for the West on a tour of inspection; visited Kansas, which was then bleeding to free itself from slavery, and not being pleased, either with the country or people, left there for St. Paul, Minnesota. There he found things more in keeping with his ideas of western life. It was all activity and life, real estate booming, money plenty, business good and people social and friendly. After staying a few weeks he returned East fully determined to make Minnesota his future home. Settling up his business that winter as far as possible he returned to Minnesota early in the spring of 1857, and settled at Hastings, in Dakota County, bringing his family (then consisting of a wife and two children), the same season.

Soon after his arrival at Hastings he entered into a co-partnership with J. W. De Silva, a young attorney, and opened a law office, and commenced business under the firm name of Smith and De Silva. He after that devoted his whole time to the business of his profession at that place until he removed to the city of Minneapolis in 1877. While residing there he was a member of the following named law firms, besides that of Smith & De Silva, which was of short duration: L. & S. Smith; Smith, Smith & Crosby; Smith & Montgomery; Smith & Babock; Smith, Huddleston & Babcock; Smith & Van Slyke, and Smith & Parlaman. During which time he was attorney for the following named railway companies: The Hastings & Dakota; the St. Paul & Chicago; the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Mr. Smith, while he lived in Dakota county, took quite an active part in politics and was considered one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that county. He held many important official positions during his residence there. In the fall of 1857 he was elected County Attorney and held that office for two years. In the spring of 1860 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and was Chairman of the Board for two years. In the fall of 1861 he was elected Judge of Probate, re-elected in 1863 and in 1865, holding the office six years. In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of two years. In the fall of 1873 he was again elected County Attorney and held that office two years. In 1875 he ran as an independent candidate against the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the Democratic nominee, for the State Senate, and was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Smith during his residence in Hastings took much interest in the public schools, was one of the inspectors for a number of years, and assisted at an early date to establish graded schools in that city. In the spring of 1877 he removed with his family from Hastings to the City of Min-

neapolis, where he has since resided. When he first came to Minneapolis he entered into a partnership with W. E. Hale, Esq., under the firm name of Smith & Hale, which continued until the spring of 1880. From that time until the spring of 1883 he conducted his law business by himself. In the spring of 1883 he entered into a co-partnership in the law business with S. A. Reed, under the firm name of Smith & Reed, which continued up to the time he was appointed Judge of the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District, which was in March, 1889, which position he now holds.

During his residence in Minneapolis he has held no official position except that of City Attorney, to which office he was elected by the City Council in the spring of 1887, and continued therein until the first day of January, 1889. During all the time he has been a resident of Minnesota he has devoted himself exclusively to his professional business, connecting with it no other business of importance. It was a business which he loved and took great interest in, and in which he has been successful.

Since his residence in Minnesota he has been supported by his party (which has been a minority party in the state since 1857) for several important district and state offices.

In 1864 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the District Court for the First Judicial District, but was defeated by the Hon. Charles McClure. In 1869 he was nominated and supported by the Democrats for Attorney General of the State. In 1871 he was again nominated by the Democrats for Judge of the District Court for the First Judicial District, but declined the nomination, which was then given to the late Hon. W. W. Phelps, of Red Wing, who was defeated by Mr. Smith's former partner, Judge F. M. Crosby, now judge of that district. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democrats and supported for District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and was defeated by the Hon. A. H. Young, then one of the judges of that district. In 1888 he was nominated and supported by the Democrats as a candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was defeated by the present incumbent, the Hon James Gilfillan.

It will be observed that the offices held by Mr. Smith have all been, excepting that of senator, in the line of his profession, and in no way interferred with the prosecution of his professional business. Mr. Smith is not a member of any church, but attends and contributes toward the support of the Baptist Church, the church in which he was brought up.

The brief time during which Judge Smith has been on the bench has demonstrated the peculiar fitness of the appointment. Of his legal qualification there was no doubt. The only question which could arise was whether the active part he had taken in political questions would in any respect unfit him for the impartial discharge of judicial duties. This consideration could indeed scarcely give rise to a doubt, for so strong was the confidence in his native integrity and honesty of purpose that many of his strong political opponents were foremost in urging his appointment to the position he so worthily fills. He has those rare judical qualities of mind, which enable him to divest himself of any possible bias or prejudice in regard to parties in any case on trial before him. He goes at once to the merits of the cause, and his close legal training enables him to disentangle knotty points from any amount of volumnous or obscure pleadings and apply the correct legal principles to the proved facts. His appointment was eminently satifactory to the

bar of Hennepin County, which lost by his promotion one of its ablest and most esteemed members.

At the November election in 1891 four judges were elected. The Democratic and Republican parties made, for the first time, partizan nominations, with one exception—Judge Smith was nominated on both tickets, and polled nearly the full vote of both parties. It was a well deserved tribute to his merits, which is not often bestowed in times of heated political controversy.

JUDGE CHARLES MERRILLS POND. Judge Pond has been upon the bench of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota since the 19th of November, 1890. He first held the position by appointment of Gov. Merriam, made after he had been elected to the same position, the elective term not commencing until January 1st, 1891. He had been the Democratic nominee for the position two years before, being beaten at that election by Judge H. G. Hicks, now one of his associates upon the District Court bench. Judicial appointments in Minnesota have ordinarily been non-partisan. Through some political acrimony, engendered by appointments made to fill vacancies upon the District bench in 1888, the Democratic party declined to unite with the Republicans in making judicial nominations. They failed to elect their candidate in 1888, but at the next election succeeded in placing two lawyers of their political faith upon the bench. Those two were Judges Pond and Canty. No politics enter into the administration of the law. When the ermine is assumed, all previous partisan uniforms are thrown aside. These political aspects are only referred to as matters of current history.

Judge Pond has been a resident of Minneapolis since October 5th, 1875, and a practitioner at the Hennepin county bar since about the same time. He has been associated in partnership, at different times, with J. H. Bradish, W. E. Hale and A. B. Jackson, and has, during a part of the time, had no associate. His practice has been at all times lucrative, and in connetion with Messrs. Hale and Jackson was very large. He had gained the confidence of the community, as well as the respect of the bar, and has been often mentioned as possessing eminent judicial qualities. His short experience upon the bench has already justified the good opinions which had been formed of his learning, fairness and industry.

Before coming to Minneapolis the subject of this sketch had been in practice at Green Bay, Wis., in partnership with Mr. Orlo B. Graves, for about one year. His legal education was obtained at Columbia Law School, in New York City, where he graduated in 1874, having taken the two years course in one year, and at the same time taught a private school for three hours each day. The indefatigable industry which enabled him to endure this amount of work, was the earnest that has led to his professional success, and also enabled him to acquire a considerable property.

Mr. Pond received his education in letters at Ripon College, Wis., where he graduated after a full four years course, in 1873. He also spent two years at the same place in preparation for college. These years of study were diversified by working upon the farm during vacations; to which he was compelled by the necessity of earning his own living. His father was a laborious farmer, with a large family, upon a not very productive farm in Fond du Lac County, Wis., and could do little to assist his son in obtaining his education. Indeed, until his twentieth year he lived at home, and assisted his father in the work of the farm,

an education in practical affairs which has been the early lot of many young men who have afterwards become leaders in professional life. In this manner of life is obtained a store of physical energy, and habits of industry and economy which are the first essentials of success in every serious life work, and so it proved in the case of this farmer's boy.

Mr. Pond was born February 28th, 1846, in Walworth County, Wis. His father was Amos Pond, who was a native of Vermont, but settled in Essex County, New York, whence he removed about fifty years ago, and settled upon a farm in Walworth County, Wis., when that part of Wisconsin was almost a wilderness. From there he removed to Fond du Lac County, while his son was in his infancy. The family are descended from Daniel Pond, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1652. His ancestor is supposed to be one of two brothers who came from England in the same ship with Governor Winthrop, in 1630. To the same family belong the brothers, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, who were the pioneer Protestant missionaries in Minnesota.

The mother of Charles M. Pond was Hannah, a daughter of Robert Duntley, also an old New England family of English descent.

Judge Pond was married September 15th, 1880, to Miss Carrie A. Drew, daughter of the late Wm. S. Drew, of Winona, Minn. His family consists of two daughters, of the ages of eight and and three and a half years.

Judge Thomas Canty. Judge Canty is the youngest in years and service of the six District Court judges of the Fourth Judicial District. He was a candidate of the Democratic party at the election in November, 1890, and was elected over Judge A. H. Young, who had been upon the bench for twenty years. His official term commenced January 1st, 1891. Though brief, his official life has been long enough to assure the bar that they have in him a judge of keen appreciation, firmness, deliberation and sound legal learning. The early years of his life were full of privation, struggles, and hard work. Both his education and professional standing have been gained under peculiarly adverse conditions, and are solely due to his own energy of character, industry and courage.

His parents were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, but were living in London at their marriage, where Thomas was born, in 1854. They emigrated to America when he was an infant of two years. His father was a laborer, and lived at Detroit, Mich., near Lodi, Wis., in Clayton County, Iowa, and finally purchased a small farm near Monona, Iowa, where he died when his eldest son Thomas was twenty, leaving a widow and seven children. At this time Thomas was in Texas, where he had gone to teach school.

From the beginning of his school age until he was nine years old he attended the district school with regularity. From that time until he was fifteen he attended the common school through the three winter months, and worked upon the farm the rest of the time. Every leisure moment was devoted to study, but without a teacher. At thirteen he had mastered Ray's Higher Arithmetic, and then took up the higher mathematics. At sixteen he secured a first grade certificate to teach school, and taught a district school during the winters, while the summers were given to the farm. At eighteen he went to Texas, where he taught for four and a half years, studying the while the branches of the usual collegiate curriculum. Soon after the death of

Thomas Canty

his father he was called home to carry on the farm and aid in the support of the family. During this time he worked in the field six or eight hours a day and studied law as many. Failure of crops for two successive years brought losses, so that he found himself burdened with a debt of $2,000. He then secured an appointment as principal of the High School of Lawler, Ia., and at the end of nine months, by economy and hard work, he was enabled to pay off half the debt. In the spring of 1880 he went to Grand Forks, Dakota, to practice law, and remained there all summer. In the fall he came to Minneapolis and entered the law office of Seagrave Smith, where he finished his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County in February, 1881. Without the aid of friends, at a bar already crowded with competitors, and burdened with a debt, he opened an office and sought to secure his share of professional engagements. The first two or three years necessitated close economy, to the degree, during the first year, of making one room serve as both office and home, for he boarded himself. At the end of three years the last dollar of the debt was paid off. His first case was a triumph. It involved the title to forty acres of land near Minnetonka. The case had been once tried, and, in the hands of one of the older firms of attorneys, had been lost. The case was placed in his charge by the discouraged client, a new trial was applied for and obtained, and a favorable decision was had, which on appeal to the Supreme Court was affirmed. During the ten years at which Mr. Canty has been at the bar, his practice has been varied and successful. It has extended to almost all branches of the law. Though he was for the appellant in four-fifths of the fifty-four cases he tried in the Supreme Court, he gained thirty six and lost only nineteen at the time of his election to the judgeship. He was a bold practitioner, firm in maintaining his position, but courteous to his adversaries and respectful towards the Court.

At the time of a strike among the employes of the Street Railway Company, when many prisoners were prosecuted before the Municipal Court, and summarily convicted, he obtained writs of habeas corpus and succeeded in securing the discharge of his clients. Upon appeal his positions were sustained by the Supreme Court. No doubt the efficiency with which these cases was prosecuted, contributed in no small measure in securing the popularity which gave to his candidacy for the bench so large a majority —some 4,500.

Besides his professional and judicial labors Judge Canty has indulged in some literary work. He has been invited on several occasions to lecture, and has treated a subject of which he has a most intimate personal knowledge—Self-made Men.

He has never married.

JOHN BACHOP GILFILLAN. The able and distinguished lawyer; the representative of a portion of the City of Minneapolis for almost a decade in the Senate, and for one term in the Congress of the United States. John B. Gilfillan has lived from early manhood in the city of his adoption.

He was born in the town of Barnet, Caledonia County, Vt., February 11th, 1835. The parents of his father, Robert Gilfillan, emigrated from Balfron, Sterling, Scotland, in 1794, and of his mother, Janet (Bachop) Gilfillan, from Glasgow in 1795, and took farms in the then newly settled county of Caledonia, which as its name indicates was appropriated by Scotchmen. The tenacity of purpose, and solid intellectual qualities, charac-

teristic of the descendants of Robert Bruce, have been transmitted to the subject of this sketch.

In the labors of the rugged farm, his boyhood was passed, with attendance at the district school in the winter season. His parents removed to the neighboring town of Peacham when he was twelve years old, and being the youngest of the family of five children he was favored with attendance at the Caledonia Academy, located in that town. There he prepared himself for entrance at Dartmouth College, but not without the necessity of self help, for at seventeen years of age he engaged as teacher of district schools, continuing the occupation for three successive winter terms. His brother-in-law, Captain John Martin, having settled in St. Anthony he came in October, 1855 to pay him a visit, and if the opportunity offered, to obtain a school, expecting to return and enter college. The school was obtained in the embryo city of St. Anthony, and faithfully taught, but the purpose to return was changed by the attractions which the place offered to a young man ambitious to enter upon a career. His leisure time was occupied in reading law books, and when the school closed he entered the law office of Nourse & Winthrop, and afterwards of Lawrence & Lochren, as student and clerk, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County, and immediately formed a partnership with James R. Lawrence, which continued until the war took his partner into the military service. He continued the practice of law alone until 1871, when he joined the law firm of Lochren & McNair, and came to the west side of the river, the style of the new firm being Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan. This firm, the most prominent and best patronized law firm in the city, continued until the appointment of Judge Lochren to the bench, and the association with Mr. McNair continued until near the time of his death. The present law firm of Gilfillan, Belden & Willard was formed in 1885.

Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Gilfillan was elected City Attorney of St. Anthony, serving at different periods for four years. He was also elected County Attorney of Hennepin County for four terms, serving in that capacity from 1863 to 1867, and again from 1869 to 1871, and from 1873 to 1875. His long experience as prosecuting officer made him familiar with all phases of criminal practice. He was careful in his preparation of proofs, correct in comprehension of legal points, and persistent in pushing his cases to trial, and usually to conviction. His addresses to juries were logical and thorough, appealing rather to the judgment than to the emotions.

The law practice, especially that of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan, was general, though in some lines the firm was pre-eminent. Its gifted members combined almost all qualities commanding forensic success. The senior was sound and judicial. Mr. McNair had few equals in quickness of perception and intuitive tack, making him an expert examiner and persuasive advocate, while Mr. Gilfillan shared in all these qualities, and was especially thorough and orderly in preparation, and doggedly persistent in the prosecution of his cases. In the examination of titles, and opinions upon real estate law the firm was pre-eminent. Their probate and equity practice had some notable cases, and was signalized by judicial triumphs of no small importance. The contested will cases of Stephen Emerson, Ovid Pinney, and Gov. C. C. Washburn will be remembered as leading ones at the bar, and in each the position

RESIDENCE OF HON. J. B. GILFILLAN, CORNER FOURTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE S. E. BUILT IN 1856, ENLARGED IN 1874.

assumed by Mr. Gilfillan was sustained, the last having arisen after Judge Lochren had retired from the firm.

The firm were also the attorneys of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Omaha, and Minneapolis Eastern railway companies, and in those employments transacted a vast amount of important and laborious business, the larger share of which was conducted by Mr. Gilfillan, and with almost unfailing success. His extensive law practice was sometimes interrupted by official engagements; and when elected to Congress and for some years after the conclusion of his term, while engaged in foreign travel, was suspended. As a member of the firm with which he is now connected Mr. Gilfillan has resumed his full share of active work, and enjoys the honors and large emoluments of his labor as a lawyer.

Mr. Gilfillan's fidelity as a teacher, and his interest in education, led him into intimate connection with the public schools, and with the higher education of the State University, in both of which he has rendered efficient and permanent service.

As early as 1859 he was engaged in organizing a Mechanics Institute in St. Anthony for literary culture, and was one of its officers. About the same time he drew up a bill for the organization of a School Board in St. Anthony, under which the system of graded schools was introduced. This bill was the model upon which the incomparable school system of Minneapolis has grown up and been administered. The bill having been approved and enacted by the Legislature Mr. Gilfillan was chosen as one of the school directors under the new system, and continued in service for nearly a decade, until the system was thoroughly established.

He was appointed in 1880, by Gov. Pillsbury as regent of the State University, continuing in that position for eight years. Being at the same time a member of the State Legislature, his services were especially valuable to that institution in securing needed appropriations for its support, and for new buildings and appliances to accommodate its rapidly enlarging patronage. These services in connection with education were gratuitous, but were nevertheless faithfully discharged. They necessarily consumed much time as well as thought, which to a practicing lawyer is money. If the endowment of a school or chair in an institution of learning entitles the donor to honor, how much more, the faithful officer, who puts into it so much of his life?

The eminent qualifications of Mr. Gilfillan, together with the devotion which he has evinced to the public interests, pointed him out as a fit representative of the people, and in 1876 he was called upon to take a seat in the State Senate. His district comprised that part of the City of Minneapolis east of the Mississippi river, with the counties of Anoka, Isanti and Sherburne. He was the candidate of the Republican party, but after the first contested election was largely supported by political opponents. This position was held for nine consecutive years, and was at last resigned to take the higher position of Representative in Congress. He brought to the duties of Senator the sterling qualities which had earned him professional success. He was cool and deliberate, ready to hear and weigh opinions, slow in arriving at conclusions, but inflexible in holding and urging them. He was loyal to his constituency, but took in a wider scope—the general interests of the people and the State. He became soon an influential senator, and a leader in shaping measures, and carrying them into effect. In the earlier years he was chairman of the

committee on taxes and tax laws, and raised these laws into a code, which remains as the chief body of the efficient revenue system of the state. He was from the first a member of the judiciary committee, and for the last five years its chairman. The chairmanship of the finance committee was for a time assigned to him, as also that of the university and university lands.

These leading positions involved and imposed vast labor and no little responsibility, and the fidelity with which they were served deserves, as it receives when the facts are known, recognition.

In the legislation which constitutes the crowning glory of Gov. Pillsbury's administration, the adjustment of the state railroad bonds, he performed a leading part. At a critical period, when the concerted measures seemed likely to fail to receive the sanction of the Senate, amendments were adopted more fully securing the finality of the settlement, which were suggested by Senator Gilfillan, and which secured his approval of the measures and assured their passage.

In the summer of 1884 the Republican nominating convention of the Congressional District, including the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, after many ballotings failed to agree upon a candidate. Both leading candidates were dropped at the suggestion of Senator Gilfillan's name, and both sides united in his nomination. His election followed in the fall and he took his seat in the Forty-ninth Congress in December, 1885. Except the Senate, the government was controlled by the Democratic party. Grover Cleveland was President and Carlisle was Speaker of the House. Under these influences a Republican member, though learned and gifted, had little opportunity for promotion. Mr. Gilfillan, however, had plenty of occupation in attending to the interests of his district and of his constituents, to which he was attentive and faithful. At the expiration of his congressional term Mr. Gilfillan took the opportunity for a vacation, and taking his children, embarked for Europe. The children, having been installed at Dresden in school, he made excursions to all parts of Europe, visiting first and last every country except Portugal, even the North Cape, and extending his visits to Egypt and the Holy Land. Many interesting events passed under his view. At the Queen's jubilee in 1887 he occupied a seat in Westminister Abbey, and was a witness of the Kaiser's funeral at Berlin in 1888. Nearly two and a half years were occupied in this excursion, at the conclusion of which he returned to Minneapolis and resumed his desk in the busy law office.

Mr. Gilfillan married in 1870 Miss Rebecca C. Oliphant, a most gifted and beautiful lady, who was a relative of Hon. E. M. Wilson and of the wife of W. W. McNair. Five children have come to the household, of whom four survive, three boys and a daughter. The mother passed away March 25, 1884. The daughter is now (1892) eleven and the boys respectively thirteen, sixteen and nineteen years of age.

Judge F. R. E. Cornell. No sketch of the bar of Minneapolis would be complete without some account of one of its brightest ornaments—Judge F. R. E. Cornell. As an advocate, a counselor, a Judge of the Supreme Court,—in each relation he had no superior.

He was born in Coventry, Chenango County, New York, November 17, 1821. He was graduated from Union College in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court at Albany in 1846, and began the practice of the law at Addison, Steuben County, where he remained until 1854. He was a member

J. R. E. Cornell

of the State Senate of New York for 1852 and 1853. In the year 1854 he removed to Minneapolis, which was his home until his death.

He was a member of the State Legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1865, and Attorney General from January 10, 1868, to January 9, 1874. In November, 1874, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and qualified and took his seat on the eleventh of the same month. He died in Minneapolis on the 23d day of May, 1881.

As a lawyer, Judge Cornell stood by unanimous consent in the front rank of the profession, both as an advocate before a jury, and in arguing cases before the *nisi prius* and Supreme Court. His close study of human nature, and his entire mastery of the facts of his case, enabled him, with rare exceptions, to carry the jury with him. He rarely appealed to the passions, but almost invariably addressed himself to the judgment and sound reason of jurymen. While a convincing and persuasive speaker, he never resorted to the artifices of oratory or sophistry.

But it was in legal arguments before the bench that his fullest strength was developed. His acute discriminating mind seemed as by intuition to discern the legal principles applicable to the case in hand, and detect and point out any misapplication of them by his opponent. And his opinions on the bench as published in the reports, are models of clear statement of facts, and conclusions of law following the same.

Judge Cornell always took a deep interest in the municipal and educational affairs of the city. He served as a member of the City Council and Board of Education for several years. His judgment was always sought and prized on matters of public interest, and in his death Minneapolis lost one of its most honored and public spirited citizens.

Judge Cornell, after his removal to Minnesota, was always in entire sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and steadfastly adhered to them through life. He had much political experience, was a close student of history, courteous and conservative in his views, and his advice was always eagerly sought by and carried great weight with his party associates. He opposed the issue of the old state railroad bonds in 1857, believing the measure would prove disastrous to the best interests of the State. But when they had once been fastened on us, his high sense of justice, honor and state pride recoiled at the idea of repudiation, and none labored more earnestly than he to effect a settlement of the troublesome question which should be reasonably satisfactory to the bond-holders and consistent with the honor and dignity of the State.

Judge Cornell was peculiarly happy in his family and social relations. He was married to Eliza O. Burgess, Nov. 12, 1845. There were three children born to them, Frank B., Mary R. and Carrie R. Frank is in business in this city; Mary died in 1855, and Carrie was married to Robert C. Kalkoff and resides in the city, as also Mrs. Cornell. Judge Cornell never made the accumulation of property a leading object of life, yet by prudent investments at an early day he left his family in comfortable if not independent circumstances. In social life he was most genial and companionable, and left a large circle of devoted friends to deeply lament his death, when but little past the meridian of life.

On the tenth day of June, 1881, at a fully attended meeting of the bar of the State, at the Capitol in St. Paul, a mem-

orial resolution was adopted, and the Hon. Gordon E. Cole, chairman of the meeting was instructed to present the same to the Supreme Court.

On the same day Mr. Cole presented to the court, then in session, the memorial of the bar, and moved that it be entered in the records of the court.

MEMORIAL.

We, the members of the bar of the State of Minnesota, deem it appropriate that we should place upon record an expression of our sense of the great loss to our State and its Judiciary, and to our profession, caused by the death of Hon. Francis R. E. Cornell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of our State, which occurred on the twenty-third day of May last.

More than twenty-five years of his vigorous manhood were passed among us in the constant and successful practice of our profession. Endowed with quickness of perception and clearness of judgment to a degree rarely united in the same person, with his thorough training and close application, he excelled in all branches of the profession, and stood foremost at the bar of the State, his career being marked no less by eminent ability and strict integrity, than by that uniform kindness and courtesy toward his bretheren, which won for him the especial regard of the younger members of the bar, to whom he was the model of professional excellence.

His fitness for the highest professional honors was recognized by his brethren at the bar, and by the people of the State. After discharging the duties of Attorney General for repeated terms with signal ability, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, and has left a judicial record without a blemish and above criticism, which will remain an imperishable testimony to his learning and ability after his fame at the bar shall have faded in the shadows of tradition. Deeply deploring our loss, which has taken from our State one of its most gifted and estimable citizens, from the bench one of the ablest of justices, and from our profession a brother loved and revered by us all, we can contemplate with satisfaction his useful and blameless life, and rejoice that so much of his is left to us in the records of the State and of the Supreme Court; and we respectfully ask that this Court permit this brief expression of our regard for the memory of our honored brother to be entered upon its records.

Gen. Cole followed the presentation of the memorial with a feeling eulogy of the deceased. Judge I. Atwater, Judge William Lochren, Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court for Minnesota; Gen. John B. Sanborn, Hon. M. J. Severance, Messrs. E. M. Wilson, William McCluer, and John M. Shaw, also addressed the court on the occasion. Judge Lochren's remarks were as follows:

May it Please Your Honors: It is difficult, in the brief time that can be taken at such a meeting, to say anything at all commensurate with what is fitting, or to what is felt by every one respecting the loss of such a man as Judge Cornell.

I was with him, at the bar of our county, since my coming to Minnesota, twenty-five years ago; have been frequently associated with him and often opposed to him in the trial of causes and came to know him intimately. In my judgment he was the ablest lawyer who has ever practiced at that bar, and second to none in the State. He excelled in every branch of the profession—equally as a counsellor, as a pleader, in the examination of witnesses, as an advocate before juries, and in the argument of questions of law to courts. It is seldom that one man possesses such varied ability; and whenever it occurs in our profession it cannot fail to place the possessor in the foremost rank.

He loved his profession and its work, and never permitted anything to divert or withdraw him from it. Trained to it from youth, he was familiar with the underlying principles of jurisprudence, and, with his natural powers of perception and acurate judgment he seemed to reach correct conclusions with the rapidity of intuition. But he never relied too much upon his natural powers, and was familiar with leading authors and decisions, to which he could refer with readiness whenever necessary to enforce his argument.

A noted characteristic was his unfailing courtesy and consideration for others, especially his brethren at the bar. He was always ready to assist and encourage young men starting in the profession, and many such will greatly remember his acts of professional kindness and friendly assistance.

Although his practice was large, he seemed to work more for love of his profession than for gain, and was proverbially careless about securing compensation for his labor. Without being a politician in the ordinary sense of that term, he took a lively interest in everything affecting the material prosperity of the state and of the city in which he lived, and on such matters his counsel was always sought and his influence great.

Reaching at last the goal of a laudable profes-

W. W. McClain

sional ambition—a seat upon the bench of this honored court—I shall not speak of how well he performed the duties of that high station. That is too well known and recent to call for more than reference. Had he lived beyond his term of office nearly closed at the time of his death, he would have been chosen without opposition to continue in the place for which all felt he was so well fitted. But the judicial honors by him worn so worthily have been laid down with his life. His labors are ended, and our brief testimony to his worth closes the record.

Chief Justice Gilfillan, in accepting the memorial on behalf of the Court, and ordering the same entered in the records, expressed in feeling and eloquent words the great loss sustained by the Court, bar and the community at large, in the death of Judge Cornell. No such universal and sincere feeling of sorrow has been witnessed at the decease of any member of the bench or bar in this state.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE MCNAIR. The lamented death of W. W. McNair, which occurred September 15, 1885, removed from Minneapolis one who was a most enthusiastic and efficient participant in public enterprises, a leader at the bar, and above all, one whose vivacity of disposition, honorable life, and genial companionship, had endeared him to all who knew him.

He was born at Groveland, Livingston County, New York, on the fourth day of January, 1836, and was the eldest son of William Wilson McNair, whose family of Scotch-Irish descent removed from Eastern Pennsylvania before the beginning of the present century. His mother, Sarah Pierrepont, was of English lineage, a descendant of Rev. James Pierrepont, one of the founders of Yale College, a family which traced its ancestry in a direct line from Robert de Pierrepont, who accompanied William, the Conquerer, from Normandy in the invasion of A. D. 1066. He attended the academies of Genesee and Canandaigua, and added to the acquisitions of the schools by careful and well directed reading. The home was a devotedly christian one, and in early boyhood he united with the Presbyterian Church, and remained through his busy life an earnest and devout member of that church.

At the age of nineteen he left the home of his youth and entered the law office of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, at Racine, Wis., where for two years he was a careful student of the law, which he had decided to make his profession. Looking westward for a location, he was so charmed with the beauty of Minnesota, and so prepossessed by the advantages offered at the Falls of St. Anthony, that in 1857 he took up his residence in Minneapolis, and continuing his studies, was admitted to the bar during the same year. Two years later he formed a partnership with Henry D. Beman, an accomplished gentleman and able lawyer of southern origin. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion his partner returned to his southern home, and Mr. McNair associated himself with the late Eugene M. Wilson. The new firm had a large practice but was broken up by Mr. Wilson's election to Congress in 1868. The firm of Lochren and McNair was then formed, to which J. B. Gilfillan was afterwards admitted, and continued the leading law office of the city until Mr. Lochren's appointment as Judge of the District Court in 1881. The business was continued by McNair and Gilfillan until the election of the latter to Congress in 1884, when, through impaired health and the pressure of outside business connections, he retired from law practice.

Mr. McNair practiced in the courts of Minnesota for twenty-seven years. For four years prior to 1863 he was County Attorney of Hennepin County. While efficient as a practicing attorney, his inclination and adaptation were rather for

the defense than the prosecution. No member of the bar during the period of his practice appeared in as many trials as he. At every term of court he was incessantly engaged in contested cases, sometimes appearing in nearly every trial. It was a subject of wonder how one, not especially vigorous, could sustain so constant a strain upon his physical powers, and endure such intense tension of mind. But he always came up fresh to every new encounter. He was almost invariably successful. His tact and resources were exhaustless. He seemed to have an intuitive perception of the mental state of witness or juror. His memory was tenacious, and he seemed to know the history and idiosyncrasy of every one coming in contact with him. His skill in the examination of witnesses was faultless, and in his addresses to the jury he seemed to know at once the secret of conviction. He was logical, humorous, accurate, and at times truly eloquent. In his relations to the bar he was uniformly courteous, and if he differed from the court he would almost seem to put the court in the wrong. His forensic labors were too constant and exacting to leave much time for the study of books, but his early preparation was thorough, his memory retentive, and all his fund of knowledge at quick command. When occasion required the preparation of a brief or written opinion the work was done thoroughly and exhaustively, but he preferred to let his solid partners make the briefs and draw the pleadings. His forte was the *nisi prius* trial, and in this he was without a peer at the bar where he practiced, especially after the retirement of the late Judge Cornell. Mr. McNair was greatly sought for counsel in varied domestic and private difficulties, and delighted in making settlements without litigation. He seemed to be able to harmonize opposing feelings, and unify discordent elements. And he was accessible to all. The poor man, with no prospect of a fee, found himself as well served as the richest client. Mr. McNair was no specialist in legal practice. In equity jurisdiction, probate, real estate titles, damage suits, contracts, prosecution or defense of prisoners, the long and tedious examination of accounts—in any and all branches of the law he seemed equally at home. But these incessant and exhausting labors, together with the growing burden of a private estate, which was one of the largest ever left by a professional man here, and a multitude of private trusts, were steadily sapping his stock of vitality, and when the law was abandoned in 1884 his physical power was well nigh exhausted, but his vivacity and exhuberance of spirits survived until the end.

The activities of Mr. McNair's life were not confined to the practice of the law. He had rare fitness for a public career, though he did not seek its honors, but rather accepted them as a call to duty. Thus as early as 1868 he was elected as one of the school directors of the City of St. Anthony, and served in that useful, though not conspicuous, office.

In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the City of St. Anthony, and so satisfactory was his administration of municipal affairs that he was re-elected in 1870, and continued at the head of the city government until its consolidation with Minneapolis in 1872.

In later years he affiliated with the Democratic party, though it seemed in a hopeless minority in the city, the congressional district and the state. He was one of the trusted leaders of the party in council. At the congressional election in the fall of 1876 the nomination of the party for member of congress

RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. W. McNAIR, 1301 LINDEN AVENUE. BUILT IN 1884.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. W. McNAIR.

was tendered him, and against his desire he made the run. As was anticipated he was not elected, but the canvass was spirited and he received the compliment of reducing largely the adverse majority. Again in 1883 the nomination for governor of the state was tendered him, but he positively declined it, thinking his party duty fully performed by the congressional race.

In business enterprises of a *quasi* public character, his co-operation was sought and often obtained. These were not always profitable, but they introduced new industries and improvements and helped to build up the city. Thus he was for many years a director of the State National Bank, and of its successor, the Security Bank. To the administration of the latter institution he gave much time, serving on its discount committee, and it was largely due to his inconspicuous, though powerful influence, that the bank attained the financial leadership in the city.

With nine associates Mr. McNair participated in organizing the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, which built an extensive plant, and introduced illuminating gas into the city. Likewise he joined with a few other enterprising citizens in incorporating the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, which laid the first line of rail and operated the first cars in the city. The enterprise was not at first a financial success, but it was the nucleus from which has grown the unequalled rapid transit system of the city.

He also gave much thought to the improvement of the transportation facilities of the city. It was felt that direct communications with Lake Superior, and with the Minnesota Valley were essential. For this purpose the Minneapolis and Duluth, and afterwards the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad companies were organized. Mr. McNair was an original stockholder in both, as well as a prominent member of their Boards of Directors. He took great interest in the construction of these lines, which have proved to be the key to the commercial interests of the city.

He was also connected with several business enterprises, prominent among which was a lumber company, which purchased large tracts of pine timbered land in the northeasterly part of the state, and built and operated a saw mill, and took large contracts for the supply of timber and lumber along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was also interested for many years in the manufacture of the hard yellow brick, so characteristic of the city, and from which so many of its buildings were made in the earlier days. He had much business sagacity, his undertakings and investments being successful and profitable. He was so strongly impressed with the destiny of the city that he was continually acquiring lands in its vicinity, so that at his death he was the owner of more than a thousand acres of land in the environs of the city, much of which is now laid out and occupied.

August 21st, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Wilson, daughter of Hon. Edgar C. Wilson, of Virginia, and sister of Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, his law partner. His marriage was a most happy one, and from all the toils and cares of his active life, he turned to the perfect enjoyment of his home. His family and his children were his joy and delight. There were two daughters, Agnes O. and Louise P. McNair who, with his wife, survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. McNair soon after marriage made their home in a modest house on the east side, which they continued to occupy until just before his death. For several years he had been erecting a beautiful stone mansion. This house is the

residence of the family, and is an enduring memento of the elegant taste and liberal spirit of its proprietor.

Mr. McNair was fond of the rod and the gun. It was his delight to escape from professional labor and business care for a few days' vacation in the woods or beside the sparkling brooks. He was an expert with both implements, and seldom returned with empty bag or creel. Among the valued accessions of his house was always to be found a well trained pointer or sagacious setter dog, faithful companions upon these rural excursions. He enjoyed traveling, though forced by the press of business to limit the indulgence of the taste to occasional trips.

As health began to decline he indulged a native taste for rural life. On an elevated point upon his lands overlooking the city he built a farm house and capacious barns. There were gathered horses of the best blood, and sleek cattle. A conservatory and flower garden furnished bloom and fragrance, and he spent many hours in his fields and among his herds. But it was too late to arrest the progress of his maladies. The years of professional labor and business anxiety had too much taxed his vital force. The bow was unbent, but had lost its elasticity. His final release from all earthy care and struggle was on September 15, 1885.

No citizen of Minneapolis was ever more deplored. Not alone professional brethren, associates in business, companions in social life, but all classes and ranks of people joined in lamenting his demise. They felt a personal loss; that a friend had departed.

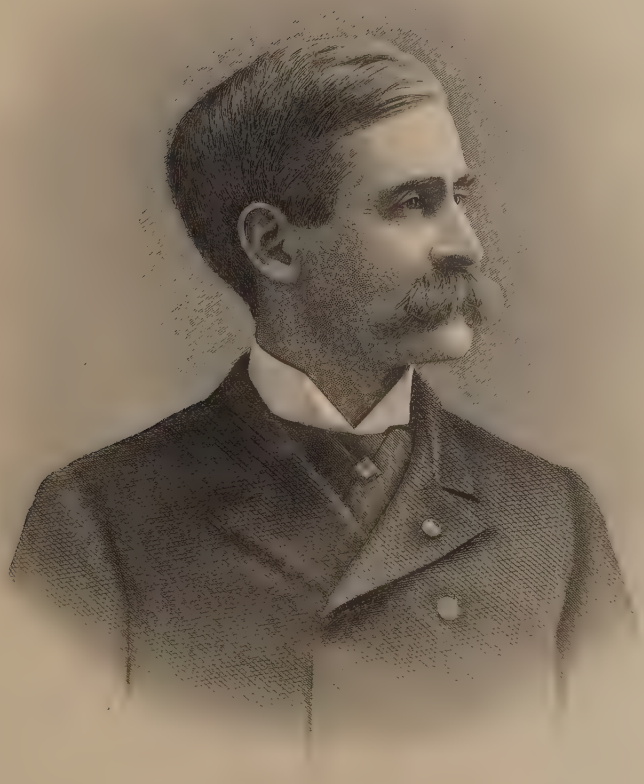
Though cut short at its meridian, his life was a memorable one. He had brilliant qualities, which made him an inspiration in social life. He was the soul of honor in his dealings with others, though acute and prudent. He was devout in spiritual life, dominated by thoroughly religious conviction, but without sanctimoniousness or bigotry. He was acquisitive, but generous, and charitable without ostentation. He was ambitious, but mounted only through manly and honorable paths. He was public spirited and patriotic. He was kind and loving in domestic life. The tall shaft at Lakewood which rises over his resting place but signalizes the commanding eminence which he held in life among the active and restless citizens of Minneapolis.

*Eugene M. Wilson. At the age of twenty-four years, or in the fall of 1857, Eugene M. Wilson cast his fortunes with those of the people of the comparatively new village of Minneapolis. From that time until the day of his death he ranked as one of the most notably influential citizens of this community.

Mr. Wilson sprang from Scotch-Irish stock, the same blood that gave Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun to American statecraft. His father was Edgar C. Wilson, prominent in Virginia politics, and his grandfather, Thomas Wilson. Both father and grandfather were members of Congress from Virginia, the father serving in the National house from 1833 to 1835, and his grandfather from 1811 to 1813. His ancestry on both the maternal and paternal side were patriots and soldiers during the Revolutionary struggle, and also during the war of 1812.

Mr. Wilson was born in Morgantown, Va., Dec. 25, 1833, and began his education at home and in the schools of his native village. Before he was fifteen years of age he entered Jefferson College, graduating from that institution at the early age of eighteen. After completing his academic studies he entered his father's law office as a student, and at the

*Written by Frank J. Mead.



Eugene M. Wilson

age of twenty-one was admitted to the practice. In the year 1856 he left Virginia and came to Minnesota, first settling in the practice of law at Winona, where he formed a partnership with William Mitchell, afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court, the firm name being Wilson & Mitchell. Here he soon demonstrated his ability as a lawyer in legal contests with such shining lights of the bar as William Windom, afterwards member of Congress, United States Senator, and twice Secretary of the Treasury; D. S. Norton, afterward United States Senator; Thomas Wilson, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Charles Berry, afterward Attorney General.

In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Mr. Wilson to the office of United States District Attorney, a position he filled with marked credit and ability until the admission of the State into the Union in 1858. On receiving his commission as District Attorney he removed from Winona to Minneapolis, thereafter finding his home in this city for the remainder of his life.

After the admission of the State into the Union Mr. Wilson continued the practice of his profession in this city. In 1861 he formed a law partnership with W. W. McNair, a gentleman who later became his brother-in-law. In 1862 he entered the military service of the nation, being commissioned captain of Company "A" of the First Minnesota Regiment of Cavalry, or the "Mounted Rangers," as it was locally known. In this position he served for one year, being mustered out at the close of his term of service. His military experience did not extend to the battlefields of the South, as the organization to which he belonged was retained in the State for service on the frontier against the Indians. On entering again into civil life he resumed the practice of his profession, taking position in the ranks thereof among the foremost lawyers of the Northwest.

On the 6th day of September, 1865, Mr. Wilson was married to Elizabeth Kimball, only daughter of Col. William M. Kimball, of St. Anthony (East Minneapolis). There were born of this union five children, three daughters still surviving.

In 1868, after one of the most heated campaigns ever known in the political history of the State, Mr. Wilson was elected on the Democratic ticket to a seat in the Forty-first Congress from the Third Congressional District. The district was overwhelmingly Republican, and had been represented by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. During the campaign of that year occurred the historical split in the Republican party; Mr. Donnelly receiving a nomination from one faction and Hon. C. C. Andrews that of the other. Mr. Wilson was the unanimous choice of the Democratic convention, and was elected, receiving 13,506 votes to 11,229 for Mr. Donnelly and 8,595 for Mr. Andrews. His service in Congress was of the most useful and brilliant character, notwithstanding the fact that his party was everywhere in the minority. Mr. Wilson was especially fitted, both by inherent qualities and education, for success in public life. He was of the most genial temperament, and without effort could draw men to him. Possessed of a handsome and magnetic personality and fine social qualities, he was wherever known a universal favorite. Only to the fact that his party was hopelessly in the minority in the district represented by him is to be attributed his retirement in 1870. To his honor be it said that he returned to his profession, after a two years term in Congress, poorer than he left it.

It was during his term in Congress that the Northern Pacific railway land

grant was secured. Mr. Wilson was member of both the Pacific Railroad and Public Lands committees of the House, and was thus in a position to wield a most potent influence on the fortunes of the struggling corporation. At the time of Mr. Wilson's advent on the floor of Congress it was regarded as a matter of most vital importance to the State that the Northern Pacific railroad should be chartered and endowed. Both on the floor and in committee, by public speech and tireless industry he strove to compass this great work, and was successful. To his eternal honor be it said, that in the midst of the most unblushing corruption Mr. Wilson kept his hands and his conscience clear, and that his most malignant political enemy (he never had a personal one) never dared to hint that he had supported any public measure from unworthy motives. During his congressional career he also secured the passage of a bill granting lands to the University of Minnesota; advocated the policy (since then adopted as the settled policy of the government) of allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; championed liberal appropriations for the advancement of agricultural interests, and gave cheerfully of his time and energies for the passage of every just bill before Congress.

Returning to Minneapolis after the close of his congressional term, he formed a partnership with James W. Lawrence, a business connection which remained unbroken down to the day of his death. The firm of which he was the senior member at once took a leading position at the bar of the county and state, and there were few important cases tried in Minneapolis during the ensuing twenty years with which the firm of Wilson & Lawrence was not in some way connected. Mr. Wilson was the leading counsel of Col. W. S. King in the famous King-Remington suit, which involved real estate in Minneapolis valued at over $2,000,000. He prepared the case for trial, personally drew all the papers during its trial and the briefs in appeal, and finally fought it to a successful issue for his client—the most noted case and involving larger interests than any ever before brought before the courts of the Northwest.

In 1872 the two cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were united under one municipal government, and notwithstanding the fact that the city was at that time Republican by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Wilson was elected the first mayor of the new city. Of his career as the chief executive officer of this large and growing city, it is scarcely necessary to give more than a passing word. Here, as everywhere, his course was guided and marked by the strictest integrity and the most tireless energy in the upbuilding of the public interest. Again in 1874 he was chosen mayor and served with honor and credit for another term, refusing a re-nomination by his party equivalent to an election. In 1878 and again in 1890 he was elected State Senator and served the people of Hennepin County faithfully in the State Legislature. On the establishment of the park system for the city Mr. Wilson was appointed a member of the Park Board—his last public position, and one he held until his death. The last ten years of his life were devoted to the active discharge of the duties of his profession and to social and domestic enjoyment. Possessed of a beautiful home and abundant wealth, surrounded by a most charming family, he was the centre of a most select circle of friends who were always welcome to the hospitalities of his fireside. He continued in the discharge of the duties of his profession until the early winter of 1889, when his health began to fail. His condition was not

considered at all dangerous, but his physician advised a cessation of work and the enjoyment of a period of perfect rest. Accompanied by his wife and daughters and by Hon. Thomas Wilson and wife, of Winona, he sailed for Nassau, New Providence, in the Bahamas, hoping that the genial climate of that locality would restore him to health and vigor. But such was not to be. Afflicted by no particular disease, it seemed that the vital forces were simply worn out. He died at Nassau on the 10th day of April, 1890. Almost, if not quite, his last labor was one of love, in preparing a history of the Mounted Rangers, for publication in the military history of the State.

Mr. Wilson was a man of unimpeachable integrity, perfectly honest in every motive, the last person to suspect a wrong in others, and this unswerving confidence in mankind was returned to him by all classes in a marked degree. Springing from old and distinguished colonial stock, he was the most democratic of men. His best friends, and those whose loyalty never failed him, were the working classes—the men and women of the city who toiled with their hands. To these he was guide, philosopher, counsellor and friend, and to their interests and for their advancement he gave without money and without price the best days of his manly and useful life. His friends of every station in life did not fully appreciate the value of this man until death had removed him. In the midst of the daily struggle for wealth and social position his perfect self-poise, entire unselfishness and inherent sense of all that was gentle, quietly courageous and manly, were overlooked. To speak of the public services rendered and high positions held by a man like Eugene M. Wilson, seems only a mockery to those who were acquainted with the man, and could measure the strength of the quiet, unseen forces which made every hour of his sincere and ingenuous life a benediction to his fellows. Of no one in all the range of the writer's acquaintance could the words applied to Bayard—"Sans peuer et sans reproche"—"without fear and without reproach," be more honestly and truthfully applied. In the midst of corruption he was incorruptible; surrounded by selfishness and greed he was forever generous, liberal, magnanimous.

In 1888 he was duly nominated by the Democratic party as their Gubernatorial leader. There were three candidates, receiving the following vote: Merriam, 134,355; Wilson, 110,251; Harrison, 17,026.

Mr. Wilson would probably under no accident of environment have been recorded a great statesman. His undoubted ability was supplemented by industry and energy, while his fine social qualities gave assurance always of personal popularity. If his fortunes had been cast in a community controlled by the Democratic party, he would doubtless have spent the major portion of his life in public employment, and he would doubtless have been more widely known. But, after all, the chief strength and charm of Mr. Wilson was found rather in his heart than his head. His intellectual qualities, though strong and pronounced, were not of that overshadowing character which constitute a Cromwell or force to the front a Webster or Lincoln.

His influence on Minneapolis and its development was great and lasting—and always beneficent. The force of his good works will persist when his monument is dust and his name forgotten. His chief element of strength was found in that mightiest bulwark against wrong everywhere—a high and beneficent character. Other men might stoop

to do unclean or unworthy things, but what Eugene Wilson did was always in accord with his conception of the strictest principles of entire justice and the most perfect rectitude. He never for one moment laid aside the safeguard of right thought; and so when temptations came to him he was armed against vice. His life bore constant testimony to his birth and breeding. Behind him was an ancestry—not overwhelmingly great or exalted, perhaps, but one that had always consisted of men of high sense of honor. The shades of his ancestors were never stained by any act of his.

Probably no man that ever was called away from his place by death was more universally missed and mourned than Mr. Wilson. The numerous testimonials offered by his fellow citizens at the shrine of his grave all bear witness to the exalted esteem of his fellow citizens. All classes and conditions of men and women joined to do honor to the perfect citizen, the constant friend, the tireless advocate, the honest man.

James Wetherby Lawrence. Mr. Lawrence came of a line of lawyers, and occupies a position at the bar which does no discredit to his distinguished predecessors. His grandfather, James R. Lawrence, was a lawyer, and United States Attorney General of the district of New York. He was of an old Connecticut family. His father, James R. Lawrence, Jr., came to Minneapolis in 1856, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hennepin County the following year, and was a partner of William Lochren, one of the present judges of the District Court. He removed to Chicago in 1860, and at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the military service of the government and died while in the service. Colonel Stevens, who knew him well, in his "Personal Recollections" says of him, "He was one of the most eloquent speakers that ever addressed a Minnesota audience. With his great talent and popularity, had his life been spared, he would unquestionably long ere this have occupied the highest trusts in the gift of the people." The name Wetherby is the family name of his mother. It was a prominent family in central New York.

James W. Lawrence was born in Syracuse, New York, August 9, 1846; he was therefore ten years old when his family first became residents of Minneapolis. He returned to New York for his education, and having prepared for college in the public schools of Syracuse, entered Hamilton College, from which he graduated at the early age of twenty-one. During his college life he had for roommate Frank Rice, now serving for the second time as Secretary of State of New York. He studied law in New York City with Sheldon & Brown, of that city, and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1869. The death of his father had left him without means. A part of the expenses of his education were earned, and a part were defrayed from a loan which was paid off with his first professional earnings.

Returning to Minneapolis he formed a law partnership with Eugene M. Wilson, which continued until the death of Mr. Wilson. The firm had a large and profitable practice. The senior was for many years the leader at the bar, as he was president of the Bar Association. He was an active politician of the Democratic party, serving for a term in Congress, and also in the State Senate, and having been the candidate of his party for Governor of the State. These interruptions threw upon the junior partner a large responsibility, which he carried with ability and efficiency. The firm was connected with much of the most

James W. Lawrence

Judson N. Cross

important litigation which has been contested before the local courts, notably the King-Remington case, in which their clients recovered property of the value of nearly two million dollars, and his attorneys received the largest fee ever paid in the county, and probably in the state.

Mr. Lawrence served as County Attorney of Hennepin County from 1872 to 1876, a position occupied by his father fifteen years before. A number of convictions for capital offenses attest his efficiency as prosecuting attorney.

The confidence reposed in his partner by Mr. Wilson extended beyond the scope of professional association. When Mr. Wilson was a candidate for governor Mr. Lawrence was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and had charge of the canvass. The result, though disastrous to the Democratic candidates, was creditable to the management, which was vigorous and efficient. Mr. Lawrence still serves upon the State Central Committee and is a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Lawrence is of a cheerful and social disposition, and attracts and holds hosts of friends. As a lawyer he is well read, industrious and persistent. He makes little pretense of oratory, but has a faculty of perspicuous statement and clever analysis, which is quite as persuasive before court and jury. The large measure of success which has attended his law practice, both before and since the death of his partner, is the best proof of his ability.

Mr. Lawrence married in 1873 Miss Mary A., daughter of the late Jacob K. Sidle, long president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis. They have always occupied a leading social position. They have a family of four boys, the eldest now seventeen and the youngest nine.

JUDSON NEWELL CROSS. Heredity is a prime factor in human life. To be well born may not be to be born in wealth and reared in ease and luxury. Neither is it to come into life in abject poverty, amid squalor and want. The conditions of good birth are rather found in that medium condition, where neither wealth tempts to dissipation, nor poverty drives to despair, where necessity spurs to exertion, and the want of many things inculcates economy. It is often found on a secluded farm, or in a rural village, where nature instills her gentle lessons, and the mind is free from the excitements which drive to premature development. It is most compatible with a parentage exempted from the fierce competitions of commerce, and free from the mad strifes of forensic and political life, yet regular in its methods and laborious in its habits. Above all, where high education stimulates the mind, and moral example and instruction softens and cultivates the heart, where the domestic virtues are in active exercise, and the home is an abiding place of love and sweet charity.

Such an ideal nursery of childhood is often found in the home of a rural clergyman. Better is the blessing of a patriarch then the inheritance of the rich, and a richer endowment, the nurture of a Christian home than social rank.

Judson N. Cross came into the world amid such favorable conditions, coming from Puritan and Pilgrim ancestors. His father, Rev. Gorham Cross was a Congregational minister in the rural villege of Richville, St. Lawrence County, New York. Judson was born on the 16th day of January, 1838, at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, N. Y. In his boyhood he enjoyed the careful training of the home—his mother, Sophia Cross, possessing every Christian virtue—and the best advantages of the local schools. At the age of seventeen he went to Oberlin, Ohio,

for the purpose of taking the advantages which that quiet collegiate town afforded to the ambitious student who was constrained to practice the strictest economy in expenditure. It was a college started and conducted by men of decided evangelical faith, and in its early history had a reputation for radical views, which were then not widely popular. Its success has been almost phenominal. Its graduates have been among the foremost champions of liberty and Christianity in the land. Here six years were passed, in preparation for college, and in the college, with intervals of teaching in the common schools of Ohio.

Before the time for graduation had arrived the tocsin of war sounded through the land, and invaded the quiet precincts of the college. It was an appeal which had especial force at Oberlin, where abolitionism had been a fundadamental faith, and colored students were received on equal terms with white. The college classes were depleted and the student community almost broken up. A military company was organized among the undergraduates in the latter part of April, 1861, and young Cross was chosen its First Lieutenant. The student company (C. Co. 7th Ohio Infantry) was mustered into service and sent to West Virginia where it was soon in an active campaign, under General McClellan. At the battle of Cross Lanes Aug. 26, 1861, Lieutenant Cross was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was re-captured by Major, afterwards President R. B. Hayes, who was on the staff of General Rosecranes within a month, at the battle of Carnifa Ferry, and in November of the same year he was promoted to the captaincy of Co. K. of the same regiment from Cleveland, Ohio. A pleasant incident which grew out of this capture illustrates how cordially the animosities of the war have softened into the brotherhood of a common citizenship. Lieutenant Cross' wounds were dressed by Dr. S. C. Gleaves, of Wytheville, Va., at the time serving as surgeon general of the Confederate forces in West Virginia. He took from his pocket a silk handkerchief and used it in the dressing. This Lieutenant Cross preserved; and after peace was established returned it to the family of the surgeon, who received it with the warmest sentiments of gratification.

Capt. Cross served during the war as Adjutant General of the military district of Indiana, and during the last year was upon the staff of the military governor of Washington; his last service being mustering for pay the 18,000 returned prisoners from Andersonville.

During the last year of the war Captain Cross suggested to General Grant, in a letter, the destruction of the forts around Pittsburg and Richmond, by dropping powder and nitroglycerine on them from balloons, a principle of warfare which is likely to be tried during the next war in Europe.

His graduation was not in letters but in arms. He did not return to college, but entered Columbia College Law School in New York City, and graduated in law at the Albany, N. Y., Law School in 1866, having been married Sept. 11th, 1862, to Miss Clara Steele Norton, a graduate of Oberlin College, by whom he has had five children. In 1866 Captain Cross went to Lyons, Iowa, to practice his profession. Here he had fair success at the bar, and gained such confidence of the community that he was elected mayor of the city five years after taking up his residence there.

He removed to Minneapolis in 1875 and formed a law partnership with Col. H. G. Hicks, now one of the judges of the District Court, who had been his

classmate at Oberlin. The firm attracted a goodly number of clients, and enjoyed a large and profitable practice. After some years Frank H. Carleton was admitted a partner, and in 1889 his son, Norton M. Cross, became a partner, and since then the firm has been Cross, Carleton & Cross. Captain Cross was chosen City Attorney in 1883, and filled the position for four years, including the mayoralty of Hon. Geo. A Pillsbury. During this time he represented the city in a very important litigation with several of the railroad companies, involving the duty of bridging the street crossings of the railroads. The cases were contested with great pertinacity by the companies, who were represented by the ablest members of the bar. The question at issue, which was novel as well as important, was argued in the Supreme Court by Capt. Cross in behalf of the city, who prepared and submitted a very elaborate brief, in which every case in the courts bearing upon the question at issue was cited, and carefully discriminated. The decision was in favor of the city, the contentions made by her attorney being fully sustained.

An equally important service was rendered the city in his official capacity, in devising and drawing up what has become known as the "Patrol Limits Ordinance." Beyond the scope of the advocate, it called out a high quality of constructive statesmanship. In its working it has proved a valuable protection to public morals and a strong preservative of men. Its leading and distinctive feature was the designation of a central portion of the city, actively patrolled by the police, within which licenses for the retail of liquors might be granted, while excluding them from all other parts of the city. Under the administration of a conservative city government, this ordinance, while allowing saloons to be maintained in the business part of the city, has rigidly excluded them from the residence portion. The legality of the ordinance was questioned, and it was hotly assailed in the courts by eminent counsel, but its author had the satisfaction of having it fully sustained by the court of last resort.

As an advocate Capt. Cross makes no claim of being an orator, but as a lawyer he has a sound judgment, a discriminating mind, great tenacity of purpose and indefatigable industry. These qualities have given him success at the bar; while his kindly nature, social grace and personal interest in all good objects, have given the esteem of all who know him. He has been more than a professional toiler. Much of his life has been given to political, social and literary labor.

In 1879, in the Minneapolis editorials of the Pioneer Press, which he wrote for Col. King while he ran his great Interstate fair, he proposed, and developed a general Northwestern sentiment for, a railroad from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the East, north of Lake Michigan, to free us from Chicago's grip on our commerce, maintained by her system of railroads south and west of these cities, first likened by Capt. Cross to the arms of a "Devil fish," in their power on our trade and traffic.

Mr. Cross was appointed by the Legislature, in 1883, a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, and it was on his motion the first action was taken for the boulevards around our beautiful lakes, as well as for establishing Powder Horn Park by the board.

During much of the past year he has been in various countries in Europe, under appointment by the President of the United States, as member of a commission to investigate the subject of emigra-

tion. The report of the committee has been made to the government, but has not yet been published. From intimations which have been given out, it is thought to be a valuable addition to our knowledge of the varied aspects of the intricate subject.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough-hew them how we will."

WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS. The career of Mr. Eustis is a conspicious illustration of this aphorism. The son of a mechanic, reared in limited circumstances and destined by his father for a mechanical trade. A severe affliction which brought great suffering for many years and resulted in a permanent lameness, barred him from following a trade and turned his thoughts to obtain an education, and ultimately placed him in the ranks of successful lawyers.

He is a native of the state of New York. born July 17, 1845, at the little village of Oxbow, near the boundry line separating Jefferson from St. Lawrence County. His father, Tobias Eustis, was born at Truro in Cornwall, England, and emigrated to America while a young man, and learned and followed the trade of wheelwright. His ancestors were sturdy miners of Cornwall. His mother was Mary Markwick, also of English descent. William Henry was the second born of a family of eleven children. The boy was a robust scion of laborious and healthy parents, who had the ambition to make him a blacksmith. At an early age he assisted his father and picked up such jobs of work as the neighbors offered, chief of which was grinding bark in a village tannery. At the age of fifteen, while pursuing some daring diversion, an accident produced an affection of the hip, which laid him aside from outdoor life, and nearly cost him his life. For seven years he was a great sufferer, going about only with the aid of crutches. His recovery, deemed almost miraculous, was due to a naturally strong constitution, a resolute will, and careful treatment, which his own study and thought taught him to apply to himself. Having attended, during a few of the winter months, a district school, he found his way to Governeur, St. Lawrence County, where he entered a seminary. His parents thought at this time that he might be able to follow shoemaking, or possibly become a harnessmaker, but he had other aspirations. He applied himself to learn book-keeping and telegraphy, while beginning studies preparatory to a more complete literary education. Besides his physical infirmity, he was without means, and could only hope to pursue a higher education through his own earnings. He left the seminary, and for several winters taught a common school. Among other studies he took up physiology, and carefully applied the science to his own treatment.

He now obtained a situation in the seminary to teach book-keeping and telegraphy, and with some practice in soliciting for life insurance, earned enough money to pay his way at the seminary, and through a preparation for college. In 1871 he entered the Sophomore class of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and keeping up with the class which he entered, while absenting himself winters to teach school, and recruit his finances, graduated with the class in which he entered college in 1873. He went immediately to New York and enttered the Columbia Law School, at which he graduated in the spring of 1874, having done the work of two years in one. He was now master of a profession, but without practice, and in debt $1,000. He, therefore, as the best expedient that offered took a position as teacher in one of the grammar schools

Wm. F. Eustis

of New York City. Having been brought up in the school of privation, he had learned the lesson of economy, so that he was able at the close of the year to pay off the debt incurred in obtaining his education, and had money enough to buy a railroad ticket to Saratoga Springs, a new suit of clothes, and a surplus of fifteen dollars, with which to commence the professional work of his life.

Now occurred one of those circumstances which devout men are wont to call providences, but others accidents, upon which the course of a life sometimes turns. While at Saratoga Springs in attendance upon a college regatta, at which a younger brother held the captaincy of the Wesleyan University crew, he made the acquaintance of John R. Putnam, a practicing lawyer of that place, who was deeply interested in the boat races. Mindful of his new acquaintance, Mr. Putnam wrote him at New York, offering a partnership in his law practice, which was accepted, and he soon was installed in the office at Saratoga, with plenty of work to keep him busy. This was in 1875. He remained at Saratoga and with Judge Putnam for six years. These were busy years. The practice of the office was large and lucrative.

The competition at the bar was such as to stimulate the best powers of the practitioners. The eloquent Henry Smith, the acute Esek Cowen, and the erudite William A. Beach, were in active practice and often met at the Saratoga bar.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Eustis was at Washington at the inauguration of President Garfield, and soon sailed for Europe, intending to spend two years in travel and rest. The assassination of the President made such an impression upon him that he cut short his trip, and returned to America. It may not be easy to explain the psycological connection in the events. Mr. Eustis was an ardent Republican, and had been enthusiastically engaged in the campaign which gave New York to the Republicans, and placed Garfield in the presidential chair. We know that the assassination shocked the country, and awoke strong solicitude as to our political destiny. We may not wonder that a patriotic American, in a foreign land, should become heart sick.

The keen perception of a successful lawyer had not failed to discern the signs that political supremacy in the nation was fast tending westward. He decided to follow the star of destiny, and set out for the West. After visiting Kansas City, St. Louis, Dubuque, and other ambitious western cities, he came to Minneapolis early in October and was favorably impressed with its appearance. Returning to Chicago he ordered his baggage checked for the place which has since been his home, and the scene of his great professional and financial success. He arrived on the 23d of October, 1881, and at once entered an office with an old acquaintance, Dr. Camp; was admitted to the bar of the state and commenced the practice of the law. With the exception of two years he has had no professional associate. His legal practice has been fair. He brought with him the savings of his earlier years, which constituted a fair capital. By judicious investments he was gradually drawn into business enterprises, which soon occupied much of his time, and yielded large financial results. He built the block on Sixth street and Hennepin avenue, which became headquarters of the Union League. The fine brick office building opposite the Chamber of Commerce—the Corn Exchange—was erected in 1885, and now a more stately office building is going up under his direction upon another corner in the same locality,

to be the Flour Exchange. He was a director and member of the building committee of the Masonic Temple Company, which has erected upon Hennepin avenue one of the stateliest structures in the city.

Mr. Eustis was one of the original corporators of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway, and was upon its Board of Directors. He was also largely interested in the Land and Town Site Company, organized in connection with that great enterprise. He was also one of the originators of the North American Telegraph Company, and was a director and secretary of the company. This Minneapolis enterprise, having telegraphic connections from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, is one which the great Western Union Telegraph Company has been unable to absorb or crush, and gives to the commercial world a recourse from an otherwise overwhelming monopoly.

The physical infirmities of his early life have given place to a condition of robust health. He is a fine example of bodily perfection. His manners are cordial, his temper enthusiastic, and his bearing almost courtly. His conversation is most entertaining, sparkling with humor, apt illustration, and solid learning. He has an artistic taste, and a manner of expression enriched with grace imbibed by familiarity with the treasures of literature.

No one of our public spirited citizens has entered with greater resolution, into projects for building up the city, than he. When discredit was attempted to be cast upon the accuracy of our census enumeration in 1890 by a rival city, his spirit was aroused; and although the charges urged with persistency, brought a recount in both cities, Minneapolis preserved in the final result her relative supremacy.

Mr. Eustis is an ardent Republican politician, though never an applicant for office. He believes in republicanism with all that the name implies. He has been a most enthusiastic admirer of Mr. James G. Blaine, and it would have been the greatest joy of his life to see him occupy the presidential chair. At this writing it seems conceded that he will be chosen to represent his party in the approaching Republican convention, to be held in Minneapolis in June, 1892.

A cordial and conscientious biographer must notice in this imperfect sketch of one of our leading citizens, the chief defect which his life has as yet disclosed. He has arrived at mature age and has never married.

EDWARD MORRILL JOHNSON. Mr. Johnson was born in Fisherville, Merrimack County, N. H., on the 24th day of November, 1850. His parents brought him to St. Anthony when he was a child four years of age. He has, therefore, grown to maturity, and received the impressions which have formed his character, within sight of the Falls of St. Anthony. The child and the town have grown up together. The former to a vigorous manhood, a commanding intellect, and an influential position; and the latter to a position among the great cities of our country. In a community whose eldest born has not yet passed middle life, it is especially gratifiying to find among its formost citizens those who have been reared upon the spot.

The parents of Mr. Johnson settled in St. Anthony in the spring of 1854. His father, Luther G. Johnson, is well known to all the pioneers as a manufacturer and merchant. His place of business was on Main street. He was a member of the firm of Kimball, Johnson & Co. and of L. G. Johnson & Co. The Johnsons were an old New England family of English origin, while the Morrills, who

were the maternal branch of the family, were of Welch decent. Mr. Johnson's grandfathers upon both paternal and maternal side occupied positions of trust and responsibility in New Hampshire.

The boy was sent to the pioneer school, then occupying a small frame building in St. Anthony, on what is now known as University avenue, between Second and Third avenues southeast. Passing through this he entered the first High School, established at the Falls about 1863. The school year, 1866 and 1867 was spent at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. In the fall of the year 1867 the State University was re-opened, and Mr. Johnson continued his academical training there for a period of four years, but ceased to attend regularly before any class was graduated. After leaving the university he spent much of his time until 1873 in his father's store obtaining a practical business education. In the fall of 1871 he passed some time in travel in the South. In January, 1873, Mr. Johnson went to Europe where he lived nearly three years. Several months of this time were spent in travel, but most of it was devoted to study at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. During his residence in Germany he acquired an accurate knowledge of the German language, and also studied French. At the universities mentioned he attended lectures on International Law by Professor Bluntschli; on Roman law by Professors Windschei and Bruns; on Literature by Fischer; on Modern History and Politics by Professor Treitschki; on Political Economy by Wagner; on English Law by Gneist; on German Law by Brunner; on Modert Art by Herbert Grimm, and on Grecian Art by Curtius.

Returning to Minneapolis about Christmas, 1875, he entered the law office of Shaw & Levi, studying and doing clerical work the greater part of a year, after which he entered the Law School of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which institution he graduated with the law class of 1877. Soon afterwards he opened a law office in Minneapolis in partnership with Mr. E. C. Chatfield. This partnership being dissolved, he continued the practice alone for the next six years. January, 1, 1882, Mr. Claude B. Leonard united in partnership with Mr. Johnson. The partnership thus formed still continues, though Mr. Alex. McCune has recently been added to the firm. Mr. Johnson's legal practice has been more that of counsel than advocate. He has been almost constantly connected with corporations, both municipal and financial, and to the laws governing and effecting such bodies, and to the law of real property he has especially directed his attention.

Mr. Johnson's professional life has been largely connected with official trusts, and in this his skill has admirably supplemented the integrity which he brought to these positions. His connection with the Board of Education as its clerk and attorney for ten years led to an intimate acquaintance with the many intricate but important questions involved in the administration of that branch of the city government. His connection as attorney with the largest savings bank in the city, a relationship which begun in 1883, and still continued, gave the occasion for, and the ability necessary to, a careful investigation of titles and a thorough knowledge of investments. As a member of the City Council he gave to the duties of alderman the same careful consideration and legal scrutiny that he accorded his other affairs. He was elected to this body in 1883 from the populous and wealthy Second Ward, in which he had grown from boyhood, and represented it continuously un-

til his resignation in 1890. During that period he was for two years President of the Council and served upon its most important committees. His professional opinions and advice were as much relied upon by his colleagues as were those of the official attorney. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that during this important period in the history of the city's growth, the views of Mr. Johnson were controlling in the city government.

The valuable concession secured from the Street Railway Company in giving transfers so that a continuous trip can be made from one extremity of the system to its opposite, for a single fare, was secured by his firmness and tact. So, too, the replacement of the narrow suspension bridge, by the broad and solid steel arch bridge, was due to his efforts.

As a member of the standing committee on Public Grounds and Buildings of the City Council, he became *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and gave intelligent and interested attention to the important work of that department.

One of the most valuable acts of the city's legislation passed in recent years, the Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund, originated with Mr. Johnson, and was passed by means of his untiring labors. By the operation of this act the city was enabled to beautify and improve its streets, and yet allow the burden upon the property owners to be divided into five equal annual portions. Since its adoption here the same principle has been incorporated in the laws of some of our surrounding states—the result of its successful operation here, and an especially gratifying compliment to Mr. Johnson.

The Public Library is probably the most valuable fruit of his public labors. If he did not originate the idea, he at least was chiefly instrumental in giving it organic life. He drew the act establishing the library, and made the intricate arrangement under which the Athenæum was incorporated with the library, and its large and growing trust fund was preserved for the perpetual increase of the books of the library. Having secured the passage of the library act, he was named as one of the directors of the Library Board, and was one of the most efficient of the board in planning the building, in carefully watching over the work of its construction, and in launching the library on its prosperous and beneficient career.

A kindred institution, the Society of Fine Arts, has also shared in his enthusiastic labor, he being not only an active member, but also one of the directors.

Not the least of the responsibilities laid upon Mr. Johnson, in behalf of the public interests, has been that of one of the commissioners for building the new Court House and City Hall. He was appointed upon the board in 1887, and is at the present time its vice-president and chairman of the financial committee. As the position, like most of the others which he has held, is without salary or other pecuniary consideration, the time and labor devoted to the public interests are raised above sordid motives to the level of patriotic service.

Although thus deeply engrossed in law business and public affairs, Mr. Johnson has found time for other matters of private nature and public importance.

He is a director in the Business Men's Union and through his efforts have been established two of the prosperous manufacturing enterprises of Minneapolis, The Northwestern Casket Co. and The Minneapolis Office & School Furnishing Co., in both of which he is a large stockholder and president of the Board of Directors of each company.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1880, Miss

R. C. Benton,

Effie S. Richards, daughter of Dr. W. O. Richards, of Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Johnson's home is on Fourth street, at the corner of Tenth avenue southeast, in the same part of the city in which his parents located in 1854. One instance, at least, that a prophet has honor in his own country, and in his own house.

Up to the present time the destinies of Minneapolis have been shaped by men, born and trained without her limits. Soon they must pass into the control of her own sons. The success and usefulness of this son of a pioneer, trained from childhood in her own primitive institutions, is a happy earnest for her future, when it shall be altogether in the hands of those to the "manner-born."

Reuben Clark Benton. Since his settlement in Minneapolis, in 1875, Col. Benton has been one of the most prominent figures at the bar. The solidity of his character, his attainments as a lawyer, and not least, his genial temper and courteous manner, have made him a leader of the bar. A practice of twenty years in his native state had already given him ripe experience and thorough acquaintance with all the varied features of his profession; while a boyhood passed upon a ragged farm had infused into a robust frame, the vigor which comes from an active life, and a few years of active and not inglorious military service, in early manhood, had steadied and matured his character.

To go no further back in his ascestry to seek the English origin of the family, tinged with Celtic blood, his great grandfather, Jacob Benton, was an officer in the Continental line from Connecticut. The family preserves as an heirloom, an autograph order given by Gen. George Washington to Captain Benton, detailing him for service upon the picket line at Valley Forge. His father bore the same name given to this, his eldest son. He had settled in Waterford, Caledonia County, Vermont, in early life, where he owned a farm. He was prominent in public affairs, holding many local offices as well as representing his town in the State Legislature, and in later life drifted into the practice of law. His mother was Almira Fletcher, allied with the prominent families of that name in Vermont, and connected with the Fletchers of Minneapolis.

R. C. Benton was born in Waterford, May 13, 1830, but removed with his father's family to Essex County, in the same state, when he was eleven years old. He had an early desire to receive a collegiate education, which was not seconded by his father, and he remained upon the paternal farm until his majority, in the meantime seeking a preparation for college as best he could, and devoting some time to reading law with an uncle, Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, N. H., and also with William Heywood, of Guildhall, Vt. Within ten days after reaching his majority, he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in the third term of the freshman year, where he completed the college course and graduated in 1854. Like most farmers' boys of the period, he had a debt for his education, which must be discharged before entering upon a profession, and he spent the following two years in teaching a grammar school in Lamoille County, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced practice the following year at Johnson, Lamoille County, Vt. After two years he removed to Hyde Park, in the same county, forming a partnership with John A. Child, of that place.

The growing law business of the young lawyers was interrupted by the clarion of war, which, resounding among the mountains, summoned the

sons of the Green Mountain boys of the Revolution, as it had their ancestors, to leave the plow in the furrow and the brief unread, and hasten to the defense of their country's flag. Mr. Benton joined a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain in the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Infantry, and then marched to the front. This regiment was actively engaged during the whole of the first peninsular campaign. At the battle of Savage Station he received a buckshot wound in the arm. A year later he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Eleventh Vermont Infantry, which afterwards became the First Vermont Artillery. After his promotion his command was stationed on the defenses of Washington. On the 13th of May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front, serving as three battalions of infantry, and joining Grant's army at Fredericksburg. It shared the dangers and glories of the flanking campaign carried on in the approach to Richmond. At the sharp action of Cold Harbor, Col. Benton was actively engaged, and during the exposures which followed that action, contracted a malarial fever, which obliged him to resign his command. Returning to Vermont, he found his partner had died, his law business had been broken up, and the expenses of a family left behind had dissipated his slender accumulations. While he was endeavoring to gather up the scattered threads of his affairs, he was summoned by the governor of his state to aid in repelling the raid organized by rebel refugees in Canada on St. Albans. After two months in this service, he again returned to his law.

In 1867 he removed to St. Albans and became associated with W. D. Wilson, and afterwards with A. P. Cross. There he was busily employed for seven years, and until his removal to the West. The practice extended into Franklin, Orleans and Lamoille Counties. It was of a general character, such as the country districts of New England furnished at that day—fuller of labor than profit, but giving a wide experience at nisi prius as well as in bank.

Mr. Benton had married in 1856, about the time of entering his professional life, Miss Sara Maria Leland, of Johnson, Vermont. Of four children born of the union, two had died in infancy and the health of two growing daughters was injuriously affected by the severe climate of that mountainous region. In the hope of benefiting the health of his family, he determined to move to a more inland region, and came to Minneapolis in 1875. The hope seemed to be realized for a time. The eldest daughter married Mr. R. M. Douglas, an accomplished young engineer, but in the winter and spring of 1882, both daughters succumbed to the malarial influences which so fatally prevailed at that period.

Col. Benton, on coming to Minneapolis, formed a law partnership with his younger brother, C. H. Benton, which continued until 1881.

In 1879 Col. Benton was appointed City Attorney of Minneapolis, holding the office until December, 1881, when he resigned. It was a period of rapid development in the city and the city attorneyship assumed peculiar importance. Many claims for damages for personal injuries were made against the city, but not a single judgment was obtained. The first controversy with a railroad company respecting the bridging of the tracks arose at this time, and was settled satisfactorily to the interests of the city. Upon his resignation, Col. Benton was appointed local attorney of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, upon an annual salary, but with liberty to engage in other practice. Upon

W. H. Harris

the merging of that company in the Great Northern Railway Corporation, his employment was continued, and still exists. The labors of the position are varied and onerous, and have withdrawn him in a great measure from general practice. During the whole of this time the crossings controversy has been in progress, and has occupied the attention of the District and Supreme Courts of the state, and has been taken by appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Early in the controversy the Manitoba Company, under the judicious advice of their local attorney, came to a substantial agreement with the authorities of the city; but the interests and obstructions of other companies prevented a settlement until recently. The whole matter, so far as the West side is concerned, is now satisfactorily arranged, and the improvements so long delayed are in progress. The question as to the East Side crossings is still open, but negotiations for an adjustment are in satisfactory progress.

Col. Benton, representing in the chief city on its line, one of the great railroad corporations of the Northwest, has been called upon to investigate a vast number of claims for injuries to persons and property. His services have been more than professional. In a quasi judicial character, he has brought about settlements in most cases. When he has been convinced that a claim is fraudulent or unjust, he has brought all the resources of legal knowledge and professional skill to resist it; so that few adverse verdicts have been rendered against his company. Suave and genial in his bearing, he is dignified at the bar, but uncompromising and persistant in maintaining his position. No department of legal practice requires so close discrimination as that pertaining to railroad litigation. The railroad attorney is often called on to argue before the Court the nice application of legal principles, and almost always faces a jury sympathizing with his opponant. Col. Benton, by his candor, dignity, and learning, has been able to retain the confidence of the Bench, while his diplomatic skill has not seldom won verdicts from reluctant juries.

But it is not alone as a lawyer that he has been distinguished. Colonel Benton has always, since he became identified with Minneapolis, been one of her most public spirited citizens. He has served upon the Board of Trade, and in various representative and consultative capacities. He is a pleasant and persuasive public speaker, and is ever ready to aid all movements for the good of the community, or in aid of the unfortunate. He has a pleasant home at No. 1815 Hawthorn Avenue, where are enjoyed the quiet but refined associations of do domestic and social life.

William Henry Norris. The family from which Mr. Norris comes has been settled in northern New England since about 1690. James Norris, the original American ancestor, was an emigrant from Ireland. They have been tillers of the soil, and indulge a just pride in an industrious, honorable and patriotic ancestry. The father of William H. Norris gave to his eldest son his own name. In youth learning a mechanical trade and receiving but a limited education, he was converted in a revival in the Methodist church, and thenceforth gave himself to the service of that church. At first becoming a circuit preacher, he was afterwards a missionary to the Spanish American countries, a city pastor and presiding elder. He was a man of strong character, of great devotion and rare success in the ministry. In an obituary notice he is characterized as "a devout man, one that feared God with all his

heart, and gave alms to the people, and prayed to God always." His wife was Sarah Mahan, of Portland, Maine.

William H. Norris, Jr., was the eldest of three children and was born at Hallowell, Maine, July 24, 1832. In infancy and youth he shared the lot of the family of an itinerant minister, living for periods of two years or more in Brooklyn, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, South America. At the capital of the Argentine Confederation he spent five years, returning thence to Brooklyn when he was fifteen years of age. His early education was entirely received in the family, both father and mother giving careful attention to his introduction into letters. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Dwight High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he prepared to enter college. In 1850 he was matriculated in Yale College, graduating after a full term of four years. He carried off the highest honor, being the valedictorian of his class—a class numbering among other good scholars, S. C. Gale, of this city. After leaving college he spent a year in teaching at Marmaroneck, N. Y., while deliberating upon the choice of a profession. His inclinations favoring the law, he entered the law school of Harvard College, and after a year in that seat of learning, came west and located in Green Bay, Wis. Here he entered the law office of James H. Howe, now the general counsel of the Omaha Railroad Co., and after another year of study was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, in 1857, but remained associated with Mr. Howe until 1862, when the association was broken up by his partner entering the military service of the government. For the next ten years he carried on law practice at Green Bay alone, when he became associated with Thomas B. Chynowoth for six years, and afterwards for a short time with E. H. Ellis, late Circuit judge. Twenty-three years were passed in practicing law at Green Bay. During twelve years of this time Mr. Norris was the local attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and for six years he was attorney of the Green Bay & Minnesota R. R. Co., now the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company. These employments led him into making a specialty of railroad law. Other retainers made him familiar with the collateral branches of the law of corporations. This practice, with a goodly number of foreclosures and collections, made the years full of labor and experience. Removing to Minneapolis in 1880, Mr. Norris opened a law office for general practice, but after a year and a half he was selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, as its state solicitor—a salaried office, which debarred him from receiving other professional retainers. Since that appointment he has appeared in State and Federal courts, wherever in the Northwest the interests of the Milwaukee road were in litigation. He is an expert in railroad law. In the trial of claims of damages for personal injuries, he has been unusually successful, probably because meritorious cases have been settled before coming into court, and only the doubtful or unfounded claims resisted. In several cases his company was advised to resist an act of the Legislature as unconstitutional, and the point was in each case ruled in its favor by the courts. The general public greatly errs when it regards brilliancy and dash as the highest qualifications of the lawyer. However, it may be in those rare cases where misfortune or abuse furnish occasion to appeal to the sympathies of jurors, it is the sound judgment, the acute discrimination and the breadth and accuracy of learning that win success. Mr. Norris

has no claim to be classed with the rhetoricians of the legal profession. He is naturally reticent in speech, but when his interest is aroused, is apt in illustration and copious in expression. He knows the law, and knows it thoroughly. He has the faculty of nice discrimination, and is tenacious of his opinion when it is once deliberately formed. His legal arguments are compact, discriminating and logical. The court listens attentively to his argument and weighs it carefully, and is led by an irresistible chain of sound reasoning to his conclusion. His success is not founded upon an ephemeral brilliancy, but upon accurate learning and solid judgment.

Mr. Norris does not allow the law to absorb the entire energy of his life. Parental example and precept bore early fruit in a professed Christian life, though in another denomination of the church. He is an active worker in evangelical and reformatory work. While living at Green Bay, he was for a time superintendent of schools, and in Minneapolis has been for a long time the leader of a Mission Sunday School. He is also prominent in other social organizations, having attained the highest degree but one in the Masonic brotherhood, and served as an officer in Lodge and Chapter.

He was married at Green Bay in 1859 to Miss Hannah B. Harriman, daughter of Jacob Harriman, a shipbuilder of Waterville, Maine. His family consists of one son and two daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of A. D. Rider, of Kansas City, Mo.

MUNICIPAL COURT. The act to incorporate the city of Minneapolis approved February 6th, 1867, provided for the election of two justices of the peace who should hold their offices for two years, and were styled city justices. Their jurisdiction was the same as that of justices of the peace in Hennepin county, and in addition thereto, jurisdiction to hear and try all complaints for violation of any provision of the city charter or any ordinance, by law, rule or regulation made or adopted under or by virtue thereof, and of cases cognizable before a justice of the peace in which the city is a party, and of prosecutions to recover a fine, forfeiture or penalty under any ordinance or by-law or regulation of the city, and cases of offenses committed against the same. The justices were elective officers.

Among those who served as city justices were Charles H. Woods, F. L. Himes and H. G. Hicks (now judge of the District Court, Fourth Judicial District.)

The act of consolidation of the cities, approved February 28, 1872, provided for one city justice to be elected on the east side of the river and two on the west side. The jurisdiction of the court was not materially changed.

By an act approved February 18, 1874, a municipal court was established in the City of Minneapolis with largely increased jurisdiction over that granted to city justices. It is made a court of record with power to try and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed two hundred dollars (since increased to five hundred dollars.) By the terms of the act it has no jurisdiction to try cases involving title to real estate, divorce, or where the relief demanded is purely equitable in its nature. A judge to be elected, to hold his office three years, to be called municipal judge, with a salary of $2,500 a year. The judge appoints the clerk of said court, by and with the advice and consent of the city council.

By an act approved February 26, 1877, it was provided that a special judge of the municipal court should be

elected, whose term of office powers and duties should be the same as those of the municipal judge, except as otherwise provided in the act.

Under the acts above referred to, the court has been maintained to the present time, save with certain amendments to the same, not material to be mentioned.

The judges of said court from its organization to the present time, are as follows, viz:

Grove B. Cooley, from April, 1874, to April, 1883.

Reuben Reynolds, appointed special judge under the act of 1877; resigned June, 1879.

Francis B. Bailey, appointed special judge June, 1879; held the office to April, 1883.

Francis B. Bailey, elected regular judge April, 1883; held to January 1, 1889.

Stephen Mahoney, elected special judge April, 1883; still holds the office.

Charles B. Elliott, appointed judge April 15, 1891; still holds the office.

The clerks have been as follows, viz:

Edward J. Davenport, from organization of the court in 1874, to April 15, 1878.

L. A. Dunn, from April 15, 1878, to April 15, 1879.

T. C. Wilson, from April 15, 1879, to July, 1879.

L. A. Dunn, from July, 1879, to March 31, 1881.

Ed. A. Stevens, from April 1, 1881, to May 15, 1883.

L. A. Dunn, from May 15, 1883, to May 18, 1888.

R. A. Daly, from May 18, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889.

Henry J. Altnow, from last date, present incumbent.

The quarters for the municipal court have always been cramped and inconvenient for the transaction of its business, and the transfer to the new City Hall building when completed will be welcomed by none more warmly than the officials, suitors and employes who are in any way connected with business in the municipal court.

ROBERT DONOUGH RUSSELL. The accomplished gentleman and thorough lawyer, who is president of the Minneapolis Bar Association, and is now serving his second term as City Attorney of Minneapolis, has been a resident of the city since 1883.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 9th of March, 1857. Both his paternel and maternel grand parents were of European birth, the former in England and the latter in Holland. His father was Charles E. Russell, who was a native of the State of New Jersey, but who removed to the West and settled in Missouri in 1837. He was a mechanic of sober and industrious habits, but a man of intelligence and of pronounced radical views, especially upon the subject of slavery, which was one of the burning questions of the day. His mother was Louisa Mathews. She was a lady of no ordinary character and attainment. When the Rebellion broke out she engaged in the work of the Sanitary Commission, and followed the Union army to the Southwest, where she personally ministered to the wants of the sick in the field and in hospitals and was present, a ministering angel, at some of the severest battles in the campaign.

From this humble but altogether worthy parentage, the son inherited a robust constitution, habits of industry, a genial disposition, and thoroughly benevolent sympathies. In early manhood he consecrated himself to a christian life, and while zealous and enthusiastic in his profession he has been an active worker

Robert D. Russell

in the fields of christian and benevolent effort.

There were eight boys in the family, of whom five grew to manhood and became more than ordinarily conspicuous. The elder brother, after learning and practicing the printer's trade, entered college and graduated, and became a prominent minister in the "Christian" Church, and was elected president of Berean College, Jacksonville, Ills., before he reached his thirtieth year. Sol Smith Russell, the celebrated comedian, is a brother. The four brothers all bore arms in the Rebellion, three of them in the Union army and one in that of the Confederacy, in which he served as Adjutant General on the staff of Major General Ewell, and at the close of the war was private secretary of Gen. John C. Breckenridge.

Robert D. was too young to take part in the war. The family removed to Jacksonville, Ills., in 1860. At nine years of age he commenced learning his father's trade, that of tinner, and worked at the bench until he was eighteen. During these years he was privileged to attend the common school during half of each year. Preparation was made for college at a private school, and he entered the Sophomore class of Illinois college in 1868, graduating in due course in 1871, with the highest honor of the class, the valedictorian. He had earned his expenses while at the preparatory schools and college by his own labor. His health having been impaired, by labor and study, he spent the succeeding year traveling, earning money during the time with which to take up the study of his profession, and then settled himself to study law, entering for this purpose the law office of Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville. In September, 1874, he was, after an oral examination before the Supreme Court, admitted to the Illinois bar. At the same time he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*. Again through the course of legal studies he had earned his own way. Though a prophet is not without honor, save in his own city, a palpable exception to the rule was made in the case of young Russell; for although for nearly fifteen years, as boy and young man he had lived at Jacksonville, he was at once appointed City Attorney, and held the position for three terms. He was also admitted as junior partner in the old firm of practicing attorneys of Dummer & Brown, and upon the death of Judge Dummer, in 1868, continued with Mr. Brown until his removal to Minneapolis. Jacksonville is one of the most considerable towns in Central Illinois. The law practice of the firm was general and extensive, and Mr. Russell was plunged at once into the thickest of the legal contests. The firm was the legal advisor of several railroad companies, and had in addition a large and important clientage. At that time General Collom, since so conspicuos in Congress in connection with the Inter-State Commerce law, was governor of Illinois, and he had likewise been prominent in the legislature. The questions of state control of railroads, and the right to prescribe rates, were then comparatively new. In the extensive litigation which followed the assertion of those powers, the firm of Dummer, Brown & Russell was prominent. Another subject of contested state authority arose over the acts to prevent Texas cattle from being transported through the state at certain seasons of the year. Upon these questions Mr. Russell assisted in the preparation of elaborate briefs. In 1881 he visited Washington, where the firm had important cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, to which he was then admitted to practice.

The brothers, Sol Smith and Robert D. Russell, were attracted to Minneapolis to make their homes as a place offering superior advantages for business and social life.

Soon after his arrival R. D. Russel formed the law partnership of Russell, Emory and Reed. Upon the appointment of Judge Emory to the Municipal Court bench his place in the firm was filled by Mr. W. J. Calhoun, and the firm continued as Russell, Calhoun & Reed. They have enjoyed a good practice from the start. A notable case is known as the Hosford Will case, in which the validity of an anti-nuptial contract was assailed, and the authenticity of a pretended instrumnt of revocation was challenged. After a long litigation involving intricate and disputed facts of family history, the position which Mr. Russell had taken was fully sustained.

Mr. Russell was appointed City Attorney of Minneapolis Jan. 1st, 1889, for two years, and was re-appointed in 1891, and now (1892) holds the responsible and exacting position. At the time he assumed the office a dispute of long standing between the city and several railroad companies, relative to the bridging of crossings of streets over the tracks was in litigation, and had reached the Supreme Court of the United States. The new city attorney made a motion to dismiss the writ of error in the Supreme Court. The motion was taken under advisement to await a hearing on the main case. Meanwhile he took advantage of some favorable conditions, and after a long and persistent effort succeeded in arriving at a compromise which was acceptable to the railroad companies and more advantageous to the city than the judgment appealed from, and which enabled the work of bridging to go forward and reach an early completion, much to the benefit of the public.

An attempt to bar the city from the use of water in the supply of its east side water works, by one of the great water power companies of the city, was litigated through the courts, involving a consideration of difficult questions of construction and of rights, and the claim of the city was fully established.

The three annual reports made by the city attorney, to the council, during his official terms show that the office is one of great labor, and not a little responsibility. They also demonstrate that it has been conducted with great ability. During the first year twenty personal injury cases were presented against the city, claiming damages to the amount of $116,404. In these there was only one recovery and that for but $500. Five hundred and sixty-six cases were tried in the Municipal Court, and five hundred and thirty-three convictions obtained. During the same time twenty-seven street opening appeals were disposed of. The reports for the other two years make an equally good showing.

Besides his engrossing professional labor Mr. Russell has not been unmindful of other duties in business and social life. He has served as a director in the Business Men's Union, an organization of great practical benefit in attracting and organizing manufacturing and business enterprises. Five years ago he was elected a trustee of Illinois College, where he earned his degrees.

In the autumn of 1891 he was nominated, without personal solicitation, as Republican candidate for Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, but as the opposite party succeeded at the election, he was not withdrawn from the bar. The local bar testified their appreciation of his personal and professional

character by electing him president of the Bar Association at the beginning of the year 1892.

Mr. Russell was married Sept. 7, 1876, to Miss Lillian M. Brooks, of Danville, Ill. She is the daughter of an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church. Of five children but two, an infant daughter and a little girl of five years, survive.

JUDGES AND CLERKS OF PROBATE COURT. The Probate Court, being a county court, does not properly come within the scope of this article. But inasmuch as nearly all the judges and clerks have been members of the bar of this city, and the main part of the business transacted therein originates in Minneapolis, the names of the incumbents of the offices of judge and clerk may properly here be mentioned.

The earlier records of this court, in territorial times, are somewhat imperfect. The business at first was very small. The constitution provided that the Judge of Probate might appoint a clerk, but the Legislature, until 1878, failed to fix any salary, and if a clerk was employed the judge must pay him out of his own pocket. In that year the salary of clerk was fixed at $500. In 1881 it was increased to $900 with fees in addition. In 1885 it was increased to $1,500 with fees for certified copies of records and an additional sum for extra clerk hire. In 1891 the Legislature increased the amount for extra clerk hire to $1,200, by means of which two deputy clerks are now employed in the office.

The act of the Territorial Legislature of March 6, 1852, establishing the county of Hennepin, attached the same for judicial purposes to Ramsey county; but provided that at the next general election such county and other officers as the organized counties were entitled to, might then be elected. At the election in the fall of 1852, Joel B. Bassett was elected the first Judge of Probate of Hennepin county. He served for two years, but the records do not show that any estates were administered upon during that time and, indeed, only one person died leaving any property requiring the care of the court. Judge Bassett informs us that the receipts of the office for the two years he served were of such an infinitesimal amount that it would require a microscopical view to determine the same. On the other hand, the care of the widows and orphans which were then the only perquisites attached to the office, required of the judge an expenditure entirely incommensurate with the honor conferred by the position, and at the end of his term the Judge preferred to perform those duties in a private rather than public capacity.

He was succeeded in the office by Dr. A. E. Ames, who served as judge during the years 1855 and 1856. He was admitted to the bar in the year last named, rather as an honor than with any view of entering on the profession, as the practice of medicine was never relinquished—indeed, the position of judge at that time interfered little, if any, with his regular practice.

E. S. Jones was the first practicing lawyer, elected to the office, which was in the fall of 1856. He held it for three years until January, 1860. He was succeeded by Lardner Bostwick, whose term included the years 1860 and 1861.

Norton H. Hemiup was elected judge in the fall of 1861, and held the office by continued re-elections until and including the year 1870, making a longer term of service than any other one who has held the position.

Franklin Beebe was elected judge in fall of 1870, and held the office by re-elections until October, 1875. In that

month he resigned, and the balance of his unexpired term was filled by the appointment of E. A. Gove.

P. M. Babcock was elected judge in the fall of 1875, and held the office during the years 1876 and 1877. He was succeeded by John P. Rea, who was elected in the fall of 1877 and held the office continuously until 1882.

A. Ueland was elected judge in 1881; his term commencing in January, 1882. He held the office continuously until January, 1887. In 1886 F. Von Schlegel was elected judge, and re-elected in the fall of 1888, and served until April, 1890, when upon his death Francis B. Bailey was appointed to serve out his unexpired term.

In the fall of 1890 J. R. Corrigan was elected judge and is the present incumbent of the office.

For many years after the establishment of the court (for reasons before mentioned) the records do not disclose any regular clerk. Clerical assistance was more or less required before the legislature fixed a salary for that officer, but it was fitful and irregular, and no one individual held the position for any considerable time. Thomas Wilson was acting as clerk in 1875, and he was afterward succeeded by Claude B. Leonard, who was appointed by Judge Rea.

Upon the election of Judge Ueland he appointed Albert M. Scott clerk, who served until June, 1888, when he was succeeded by Charles B. Holmes, appointed by Judge Von Schlegel, and who served until his death. Judge Bailey appointed D. W. Knowlton, who served until 1891. Upon the election of Judge Corrigan he appointed Geo. M. Bleeker clerk, and who is the present incumbent.

FRANCIS BROWN BAILEY. Judge Bailey, at present senior member of the law firm of Bailey and Knowlton, is best known in Minneapolis as Judge of the Municipal Court, over which he presided for nearly a decade.

His residence in Minneapolis dates from 1877. Entering the law office of Lochren, McNair and Gilfillan, he remained with them until the appointment of Judge Lochren to the bench of the District Court. He was then admitted as partner in the practice of McNair and Gilfillan, and shared in the labors, triumphs, and rare defeats of that celebrated firm of lawyers.

In 1878 Mr. Bailey received the appointment of associate judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Minneapolis, Judge G. B. Cooley holding the position of judge. At the ensuing election he was elected to the position. On the retirement of Judge Cooley in 1883 he was elected to succeed him as judge of the court, and presided in that tribunal for six years. The jurisdiction of the Municipal Court is exclusive as to all offenses against city ordinances, and in minor criminal complaints; and it has civil jurisdiction in personal controversies involving $500 and less. Its procedure in most criminal complaints is summary. In civil cases the trials are as formal, and scarcely less difficult than those of the District Courts. Judge Bailey's administration was dignified, firm, discriminating, and in proper cases merciful. He had the respect of the bar and the full confidence of the public.

Upon the death of Judge Von Schlegel, in 1890, Governor Merriam appointed Judge Bailey to the vacancy, and he assumed and administered the important functions of the Probate Court during the residue of the term.

Judge Bailey is a sturdy son of Maine, born at Portland June 22d, 1839. His father was Libbews Bailey, decended from an early settler of Massachusetts of Pilgrim stock and English ancestry.

T. B. Bailey

His mother was Marietta Monroe Clapp, both parents being connected and allied with the most highly respected and honored families of New England. He was but six years old at his father's death. His mother found herself a widow, with eleven children, and but slender means of support. The child, from tender years, was impelled by necessity, as well as a high sense of duty, to rely upon himself, and to contribute from the earnings of his labor to the support of the family. Nevertheless he sought every opportunity for study, and at the age of seventeen graduated from the High School of Portland. The following years were full of labor and struggle. The law was his ambition, but the study had to be pursued with many interuptions. He declined no honest labor. During these years he held a number of offices of trust in his native state, and was for a time deputy collector of the Port of Passemquaddy. At last in 1870 the long desired admission to the bar occurred in Washington County, and he formed a law partnership at Calais with the Hon. Charles R. Whidden, an old practitioner in the courts of Maine, which continued until Mr. Whidden's death in 1876.

Meanwhile, in 1875, he formed a life partnership in marriage with Miss Annie H. Moor, daughter of Wyman B. S. Moor of Waterville, a versatile and gifted lawyer, who had been United States senator from the state of Maine. Miss Moor was a highly accomplished lady, who had received a thorough education at Notre Dame in Montreal. They have had five children, of whom but two survive—Seavey, aged twelve and Paul Thorndyke, aged five years

Judge Bailey is now in the maturity of his powers. He has a strong compact frame, capable of prolonged labor, robust health, and a calm, logical mind. He has withal a fine literary and artistic taste. His sound qualities make him a genial companion. He is a valued member of the Minneapolis Club. At the bar he holds a prominent position, being treasurer of the Bar Association, and in the community he has hosts of attached friends and no enemies.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF EARLY PRACTICE AND PRACTITIONERS.

*In complying with a request for a brief sketch of the district court in Hennepin County the writer must rely on memory, without time for inquiry or search, and may therefore fail in accuracy as to earlier dates. The first session of the district court of this county was held by Judge Bradley B. Meeker, in 1851 or 1852, in the government mill building, at the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony. There is no tradition of any case of importance then tried. Isaac Atwater and David A. Secombe are the only attorneys remaining at our bar who were then in practice here. Judge Atwater had then, and up to the time of his election in 1857 as Judge of the Supreme Court, the largest practice in the county. Mr. Secombe had also a large practice for those days, and exhibited the same skill in the examination of witnesses, and the same power in terse, forcible argument to court and juries which has always distinguished him, together with his characteristic asperity and aggressiveness toward whoever he disliked, a trait which has measurably passed away under the softening influence of years.

Judge Moses Sherburne was next assigned to this district, but held no general term in this county, and the court practice was confined to such matters as could be disposed of at special terms and

*An interesting article was prepared by Judge William Lochren some three years since, relating to the early practice and practitioners in courts of this county. The article was published in the Tribune of this city, but probably was seen by a limited number of those now residing here, and is deemed of sufficient interest for preservation in a more permanent form. A considerable number of the persons mentioned have died, but perhaps a majority still survive.

in the chambers at St. Paul. The practice code, new at that time, had unsettled the precedents, and gave rise to demurrers and motions innumerable, which were resorted to the more as liberal costs, required to be promptly paid, were allowed. Judge Sherburne was a man of learning and fine presence, and was much respected.

For some cause, not now remembered, no general term of the district court was holden in this county, after the one mentioned, until 1857, and only causes in justices' courts could be finally disposed of where issues of fact triable by jury were raised. St. Anthony became a city in the spring of 1855, and Lardner Bostwick was elected city justice and held that office many years. He was a man of unusual mental power, good literary attainments, and a fair knowledge of the law, and withal of spotless integrity and commanding dignity in court, while very genial and companionable in his ordinary intercourse with members of the bar and others. He was a most efficient magistrate, at a time when, owing to the rough manners of a pioneer community, such a man was needed to preserve order and respect for law.

The love of fun and practical jokes among the boys gave rise to many ludicrous scenes in this court. As an instance. One Dr. Jodon was for some reason not a favorite with the boys, who upon some pretext treated him one night to a chariviri, with the usual tin-horn and cow-bell accompaniment. The doctor was very angry and sought to discover the offenders, threatening legal prosecution. Finally Al Stone, under pledge that he would not be accused, gave the doctor to understand that certain persons whom he named were the guilty parties. The doctor thereupon made complaint before Judge Bostwick, charging Alvaren Allen, then mayor of the city; Dr. J. H. Murphy, and several of the most reputable citizens, with the offense, and they were accordingly arrested, and naturally were very angry. Allen, whose right to the mayoralty had been questioned in proceedings instituted by Mr. Secombe, notwithstanding personal unfriendliness, retained the latter in his defense, enjoining upon him, with his slight stammer and characteristic humor, which even his anger could not wholly repress, that he should handle the prosecution as roughly as possible.

"Be as mean as you know how to be. In short, be p-p-perfectly natural."

At the trial the witnesses called knew nothing of the matter; and the baffled prosecutor at last called Al Stone, who was an amused spectator, but who knew no more than the others when sworn; and all soon realized that perchance the defendants were equally victims of one of Al's practical jokes. In closing this digressive reference to Judge Bostwick's court it is proper to say that he was held in such high regard as to be the candidate of his party for judge of the district court at the first state election.

The court house in Minneapolis was built in the summer of 1856, and completed in the ensuing winter. In the spring of 1857 Rensselaer R. Nelson and Charles R. Flandrau became associate justices of the territorial courts. Judge Flandrau lived at Traverse des Sioux, and this county was in his district, though much of the special term and chamber business was transacted before Judge Nelson at St. Paul. The first general term of any importance was held by Judge Flandrau in the court house in the fall of 1857. The calendar was large, containing the accumulated litigation of years; and the bar fairly numerous and able. Atwater & Joice, D. A. Secombe, Cornell & Vanderburgh, Lawrence & Lochren, Heaton & Mathews, Geo. A.

Nourse, N. H. Hemiup, J. S. & D. M. Demmon and many other attorneys had numerous cases. While friendly feeling between attorneys was general, there was little of that professional courtesy that has since distinguished this bar. All available advantages in practice were taken and no one granted or expected any favor. The calendar was not divided nor causes assigned for special days, but the entire calendar was under preemptory call all the time. Every attorney had to be in constant readiness, against any unexpected ending of the cause on trial, which might bring on a dismissal of causes not ready, till one was reached in which both parties were prepared. Judge Flandrau was in every way a model judge, of admirable temper, unfailing courtesy, prompt and decisive in his readings, and alert in the dispatch of his business. His long service on the bench of the Supreme Court, and his recognized existence at the bar renders superfluous to any reference to his legal attainments.

The state constitution was formed in the summer of 1857 and was ratified at the fall election of that year. State officers were then elected, who did not assume official functions until the state was admitted into the Union. In May of the following year, James Hall of Little Falls, was elected judge of this district; which comprised the counties of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd, and Cass. Before holding any term in this county, Judge Hall resigned, Oct. 1, 1858, and Edwin O. Hamlin, of St. Cloud, was appointed in his place by Gov. Sibley, and held the office until after the election in 1859, holding two terms in this county at which the calendars were pretty large. The bar was large and able, Francis R. E. Cornell and James R. Lawrence, Jr., being perhaps the leaders. Money was scarce, and the chances of the younger lawyers for fees not very promising, but good feeling and love of fun prevailed generally. One Stewart Harvey had a cause for trial, and being without money quarreled with his attorney, so that he was apparently helpless when his cause was called. But a half-dozen of the younger attorneys took hold, without asking, and helped him through the case, resulting in disagreement of the jury. Harvey was a man of phenomenal vanity, and could be imposed upon to any extent, if the imposition included flattery. At the close of his trial he inquired of one of his young assistants if he might not himself be admitted to the bar, and was informed that nothing would be easier; that the examining committee had a routine set of questions, which a little study would enable him to master, and he would pass triumphantly.

Harvey begged him to write out for him this list of questions with the answers, which he consented to; and nearly the entire bar participated in preparing about 50 questions with ludicrous answers to each. Harvey committed the whole to memory in a few days and applied for examination, which was had one evening in the Nicollet House parlor, before a crowded audience, including Judge Hamlin. Two young men volunteered as candidates to keep up the deception; the examiner having a list of Harvey's questions to ask as his turn came, and to which the prompt answers kept the audience in a roar of merriment, while the examiner by running comment on the answers of the other candidates kept Harvey in the belief that all the laughter was at their expense. Two or three questions and answers will serve as samples of Harvey's examination:

Question. What is an escrow? Answer. An

escrow is an incorporated hereditament. It is the right which a man hath to set up a scarecrow up on another man's land to scare the crows from his own corn.

Question. What is a mandamus? Answer. A mandamus is an oath administered by the sheriff to a convict when passing him through the inner door of the state prison, and is in these words: "Damn you, stay there, till you have undergone the penalty of the law, or are legally discharged.

Question. What is the first action of ejectment of which we have any record? Answer. That in which the seven devils were cast out of Mary Magdalen.

Harvey went through the whole list without a break and with evident elation at his apparent success, softened by some commiseration for the other two candidates, whose failure had, as he thought, caused such uproarous mirth. He ordered the landlord to bring liquid refreshment for all present, and left with the certainty that the next morning he would be admitted a member of the bar. The committee, however, delayed, and evaded his importunities, and after awhile, by the counsel and with the aid of his young advisers, he prepared and presented to the judge a petition stating the fact of his examination and of having supplied the committee with the potables to which by custom they were entitled, and charging that, through the instigation of the devil and of their own mere malice, they would not report. And he prayed that a guillotine might issue forthwith to compel performance of their duty.

Poor Harvey was long in finding out that he had been victimized. When he did, he began the study of law in earnest, and after a very creditable examination was admitted by the Supreme Court two or three years later, and soon after went East.

Judge Hamlin was an able and courteous judge and popular with the bar. He was very small in statue and a trifle sensitive about it. William A. Cheever, who lived near the University, and was somewhat noted for humor, as well as hard drinking, was one day arrested and brought before the judge to answer for contempt in not obeying a subpœna as witness in a criminal case.

When brought in by the sheriff he was considerably inebriated and on the judge asking what he had to say why he should not be punished for the contempt, peered over the desk and around each side as if looking for the person who addressed him. At length rising on tip toe and stretching his neck, he said in a low tone but distinct to be heard by all:

"I wish Your Honor would get up on a sheet of paper so that I can see you."

This convulsed the audience; and the judge evidently disconcerted, repeated the question.

"Well, the fact is, Your Honor," said Cheever, "the sheriff would pay me no fees upon the subpœna, and just before he came I had spent the last dime I had in the world for bread for my family. I started to come here with all the speed I could make, but when I reached the suspension bridge Capt. Tapper would not let me cross because I had no money to pay the toll. I tried to borrow five cents of everybody I knew, and no one would lend it to me. I thought of swimming the river, but concluded that I was too old, and that the water was too cold and swift. In short, I made every possible effort to get here, but in vain, and I had to wait till the sheriff came after me."

The judge could not avoid joining in the laughter that greeted this ingenious excuse, and Cheever escaped punishment.

While perfect good feeling existed among the members of the bar, the practice of taking every advantage of each others laches still obtained. Every one had to watch his cases unceasingly and was only laughed at if caught at a dis-

advantage. One day McNair was for plaintiff and Beebe for defendant in a cause next to be called after the one on trial, and both waited patiently till very near the hour for adjournment, when, as it appeared to them that the case on trial would not only last the day out but consume considerable of the next day, Beebe accepted McNair's invitation to ride up town with him. Beebe waited at the steps for McNair to drive around, and as he was coming, Beebe's clerk came to him with the statement that the cause on trial had suddenly ended, and his case would be called. Beebe asked McNair to wait for him a moment, and hurried back, as their case was called, moved and secured its dismissal because of McNair's absence, and then went down where McNair was patiently waiting for him, and accepted a ride with him to their offices, telling him, as a good joke, at parting, of his achievement.

If McNair felt any resentment he gave no sign, but got his cause reinstated the next day on payment of costs. He and Beebe continued as friendly as before, frequently laughing together at the advantage that Beebe had taken, and it was some time before Mac had a chance to get even. But the chance came, and of course was not allowed to pass.

The inconvenience of having the judge sixty miles away may have affected the chances of Hamlin's election, though nominated by his party. At the election of 1859, Charles E. Vanderburgh was elected judge of this district and continued on the bench until he became a justice of the Supreme Court in January, 1882, so that he will soon reach thirty years of continuous judicial service. The impetus given to litigation by the crisis of 1857, had measurably subsided, and the two general terms per year rarely lasted more than three weeks each. The old court house (new then) with its single court room, and no private chambers for the judge, with one jury room, and a sheriff's room all on the second floor, was considered ample. The clerk had a small room below adjoining the register's office. But the judge had a large range of outside counties to attend to. There were no railroads, and he generally went on horseback, getting often but a share of a bed in country towns, which court sessions would always crowd. Any sketch of these early days, and of the lawyers who then composed the bar, many of whom have passed where technicalities are disregarded, and of the occasionally notable litigation would constitute interesting reading, but would pass far beyond the purpose limits of this article. And Judge Vanderburgh, and those who have come to the bench since his accession, are too well known at the present time in this community to justify more than naming them.

With the solid, healthy growth of our city, which began at the close of the war, and the rapid increase of business enterprises of all kinds, litigation increased correspondingly. But relief to the judge came for a while in cutting off outside counties as new districts were formed until only Wright, Anoka and Isanti remained with Hennepin. At the session of the Legislature in 1872, as the work became too great for our judge and the constitution permitted but one in any judicial district, the court of common pleas was established, with a jurisdiction concurrent with the district court, and Austin H. Young was by Gov. Austin appointed judge of that court, and was elected for a full term at the next election In 1876, the constitution having been amended so as to allow plurality of judges of the district courts, the common pleas was merged into the district court and Judge Young, by repeated elections, continues on the bench, and

will complete 17 years of service to-day, June 1, 1889. At the special session of 1881 the Legislature provid edfor an additional judge of this court, and William Lochren was appointed by Gov. Pillsbury, Nov. 19, 1881, and remains upon the bench, having been twice elected. At the fall election of 1881, Hon. Charles E. Vanderburgh was chosen one of the justices of the supreme court of the state and assumed the functions of that office January 12, 1882, and John M. Shaw was appointed by Gov. Pillsbury judge of the district court in his place, and was elected for a full term in the fall of that year. He continued on the bench until January 8, 1884, when, upon his resignation, Mart B. Koon was appointed by Gov. Hubbard to succeed him. Judge Koon was elected in the fall of 1884 for a full term, but resigned, and John P. Rea was on May 1, 1886, appointed in his place by Gov. Hubbard, and being elected in the fall of the same year continues upon the bench. The Legislature of 1887 gave a fourth judge, and Henry G. Hicks was on March 16, 1887, appointed by Gov. McGill, and elected in the fall of 1888. The last Legislature gave two more judges, and Seagrave Smith and Frederick Hooker were appointed by Gov. Merriam March 5, 1889.

The court has now six judges constantly employed in its work. With three general terms each year, its business has grown until the number of civil causes on the last September term exceeded 1,400, and for the last two years there has been a practically continuous session of general term from the 10th of September until the middle of July. During the period since 1872, when the present senior judge came to the bench, there has been much litigation of an important character in this court. All the railroads but two which now enter this city have been constructed within that time, involving litigation not only in condemnation proceedings, but in contests between competing railroads. Important questions relating to water powers, riparian rights and corporations have been litigated and determined, and perhaps no court in the country has had as large a number of suits for personal injuries brought against the city, and railroad and manufacturing corporations and individuals. The lumbering business centering here and other kinds of manufactures has produced a good deal of litigation, and the large amount of building fills calendars with suits to enforce mechanics' liens. Divorce cases, far too many, and libel suits, not a few, have come up for trial, while the criminal business has grown to such extent as to occupy one judge nearly all the time at every general term.

Additions have been sparingly made to the old court house, until there are now four rooms for the trial of causes, and one or two judges have to hear causes in their chambers. Every Saturday is devoted mainly to special term business, when motions, demurrers and default cases are heard and disposed of. There is little respite for any of the judges, but with the late increase perhaps more time can be given to the proper consideration of important cases than was possible before. The need of the new court house is apparent to every one who has to do business in the present illy managed and inadequate rooms. The arrangement of court rooms in the new building so as to be convenient and easy of access, one from the others, is a matter of importance, which it is hoped will not be overlooked by the commission, or by whoever they may consult with reference to that part of the building

Chas. H. Woods

CHARLES HENRY WOODS. Though admitted to the bar in his native State in 1862, a term of service in the army, and official engagements at the South, prevented Judge Woods from entering upon the practice of his profession until after he had taken up his residence in Minneapolis. His arrival here was July 5th, 1866. He entered the law office of Cornell & Bradley, and spent some months in study, familiarizing himself with the statutes and code practice. Afterwards he spent some time with Judge Atwater, and with the firm of Atwater & Flandrau. While associated with them, the City of Minneapolis, which had previously had only a town government, was incorporated, and Mr. Woods was elected City Justice. The municipal court had not then been established, and the City Justice exercised the civil and criminal jurisdiction which was afterwards conferred on the city court. It was an important and dignified office, and by common consent conferred upon its chief officer the title of Judge, by which he has ever since been known in the community, superseding the military title of Captain, to which he was entitled by military service.

At the expiration of his term, in 1869, Judge Woods opened a law office in the building at the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, which he has occupied to the present time—a period of twenty-three years.

At the outset he had no associate in business, but in subsequent years has been associated with E. A. Merrill, Judge P. M. Babcock, Attorney General Hahn, and at the present time with Joseph R. Kingman. He has devoted himself to civil practice, and especially to real estate and probate law. He has been diligent and attentive to his professional work, confining his ambition strictly within professional lines. His assiduity, with the reputation of strictest integrity, has brought merited success, so that Judge Woods has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the Hennepin County Bar. His practice is large and fairly remunerative. It has been stimulated by no adventitous arts. He makes no pretension to oratory, making his appeal to reason and judgment rather than to passion and feeling. The preparation of his cases is thorough, and his brief exposition of the subject solid and vigorous.

The line of American descent commences with John Woods, the emigrant ancestor who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638, and whose descendants to the sixth generation lived in Sudbury and the adjacent towns of Marlboro and Southboro. In 1784, Jonas Woods, the grandfather of Charles, removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Mr. Woods is a native of the rural village of Newport, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. He was born October 8th, 1836. His father, Rev. John Woods, was a Congregational minister of strong character, considerable ability and ardent piety. He possessed a small farm in the parish where he officiated in spiritual things. He had a family of ten children, of whom Charles H. was the youngest; only four of the ten living to adult age. With a small salary and meager income, the father was compelled to the closest economy of expenditure, and the children were enured from infancy to such labor as suited their years, with little expectation of aid in obtaining an education, and only self-reliance in entering upon independent lives. Charles was enabled to enter the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., when he reached the age of seventeen years, where, during a course of three years, he finished preparation to enter college. He then entered Williams' College, but was compelled to

relinquish the course in the Sophomore year for want of means to continue the same. He then applied himself to teaching school for several terms, until his meager earnings enabled him to take up the study of the law, to which, in spite of parental desire, he had decided to devote himself. He entered the office of Hon. Tappan Wentworth, at Lowell, Mass., where an older brother was in business, and finished his readings with Messrs. Burke & Wait, in his native village. He was admitted to the bar in Newport in 1862.

At that time the war had been in progress for more than a year, and in a period of gloom and discouragement a call came for additional volunteers. Mr. Woods determined to postpone entering upon civil practice, and betook himself to the camp. He enlisted on the first of September, 1862, in the Sixteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company F. The enlistment was for a nine months' term.

Before leaving for the seat of war, on the 22d of September, 1862, he consummated an engagement, which the exigencies of war might otherwise not permit, by marriage with Miss Carrie C. Rice, of Brookfield, Vt. Happily, after a little over a year of separation, they were enabled to take up the role of wedded life, which has continued without interruption to the present time, and which has brought to Minneapolis one of the most highly esteemed of her circle of charming ladies.

Captain Woods' regiment was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, where, under the command of General Banks, it performed an irksome service, exposed to the malaria of the bayous and swamps rather than to the guns of the enemy. Having captured a fortification at Butte a la Rose, the regiment was left to guard it during several months of the summer of 1863, until its members were decimated by fever, and Capt. Woods, prostrated by the disease, was sent to New Orleans, where he was confined by a course of malarial fever for several weeks. When able to rejoin his regiment, he was present at the surrender of Port Hudson, and soon after the expiration of his enlistment was returned to his home.

The company, composed of ninety-eight stalwart New Hampshire men, after an absence of a little over a year, returned to their native mountains only thirty-seven strong; sixty-one having succumbed to the exigencies of their arduous service. Capt. Woods was then appointed to a clerkship in the War Department at Washington, and after a little less than a year was sent to North Carolina as a special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department. He was stationed at first at Newbern, where he acted as deputy of Hon. David Heaton, who, at the commencement of the war, resided at St. Anthony, and represented that district in the State Senate at the sessions of 1858 to 1862. While at Newbern an epidemic of yellow fever prevailed with such fatality that fifteen hundred deaths occurred out of a white population of forty-five hundred, within the space of two months. Capt. Woods remained at his post of duty during this frightful period, and his life was providentially spared. After a short furlough he was again sent South and stationed at Raleigh, N. C., in connection with treasury work, where he remained until after the close of the war, returning to New Hampshire in October, 1865.

In his intercourse with Mr. Heaton, Captain Woods had become so impressed with the advantages of Minneapolis that he determined to visit it, and soon took up his residence here.

John Dunn Smith

While he has given close application to the work of his profession, he has been prominent in social life and much interested in benevolent and religious work. He became connected with Plymouth Congregational church, and has at times been an acceptable teacher in its Bible classes. He is a member of John A. Rawlins Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the present time is Junior Commander of the Loyal Legion in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods have a pleasant home on Tenth street, where they extend a refined and generous hospitality to their many friends, and to strangers coming within their doors.

JOHN DAY SMITH. Though a resident of Minneapolis only since 1885, the position which Mr. Smith has attained at the bar, and his influence in public affairs, show how ready the people of Minneapolis are to appreciate true merit, and to accord to it due consideration and honor, though accompanied by no advantitious aids of political influence or official prestige. He was drawn to settle here by admiration of the city and its people, when on a chance visit. He had no acquaintance in the city, and sought no influential association. Bringing his family he opened a law office, at No. 42 Third street. Some business was entrusted to him which was carefully attended to. He had no specialty, but engaged in a general law business. A personal injury case was put into his hands, and in a trial in the United States Circuit Court, his client obtained a verdict against a railroad company for the large sum of $13,500, and the lawyer won as well the respect of the court, and of the opposing attorneys. The conduct of the case showed careful preparation, skillful presentation of the testimony, and a rare power as an advocate. The fame of such a victory brought more clients, and an increased business. It was not long before the new comer was recognized as among the best equipped and most successful at the bar.

Not only did professional success come but political influence as well. Having shown himself to be conversant with public questions, and a persuasive and impressive public speaker, he was nominated as a Republican candidate for the lower house of the legislature, in 1888. He was elected and took his seat at the session commencing the following January. So carefully did he guard the interests of his constituency, and so powerfully did he impress himself upon the body for judicial ability and forensic power, that at the following election he was nominated and elected to the upper house, serving in the State Senate at the session of 1891. He was made a member of the Judiciary Committee, and also of the University Committee. The session was a memorable one for the reason that for the first time in the history of the state, the Republican party was in a minority in both houses of the legislature. His colleagues from Hennepin County were all of the opposite party. Assaults were made upon the city charter, and upon the "patrol limits" feature of the city policy, which had been established under Republican auspices. The senator from Minneapolis was involved in a ceaseless struggle, but so ably did he conduct the debate, and so skillfully apply legislative strategy, that the most radical measures were defeated, and no serious changes made. The result of the session was to leave Mr. Smith with an enviable reputation for ability as a legislator.

A sketch of his previous life will show that the honors which Mr. Smith received, and the rapid success which he gained in Minneapolis, were not fortui-

tous, but were the result of contact with practical affairs in early life, of the vicissitudes of the camp, of thorough scholastic training, and of patient and long continued labor in professional life through years of heroic struggle.

He is a son of Edward G. and Elizabeth (Lord) Smith of the town of Litchfield, Kennebec County, Maine, born Feb. 25, 1845. His paternal great grandfather was an emigrant from York County, England, who settled in Maine in 1762. James Lord, the grandfather of his mother, was an officer of the Revolutionary war, commanding a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards seriously wounded in the battle of Long Island. For three generations the ancestors had won their subsistence from a small and not very productive farm, where they were enured to labor, and practiced the virtues of prudence and economy. They were pious people attached to the Baptist Church. The son shared in the labors of the farm, and had such school advantages as the district school afforded through its sessions in the winter months, until he had passed his seventeenth year. For more than a year the war of the rebellion had been in progress. From week to week bulletins from the seat of hostilities brought intelligence of the stirring events of the camp and the field, and appeals came from president and governor to the young men to join the standard of the nation. The lad, neither in appearance or years a man, offered himself and was accepted, and was enrolled in Company "F" of the 19th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, on the 26th of June, 1862. The regiment, after reaching the seat of war, was incorporated in the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, serving under all the generals who successively commanded the Army of the Potomac. The drillings and fortifications, the weary marches and countermarches; the life of the camp, the bivouac and the battle which this army experienced until the recruits fresh from the hills, became veteran soldiers, are matters recorded in the war history of the time. Young Smith shared them all. He passed unscathed through Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter on the fateful 3d of July, 1863, his regiment was brigaded with what survived of our own gallant Minnesota First, after its memorable charge on the previous day. Young Smith was on the skirmish line when the magnificent army under Pickett, of fifteen thousand men, emerging from the wood, formed its line of battle on Seminary Ridge, and amid a cannonade from both sides, unequaled in the war, precipitated itself with impetuous fury on the steady line of Hancock's Corps of about equal numbers. It advanced through the decimating fire of our batteries, and charged the line with leveled bayonet and blazing guns. The contest was short but decisive. The attacking army was annihilated. Some fugitives escaped, but as an organized force it no longer existed. The Nineteenth Maine Infantry lost about one-half its men in the battle, but a kind Providence shielded the young private from harm, though in the hottest of the fight, so filling up the vacancies caused by the losses in this battle, he was promoted to Corporal. Resuming the battles in which he participated, followed, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania (where his corps at the "Bloody Angle" captured three thousand prisoners), Po River, North Anna, Totopotomay, Cold Harbor, Petersberg and Jerusalem Plank Road.

The latter engagement put an end to his active military life. He was one of six non-commissioned officers detailed as

color guard, all of whom were put *hors de combat*. Corporal Smith received a musket ball in the face, passing through the mouth, knocking out the teeth on the upper right side, shattering the jaw and passing out under the ear. He lay on the field through the night, suffering excrutiating pain and weak from loss of blood. The next day he was placed in an army wagon with other wounded and carried to a field hospital at City Point, a distance from the field of quite fifteen miles. Before he was taken out two dead bodies were removed, and he was more dead than alive. The surgeons had no hope of his life. But a strong constitution, temperate habits and a resolute will, with the kindly care of the blessed nurses of the Christian and Sanitary commissions, carried him through, and he slowly convalesced. When strong enough to be removed he was transferred to a hospital at Washington, and then to Augusta, Maine, where he was given a final discharge April 10, 1865. He was weak and quite unable to undergo bodily labor, though resolute in purpose.

He now entered the Waterville Classical Institute in preparation for college. A little money remained from the scanty pay of a common soldier. With this, and his own earnings in teaching school, the expenses of his education were paid, without a dollar from home. He entered Brown University, R. I., in 1868, and completed the course in due time, though often compelled to be absent to earn money, but making up the studies of the class in 1872.

His scholarship is attested by an election to the Phi Beta Kappa society, which is conferred only upon those of superior standing. He received the degree of Master of Arts in due course. He then accepted an appointment as Principal of the Academy at Worcester, Mass., at a salary of $2,000 per year, with which he paid the arrears of his collegiate course and assisted a younger brother in obtaining an education.

He remained at Worcester for three years, when, broken down in health with an attack of hemorrage of the lungs, he was compelled to relinquish his agreeable position and seek recuperation in the South. Stopping at Washington, he was prevailed on by Senator Hoar, whose friendship he enjoyed, to accept an appointment in the Interior Department of the government. Placing himself in the care of the best surgeons, after two years his health rallied and he went into the Columbian Law School and took a course of instruction in law, under such teachers as Judges William Strong and Cox. The degrees of L. L. B. and L. L. M. were conferred on him by that institution in 1879 and 1881 respectively. He remained in Washington for nine years, during which he discharged the duties of law clerk and chief of a division in one of the bureaus of the Interior Department. For three years he was lecturer in Howard University on the Law of Evidence and Torts.

In the year 1881, while visiting Des Moines on financial business, he extended his trip to Minneapolis, where, without any acquaintances, he was so impressed with the place and its opportunities that on his return he told his wife that their future home would be in that beautiful city, to which they soon removed.

Mr. Smith married July 20, 1872, Miss Mary H. Chadbourne, daughter of Humphrey Chadbourne, of Waltham, Mass. She died May 3d, 1874, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Chadbourne Smith, who is now in the Freshman class of the University of Minnesota. September 16th, 1879, he married Miss Laura Bean, daughter of M. C. Bean, of Delaware, Ohio. They have three

children, Elizabeth Lord, born February 4th, 1881, Mabel Edna, born August 14th, 1884, and Edward Day, born April 18th, 1891. Besides his professional practice, Mr. Smith is lecturer in the Law Department of the University of Minnesota on Constitutional Law and the Law of Torts.

His ecclesiastical connection is with the Baptist church, having been Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist church. At present he is a member of the Cavalry church, which is in the vicinity of his residence on Pillsbury avenue.

In social relations he has been Commander of Bryant Post G. A. R., and is now Senior Vice-commander of the Department of Minnesota. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master of Ark Lodge, No. 176, a member of Darius Commandery No. 7, and of Zurah Temple.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY AND INCIDENTS OF BANKING.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The growth of banking in Minneapolis, as elsewhere, has been evolutionary. As the goldsmiths of London, originally depositaries of valuables, laid the foundations of the modern bank, so everywhere banking has grown out of the needs of expanding commerce. "The distinctive function of the banker," says Ricardo, "begins as soon as he uses the money of others; as long as he uses his own money he is only a capitalist." Banking is an organization of credit. The accumulation of capital requires a place of deposit. The extension of mercantile and commercial transactions make exchange not only a convenience, but a necessity. The growth of commerce gives occasion for discount. Thus the industries and enterprises of a rising community call into existence institutions exercising the functions of deposit, exchange and discount, which is banking. To these functions is sometimes added circulation, but it is not a necessary or universal part of the system.

The history of Minneapolis commences with the removal of the military reservation in 1855. Immediately after the lands were offered for pre-emption, settlements commenced, stores were opened and population had so rapidly increased and business grown, that in the following year private banks were in operation by Beede and Mendenhall, C. H. Pettit, and Snyder and McFarlane, all of whom were located on Nicollet street from the river bank, near which Snyder and McFarlane's bank and real estate office stood, to Second street, near which the two former were located. To these were added in 1857 the bank of Rufus J. Baldwin in the Cataract House, corner of Washington avenue and Cataract street, of D. C. Groh in Woodman's block, corner of Washington avenue and Helen street, and of Sidle, Wolford & Co. in the newly built Nicollet House. In St. Anthony, about the same time, were banking houses of Orrin Curtis, D. B. Dorman, S. W. Farnham & Co., Graves, Town & Co. and Richard Martin. These were all private banks with no fixed capital, regulated by no law but commercial honor, but receiving deposits, selling exchange and discounting paper. The ruling rate of interest was "three per cent. per month and five per cent. per month after maturity." The

rate of exchange on Eastern cities was one and a half to five per cent. There being no exports of products, exchange was made by deposits in Eastern cities of money to be invested or loaned here, or by shipping gold and currency.

The railroad system then in operation terminated at the Mississippi river at Rock Island, Prairie du Chien and La-Crosse, and shipments were made by stage in winter and steamboat during the summer. Gold and silver were scarce, and to supply the needs of the community for a circulating medium, Beede and Mendenhall and C. H. Pettit made arrangements to circulate notes issued by banks in Indiana, and considerable amounts of "Gosport" and "Tekama" were put in circulation. The bankers issuing these notes pledged themselves to redeem them; but they got into such discredit that merchants refused to receive them, and they were retired.

These early bankers served a useful purpose in the new community, and redeemed all their obligations until they retired from business or merged their business into chartered banks. Messrs. Snyder and McFarlane, Wolford and Pettit went into other lines of business. Messrs. Groh and Beede removed from the State. Mendenhall and Baldwin purchased the State Bank of Minnesota, which had been started as a bank of circulation at Austin and under authority of an act of the Legislature removed it to Minneapolis, and J. K. Sidle and his brother, H. G. Sidle, organized the "Minneapolis Bank." These were both State banks, organized under the general banking law, and commenced business—the former in 1862 and the latter in 1864. They both issued circulating notes based on public securities deposited with the State, and continued in successful business until they were merged into National banks, the latter in 1865 and the former in 1868. The State having issued in 1858 bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, and made them receivable as security for the circulating notes of banks, a number of banks were organized with the "State Railroad Bonds" as security for their issues of notes, and when the bonds became discredited, as they did by being repudiated for nearly twenty years, the banks were unable to redeem their notes and were forced to suspend, and were eventually closed up. Another group of banks had deposited the bonds of Southern States, which, when the Rebellion broke out in 1861, were discredited, and the banks owning them were forced to suspend. One State bank in St. Paul and one in St. Peter were the only ones, besides the Minneapolis banks, that did not fail. By the failure of these banks and of most of the banks of Illinois and Wisconsin, which were based on the bonds of rebellious states, the financial affairs of Minnesota in common with the whole Northwest, became seriously embarrassed. Nearly the whole bank note circulation was worthless. Industry was crippled and business deranged by the drain and excitements of the war. Regiment after regiment of volunteers left farms and workshops and followed the flag to camps and battle fields. The Indians on the frontiers threw off restraint, ravaging settlements and massacring the settlers. Credit was paralyzed, notes were unpaid, foreclosures multiplied, exchange went up to ten per cent. and gold coin began to command premiums until $150 in notes would not buy $100 in coin. With all this terrible strain every bank in Minneapolis weathered the storm.

The inauguration of the National Bank system in 1863 restored the circulation and gave stability to the ex-

P. Ridle

changes. The demands of the war, with a greatly reduced number of producers, stimulated production and enhanced prices. Railroad building commenced, and distributed money and increased facilities for travel and transportation

In the meantime Minnesota began to export various commodities, and Minneapolis became a leading centre of commerce. While the monetary distress was at its worst, Godfrey Sheitlin, an immigrant from Switzerland, commenced the purchase of ginseng, which he bought in a crude condition, clarified, and exported to China, where it was in great demand as a medicine and amulet.

This business in a few years, from 1858 to 1862, assumed large proportions, and enabled many of the settlers in the "big woods" to live and hold their pre-emptions, and gave Mr. Sheitlin a fortune, so that he became a stockholder and officer of the First National Bank. The lumber trade grew rapidly, and saw mills were built at Minneapolis, where the pine logs cut on Rum River and the upper Mississippi were cut into lumber and sent in rafts down the river to build the towns and fence the farms of the prairies. Flour began to be manufactured. As early as 1860 Eastman and Gibson erected at the foot of Cataract street, a flouring mill—the "Cataract"—and commenced the manufacture of flour. The following year Henry Gibson, a journeyman miller, from Rochester, N. Y., built the "Union" mill, and made the first shipment of 1,500 barrels of flour to New York, the predecessor of a business which has grown to the magnitude of 30,000 barrels per day as the product of the Minneapolis mills.

These new businesses, with the growth of the town and increase of population, stimulated the conversion of the private banking houses into incorporated banks, and the national banking system forced them to surrender their circulation and take out charters as national banks.

The first to make the change was the Minneapolis Bank, which on the first day of June, 1865, opened its doors as the First National Bank of Minneapolis, with a paid-up capital of $50,000, and officered by J. K. Sidle, president, and H. G. Sidle, cashier. The bank has continued in business until the present time, having successively increased its capital to $200,000, to $600,000, and to $1,000,000 in 1888; and the officers have remained unchanged until the death of J. K. Sidle, in April, 1888, when H. G. Sidle became president of the bank, and his son, H. K. Sidle, cashier.

JACOB K. SIDLE. In America, however it may be elsewhere, few bankers have been bred to the business. They have usually been taken from the ranks of mercantile life, with only a training in practical affairs. Unlike the liberal professions, there have been no schools of banking where the young man desirous of entering the calling could gain the elementary knowledge, or acquire the technical skill which he would need. True, in later years there are widely advertised commercial colleges, with their banking departments, making parade of business, but these, with their superficial practice, are to real business but the prelude of the old comedy. No profession is more exacting, none requires more sterling qualities of sagacity, sound judgment, integrity and assiduity, and none in which a knowledge of political economy, of the principles of finance, and of the history of government is more requisite. We do not recall a name among the famous bankers of the country who was bred and schooled in the bank. Robert Morris, the distinguished financier of the Revolution, and founder of the Bank of North America, was a counting house

clerk and merchant before the exigencies of the country placed him at the head of the Federal Treasury. Nicholas Biddle, long time president of the United States Bank, and autocrat of finance before he was deposed by the persistent and vindictive attacks of President Jackson, was a lawyer. Albert Gallatin was a teacher and farmer before he became famous as manager of the national finances and founder of the first bank in New York. An exceptional case may be recalled in the late John Jay Knox, whose father was an eminent banker in central New York, and who gave his son not only a liberal education at Hamilton College, but inducted him into finance at a desk in his own bank. In his early essay in the business of a banker at St. Paul, the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the science and practice did not save his bank from yielding to the exegencies of the times. It however gave him experience in the precarious nature of the business, and probably aided in making him in subsequent years the ablest financier in the country, and in placing him, after years of service as Comptroller of the National Bank in the presidency of the largest bank in the commercial metropolis.

Though not the first to establish the business of banking in Minneapolis, nor the only one who brought to it excellent qualities, Jacob K. Sidle will readily be placed as the most eminent banker in the history of the city. From the time of his settlement here in 1857 to the time of his death in 1888, a period of thirty-one years, he was a banker, and, although in later years he invested capital in other undertakings, and became an important factor in the manufacturing and railroad development of the city, banking was his chief pursuit and absorbed all the fervor of his ambition.

His career as a banker was a remarkably successful one, but it was a success won by sterling qualities, and founded upon a prudent and tactful administration of his business. His industry was tireless, allowing but brief intervals for relaxation. His knowledge of men was accurate. His judgment as to the course of business seemed intuitive. He was decided in his conclusions, and firm in his adherence to them, while conciliating and courteous in his relations with his customers. If he was cautious and conservative in ordinary times, he knew how to be bold when occasion demanded. While entering into the enthusiasm which animated the community engaged in building up a metropolis of marvelous growth, he never "lost his head," but was ever mindful of his trust, and kept the sound and substantial interests of his bank always in view. Thus, while the period was filled with exegencies in which ordinary business experience furnished no guide, he was enabled to avoid serious losses, and yet always kept his bank in the front as a popular and well patronized institution.

The growth of the business, from the small beginnings of 1858, when as the private banking house of Sidle, Wolford & Co., a small capital was employed in a new frontier settlement, to the incorporated Minneapolis Bank, with its $50,000 of capital, and its enlargement into the First National Bank of Minneapolis, with a capital of $50,000, enlarged from time to time, in part by surplus earnings and in part by new subscriptions of capital, as the enlarging business of the community required, until it employed a capital of $1,000,000, with deposits reaching $5,000,000, is elsewhere narrated. To the end of his life J. K. Sidle was president of the bank and its directing spirit, though ably

H. G. Sadler

seconded by his brother, H. G. Sidle, and a board of substantial directors.

Mr. Sidle's preparation for his work in Minneapolis was obtained in mercantile business in the city of York, [illegible] was associated with his father, Henry Sidle, and his brother, H. G. Sidle, for [illegible] nearly twenty years in a general store. He was born at York, Pa., March [illegible] 1821. His life there for nearly forty years was similar to that of his younger brother, H. G. Sidle, elsewhere related and need not be repeated.

During his residence in Minneapolis Mr. Sidle has been connected by contribution of capital, and by his valuable advice, with many important enterprises, chief of which has been the flour manufacture. He has also been one of the foremost in stimulating the railroad development of the city. He was a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railways, and at times was treasurer of these companies. But his greatest contribution to the growth of the city has been that silent but potent influence which belongs to the banker, in stimulating and sustaining infant enterprises, by timely and judicious loans of capital. How many enterprises, now almost regal in strength and magnitude, have been tided over their days of infancy, and saved from disastrous wreck by the helpful hand of the wise banker.

Mr. Sidle married in early life. His wife, who still survives, was Miss Margaret De Huff, of Lebanon, Pa. They were married in September, 1846.

The family consisted of five daughters, all of whom have been married. They are Mrs. J. C. Sidle, Mrs. James W. Lawrence, Mrs. C. A. Bliss, Mrs. C. A. Elfelt, Mrs. W. M. Regan.

Mr. Sidle was a prominent supporter of Westminister Presbyterian Church, a large contributor to its many mission and charitable enterprises.

He was a Democrat in politics, though never actively engaged in political struggles.

While in the active conduct of his business he was laid aside by an acute attack of intestinal inflammation, and after a few days of painful sickness passed away January 25, 1888.

HENRY GODFREY SIDLE. The president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis is the oldest bank officer in continuous service in the city, as he will be readily conceded to be the ripest in experience and the most successful in financial administration. For nearly thirty-three years he has been connected with the business, which he now administers, and which has grown, with the marvelous increase of business in the community, from a private banking house, with small capital, to the leading bank in the city, with a capital and surplus of nearly a million and a half dollars, and a deposit line of five million dollars. Before engaging in banking he had a mercantile experience of twenty-four years as clerk and proprietor of a store in his native state. His training was in the school of practical business and finance, which with good judgment, an intuitive perception, and cordial and conciliating manner, have placed him at the head of the profession.

H. G. Sidle is a native of York, Penn., where he was born July 22, 1822. He was the youngest of three sons born to Henry and Susannah (Kootz) Sidle. The elder brother was the late J. K. Sidle, so many years his associate, both in the store in Pennsylvania, and in the bank in Minneapolis. His great-grand-father, Godfrey Sidle, whose name he bears, was a native of Hamburgh in Germany, whence he emigrated to this country in

the early part of the last century. His grand-father served in the army of the Revolution. The Sidles were farmers of laborious and thrifty habits. Henry Sidle learned the trade of blacksmith, but engaged in merchandise, to which he trained his sons. Henry had the advantages of the sons of thrifty families of his time in the public schools of York, and at the age of seventeen was taken into the store. After a clerkship of eleven years, his father relinquished the business to his two sons, J. K. and Henry, who conducted it on joint account for the next thirteen years. They had a large and prosperous trade, and enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the community where they had grown to manhood. But like so many ambitious young men they became dissatisfied with the limitations of an eastern town, though so thriving one as was York, and longed for the more abundant opportunities and broader field for enterprise in the West. In 1857 J. K. Sidle made a tour through the West, and at Minneapolis found the conditions and prospects which satisfied him, and determined him to locate here. He had associated with him, Peter Wolford, a wealthy capitalist of York County. They opened a private banking house, under the style of Sidle, Wolford & Co. Upon the completion of the Nicollet House the firm took one of the offices on the ground floor, fronting Washington avenue, and occupied it for many years. Henry continued to carry on the store at York, but visited his brother in 1858 and made observations of the place and its prospects, determined not to relinquish a properous business until he had practical demonstration that a better one awaited him. This was soon furnished by the prosperity which attended the new banking firm, and in 1863 the store at York was sold, and Henry joined his brother in Minneapolis, and entered the banking firm, in which, however, he had an interest from the start. In 1865 the banking firm of Sidle, Wolford & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Wolford engaging in other business. The Sidle brothers now organized a bank, under a state charter, with the name of Minneapolis Bank, with a capital of $50,000. It issued circulating notes and carried on a regular banking business of deposit, discount and circulation. J. K. Sidle was president and H. G. Sidle cashier. When the national banking system was established, taxing the circulating notes of state banks out of existence, the First National Bank of Minneapolis was organized in 1865, and the business of the Minneapolis Bank transferred to it. It was the continuation of the old bank, under a new name, with the same capital, officers and business. The bank was very successful at the start, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community. Its chief officers were indefatigable in their attention to its interests, and confined the operations to the legitimate business in which they were engaged. They never speculated nor engaged in outside operations except as an investment of surplus capital. The capital of the bank was successively increased, as its enlarging business required, to $100,000, $400,000, $600,000, and finally, about 1879, to $1,000,000. While the bank was always managed by the Sidles, so that it was familiarly spoken of as Sidle's bank, it had, nevertheless, a substantial Board of Directors, who represented in the fullest degree the conservative and substantial element of business in Minneapolis.

Upon the lamented death of J. K. Sidle in 1888, the Board of Directors unanimously elected H. G. Sidle to the presidency, and appointed his sons, Henry K. and Charles K., cashier and assistant cashier, which positions they still hold.

Thomas A Harrison

The National Exchange Bank was organized in 1867, with a capital of $50,000, and officers, H. Miller, of Troy, N. Y., president, and W. P. Westfall, cashier. This bank continued in operation and did a large business, until 1875, when it was forced, by the stringency of the times and some large losses, to suspend, and a receiver was appointed to wind up its affairs, which was accomplished with such success that its depositors were paid in full.

The State Bank of Minnesota was merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis, June 1, 1868, with a capital of $100,000. R. J. Mendenhall was president, and R. J. Baldwin cashier. In 1875 Mr. Mendenhall was succeeded by T. A. Harrison, and in 1877 Joseph Dean succeeded Mr. Baldwin as cashier. In 1878 the business of the bank was transferred to the Security Bank, with T. A. Harrison as president, and Joseph Dean as cashier. The capital was increased to $300,000, and again in 1879 to $400,000, and finally in 1880 to $1,000,000.

THOMAS ASBURY HARRISON. The late Thomas Asbury Harrison had many of the traits of a great man. He resembled in some respects another great American, sprung from the common people, Abraham Lincoln. He possessed the same never-failing evenness of temper, the same cheerfulness under trying conditions, the helpfulness to others, the intuitive knowledge of men, the retentive memory, the moral and mental uprightness which characterized the martyred president. Like Lincoln, his first thought was for others, not of himself; to put his neighbor at ease, to make the stranger feel at home. He was always ready with a jovial story. As a business man he was greater than Lincoln. His judgment and sagacity in business matters were well nigh infallible. Few men in so long a business career have made so few mistakes. In his family relations the depth of his loving kindness, his patience, was never fathomed. He was almost the ideal husband and father.

Such was Mr. Harrison in his maturity and old age. But the saying that "the boy is father to the man" was peculiarly true in his case. He early showed traits which distinguished his after life.

He was born at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, December 18, 1811, and died in Minneapolis, October 27, 1887, nearly seventy-six years of age. His parents came from the South, the father being a native of Georgia, and the mother of North Carolina. They settled at Belleville, Illinois, near St. Louis, in 1803, when the southern part of the state was almost an unbroken forest. They were pioneers in agriculture, in manufacture, and in Methodism, the Rev. Thomas Harrison being an ordained elder in the M. E. Church. He preached for many years twice a week.

Mr. Harrison's mother, though born and raised among all the traditions of the South, evinced at an early age that repugnance toward slavery and oppression which has been so distinctive a characteristic in her descendants. Soon after her marriage she said to her husband one day: "I am a Southern woman and I love the South, yet I hate slavery; I will never own a slave. But if we live here without slaves we shall be nothing but 'poor white trash.' Let us go north where the curse of slavery is not tolerated." That same year they broke all the ties of their Southern home and came North. They first engaged in farming, and later in milling, undergoing, with their rapidly increasing family, all the hardships and privations of early pioneer life.

Young Asbury, as the subject of this sketch was familiarly known in his boy-

hood days, was the fourth of nine children, born, as already mentioned, in 1811. His early life was full of hard work, and the opportunities for acquiring an education in those days were meager indeed. All his school life would comprise less than the modern school year. But when he did attend school he applied himself to his studies, as in all that he did, with intense earnestness. It was his good fortune to have a teacher who understood and encouraged him, though he gained knowledge of the genuineness of his pupil's character through a little misadventure. The school—a private one—was located in the village, where the distinction between pupils, a sharp one, was drawn on the line of store clothes and homespun. Those who wore the former looked upon themselves, and were pointed to by others, with pride, whereas those who were clothed in the latter were subject to many humiliations. Young Harrison was not among the fortunate ones, and he was soon made to feel that he belonged to a lower order of existence in that school world. Unfortunately for him, his seatmate was a boy whose clothes entitled him to rank among the aristocracy of the institution, and he lost no opportunity to annoy his less fortunate fellow. One day Absury dropped his knife on the floor by accident, and in stooping to pick it up his tormentor put his hand behind his head so that he could not regain his seat, struggle as he might. He grew desperate at last, and with one supreme effort broke away. As he rose to his feet, white with anger, he dealt the youthful oppressor a stinging blow squarely in the face. The master, whose name was Sparks, saw this part of the disturbance, but not what had preceded, and called Thomas to the platform, where he was compelled to remain, an object of derision and scorn, for nearly half a day.

When the school had been dismissed the teacher took him to task for his conduct. "I am very sorry to say that I am grievously disappointed in you," he continued, "you have seemed so eager to learn, your conduct has been good, and now to spoil it all in this way. I am very, very much disappointed."

The culprit then explained how it all came about.

"But why did you not tell me this before?" exclaimed Mr. Sparks, now still more sorry, but for another reason.

"Because you did not ask me to explain," was the brief response.

A characteristic reply. But his brief school life did not pass without its gratifying achievement. It was a rule of the master that the pupil who made the greatest advancement should be made the teacher of his class at the end of a certain length of time. When the moment came to announce the name of the fortunate one, young Harrison was completely overcome to have the honor bestowed upon himself. No success, no honor in after life, ever gave him so keen a pleasure as this. To think that he, the farmer's boy, the pupil in homespun, should have such greatness thrust upon him. This was ample compensation for all the school trials and sorrows he had undergone.

Later, but still while quite young, Mr. Harrison tried his hand at clerking in a store, but he was not conspicuously successful in that calling. His temperament and mental habit were such that he must hew his own way in the world, after his own fashion. When grown to manhood he built the first Harrison mill in Illinois, mostly on borrowed money. A short time after the mill was finished and full of wheat, it was discovered to be on fire one winter morning, and burned to the ground. The loss was almost total. This disaster, which would have been

overwhelming to a weaker man, only spurred him on to renewed activity. The structure was rebuilt at once, Mr. Harrison working as a common laborer to save one man's wages. The new mill was built in due season, but the prosperity of the milling business began to wane in that locality. He and his brothers worked unremittingly for years, practiced the closest economy, but all they could do with their best efforts was to make a bare living. At last not even this could be done. They lost money on every barrel of flour turned out. Mr. Harrison's brothers and the rest of the family advised him to quit and turn his hand to something else. But he would not listen to this counsel.

"What else can we do?" he asked. "This is the only business we understand. Our flour is good. The time must come when it will be appreciated." And his prediction was verified. The Harrison brand became famous in all that region and in the East. Then the Crimean war broke out. Prices went up. The flour from the "Harrison Mills" was in great demand. The foundation to Harrison's fortune was laid.

The milling industry continued to be a paying one for a number of years, and Mr. Harrison become what is known as "well off." After a time he foresaw, with his usual business sagacity, that the business had reached its highest paying point, and he sold out all his milling interests. The sequel showed how correct was his judgment. After he left the mill no money has been made by it in the manufacture of flour. Had he not disposed of it when he did, the property could not have been sold later.

Business with him in those days was no child's play. He was always up early in the morning, and often did not get home until 2 o'clock in the night. He kept the books of the firm alone, while his successor had to hire four bookkeepers to do the same work, and he did much of the general business besides

Mr. T. A. Harrison in 1839 was married to Miss Rebecca M. Green, at Belleville, Ill., and as in most things, he was very fortunate in his choice of a helpmeet. She died in Minneapolis on February 13, 1884, in her 64th year. They were blessed with five children, three girls and two boys. Three of the children are alive—W. W. Harrison, Mrs. S. H. Knight, and Mrs. Dr. E. B. Zier.

In 1859 Mr. Harrison's brother Hugh and his sister, Mrs. A. H. Goheen, came up into the Northwest on a prospecting tour. They at once fell in love with the country, and especially with the locality on which Minneapolis now stands, and concluded to settle here. After having made this decision their first thought was to get their brother Thomas to come also. They bought the place at the corner of Fourth Avenue South and Seventh Street for him, and fitted up a residence there which in those days was looked upon as a palace. This home was prepared by Southern people, used to a Southern climate. T. A. Harrison came with his family in the spring of 1860. The following winter was one of the severest known in the history of Minnesota. His daughter, Mrs. S. A. Knight, in describing the experiences of the family during that terrible winter says: "Day after day it was 10, 20 and sometimes 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing a gale all the time, and our house built according to Southern ideas of architecture. The cold would be inconceivable to anyone who had not experienced such weather. Many a time I woke up in the morning with the bed covering frozen stiff from our breath."

These experiences caused Mr. Harrison and his wife to become very home-

sick. When the wind howled, and the snow piled up in huge drifts, with the mercury freezing in the thermometers, they sighed for the more genial climate of southern Illinois, and resolved to go back there at the earliest opportunity. But when the wonderously beautiful Minnesota spring came, they forgot the rigors of the winter and stayed on. These experiences were repeated for several years. Every winter they determined to return to their native state when the snow was off, and every spring and summer they lingered on till winter was upon them again. It was impossible to go at that season of the year. There were no railroads, the Mississippi was frozen, and the nearest point beyond St. Paul was La Crosse, which could only be reached by stage. So the family were prisoners in winter, and unable to tear themselves away during the other seasons of the year.

At this time one of those fortunate incidents occurred which seem to come so readily to a successful man. A resident by the name of Mattison owned a tract of land next to Mr. Harrison on Fourth avenue south, where Eighth and Ninth streets intersect that thoroughfare. He built a fence in such a way as to interfere with Mr. Harrison's access to the highway. This the latter could not endure. He was always intolerant of contracted surroundings, and used to say that if he had to live in a tenement he was ready to die. One day he came into the house and told his wife that he had bought Mattison out for $800. She was dismayed and exclaimed, "If you spend all your money here we will never be able to get back home." A purchase involving $800 in those days was a more conspicuous deal than one of $100,000 now.

But the home sickness gradually vanished from the Harrison household. They became permanent citizens. The Mattison tract was held, and the rise in value of that property alone made them a fortune.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Harrison was a generous supporter of the Union cause, giving both financial aid and sympathy to the government in its darkest hours.

He was a conservative in business, abhoring ficticious values and a financial "plunger" was his peculiar aversion. So he was cautious in all his financial transactions, deliberating carefully on every move before it was made, but when his conclusions had been reached, he seldom if ever changed his mind.

His first investment of importance in Minnesota was in the First National Bank of St. Paul. Then he became a heavy stockholder and a director in both the Milwaukee and St. Paul and in the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha roads. In 1862 "Harrison Hall" was erected, the beginning of the era of substantial buildings in Minneapolis. The firm of J. Dean and company was formed in 1863, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of lumber, and buying and selling pine lands. Under the management of this company the "Atlantic" and the "Pacific" mills were built. In all these enterprises T. A. Harrison was the principal owner and the controlling spirit.

By the merest accident of lending a friend money and taking bank stock as security, he came to be a stock holder in and afterwards made president of the State National Bank. In a short time thereafter, to his great surprise, he found the bank in a very weak condition, Mr. Harrison, though not in the least responsible for that condition of affairs, put his own private fortune behind the enterprise and enabled it to pay in full every creditor. After spending several sleepless nights over the sad condition of things, the first night after making up

his mind to pay every creditor in full if it took all he had to do it, he slept as sweetly as a child. This episode cost him several years of anxious toil.

The experience he had thus gained in the banking business, the confidence he had acquired among his fellowmen, determined him to start a bank of his own. The Security bank was organized with Mr. Harrison as president in 1878, and he remained its president until his death. This financial institution soon developed into an important adjunct in the development of the city, and is to-day one of the largest banking institutions in the *State*.

Mr. Harrison was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and toward the Centenary and Hennepin avenue churches of Minneapolis, he contributed more, perhaps, than any other individual. But besides these benefactions, he was also generous to many churches of other denominations. His affection for Hamline University was deep and abiding, and many an indigent student there has had cause to bless his name. His sympathy for the poor and struggling was always easily aroused. He remembered his own struggles in early life and was ever ready with aid to the deserving. He especially loved to help young men who were earnest and who had found their life work.

As a private citizen, Mr. Harrison always took an active stand in all political and moral questions of the day. In shaping the policy of the city and the state he was a power behind the throne.

It was one of his characteristic traits to be almost unconscious of the commanding place he occupied in the development of the city and the exalted estimation in which he was held by his neighbors. Whenever he received any especial token of respect and appreciation from his fellow citizens he was always surprised, though none the less gratified. When C. Wright Davison had finished his directory of Minneapolis for 1887-8, he prepared an elegantly bound volume for Mr. Harrison's private use, with the following dedication:

"This volume is respectfully dedicated to Thomas A. Harrison and Hugh G. Harrison, president and vice-president of the Security Bank of Minneapolis, one of the solid financial institutions of the United States, as an expression of appreciation of their enterprize in locating in Minneapolis when it had less than 5,000 inhabitants, and as a slight recognition of their personal worth, sterling integrity, and their loyalty, public spirit and generosity in furthering every worthy institution and project tending to build up the city of their choice."

He was sitting on the porch of his home at the time the volume was presented to him, and was so much taken by surprise that he could hardly articulate his thanks. As Mrs. Knight says, "he never looked for anything of this kind, and was always surprised to be the recipient of such honors."

In 1885, while on a trip through the South, he contracted a typho-malarial fever from which he never fully recovered. Not long before his death he went to New York to consult leading physicians, who advised him to go to California. He decided to follow their counsel, but failing rapidly was unable to carry out his design.

The end came peacefully. At 9:30 o'clock on the morning of October 27, 1887, he sank quietly to his eternal rest, surrounded by his sorrowing family, at the old homestead.

The character of such a man is best understood in the light of his life, which gives us a better idea of his personality than mere words can give. His most conspicuous traits were unflinching integrity in all relations of life, a sound

judgment and an indomitable will. Added to these was kindness of heart and a cheerful spirit, characteristics that often go with real power. He had the repose of strength. While not an educated man in the bookish sense of the term, he had a wide and accurate knowledge of books. His judgment of these was almost as infallible as his judgment of men. He was hardly ever compelled to revise his original opinion of the latter. In his family he was ever loving and patient. His children look upon him as a saint, never cross, never irritable, whose memory will always be encircled by a consecrated halo.

HUGH GILBRAITH HARRISON. In 1803 Thomas Harrison emigrated from North Carolina and settled in the wilderness four miles southwest of the village of Belleville, Illinois. He was a sturdy man of Scotch-Irish descent, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here he opened a farm, and and raised a family of nine children. He was not only a pioneer in the wilderness but he was a pioneer in the milling business of the Mississippi Valley. As early as 1826 he purchased for $300 an ox mill at Belleville, and his two older sons left the farm and assumed the management of the old mill. Five years later the father removed to Belleville with his family and introduced into the mill the first steam engine that was set up in the State of Illinois. A new and larger mill was built in 1836, which was burned in 1843 with 5,000 bushels of wheat and 500 barrels of flour, and no insurance. It was rebuilt the next year, and the business so enlarged that as a local chronicle testifies, "for many years the product of the Harrison mills at Belleville was the standard of excellence throughout the commercial world. Their sales of flour and purchases of wheat reached millions of dollars." Until the introduction of the new process in milling, by which the superior qualities of spring wheat were developed, Belleville flour was the best in the country.

Hugh G. Harrison was a younger son of this pioneer family, born April 23d, 1822. He was educated at McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., and in his early manhood was associated with his father and brothers in the milling business at Belleville. In 1860 Thomas A., William and Hugh G. Harrison removed to Minneapolis. Each built a fine residence; that of Hugh being on a double block at the corner of Nicollet and Eleventh, then far out of the built up part of the town, and covered with a hazel brush thicket. This remained the family homestead, and is to-day one of the most admired homes of the city. For many years the brothers made their investments and carried on business in common. In course of time the abundant opportunities for business and perhaps diverse tastes led them to separate and pursue different lines. They were original stockholders in the First National Bank of St. Paul, and largely interested in the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad.

In 1862 they built on the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues the stone block, still standing, at that time the most imposing building in the town, and having a hall which furnished for years the audience room for public meetings and concerts.

In 1863 they associated themselves with Joseph Dean in the lumber business. The firm of Joseph Dean & Co., for the next fifteen years became the leader in the lumber trade of the city. They bought fine timbered lands, purchased and rebuilt a large saw mill at the mouth of Bassett's Creek, and opened lumber yards. Subsequently they built the Pacific mill on the river bank just above the

H. G. Harrison

RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. G. HARRISON, 1112 NICOLLET AVENUE. BUILT IN 1861.

suspension bridge, which was for years the largest and best equipped saw mill in the city. On retiring from the lumber business in 1877, the Security Bank was organized, with the largest capital of any bank in the city. T. A. Harrison being president; Hugh G. Harrison, vice-president, and Joseph Dean, cashier. The bank from the first was prosperous, and took the lead in that line of business. The capital was enlarged as the needs of business required, until it reached $1,000,000, with deposits of nearly $6,000,000. At the death of the elder brother, Hugh G. Harrison was elected its president, and gave personal attention to its management—the bank attaining uninterrupted prosperity, and engaging in a high degree the public confidence—to the close of his life.

The business career and character of Mr. Harrison were sketched in an obituary written at the time of his death by one who had known him intimately, and been associated with him in church fellowship, from which we condense the concluding part of this notice.

"H. G. Harrison was always foremost in every enterprise relating to the growth and well being of the city. He was a careful student of political questions, though not in the ordinary sense a politician. For many years during the the formative and constructive period of the school system of the city he was a member of the School Board, and one of its most faithful and effective workers. Largely to his excellent judgment is due the fact that the City of Minneapolis is possessed of so much valuable school property. He was administrator of the Spencer estate, which became the foundation for the public library. He was mayor of Minneapolis in 1868, and made a splendid administration for the young and growing city. He founded the grocery house of B. S. Bull & Co., in the seventies, and later on that of Geo. R. Newell & Co. He was one of the largest subscribers and first director and treasurer of the Minneapolis Exposition. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Minneapolis Trust Company. He always took a deep interest in Hamline University, to which he contributed large sums of money. Indeed Mr. H. G. Harrison's benefactions in this city among the churches and benevolent enterprises are a multitude. He seemed always to be giving, and he always gave with discrimination, with a liberal hand and cheerfully. Particularly was this the case in the realm of Methodism, of which denomination he had been a life long member, and active promoter.

Mr. Harrison was a cultivated Christian gentleman. He was a member and trustee of Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church of this city. Always a student, an extensive traveler both in this country and abroad, an omniverous reader of the best literature, his mind was broad and his views well settled. There was nothing narrow in his disposition or attainments. He was helpful, always helpful, to young men, to worthy public enterprises, and to the necessities of men and women about him, his purse was ever open. He was an intense lover of good music.

Mr. Harrison was twice married. His first wife, Irene, died August 13th, 1876. By this marriage he had five sons, all now living and grown to manhood, and successfully engaged in various lines of business. They are Edwin, George, Lewis, Hugh and Perry. October 25th, 1877, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Hunt, of Allentown, Pa., who, with her daughter, Helen Louise, and the sons above named survive him. He also has three sisters, Mrs. Dovy McBride, of

Bellvill, Ill., Mrs. Olive Green and Mrs. Anna H. Goheen, residing in the vicinity."

Mr. Harrison had made in the latter part of July, 1891, a business trip to the East, and returning seemed in perfect health. A slight indisposition kept him at home for a few days. He was at his desk at the bank on Monday Aug. 10th, but returning home took to his bed, and on Wednesday night went to his final rest, heart failure following a severe cold, being assigned as the fatal cause.

"His life was ripe; his end was peaceful and lovely; his rest is earned; his works do follow him."

JOSEPH DEAN. The subject of this post mortem sketch was for nearly forty years an active, upright, and honored citizen of Hennepin county, and for the greater part of the time of the town and city of Minneapolis.

He was born on the 10th of January, 1826, near the city of Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, in the west of Ireland, whence his father, John Dean, emigrated while he was a child, to the vicinity of Sherbrook, Canada West. Thence the family removed, when he was ten years old, to Belvidere, Ill. Here he grew to manhood, working upon a farm and learning the carpenter's trade, enjoying only fragmentary opportunities to attend the common schools. For a time he worked at his trade in Chicago.

In 1850 he was married to Nancy H. Stanley, of Belvidere, Ill., whose family were from Western New York, and in the spring of that year came to Minnesota. This was the year when Isaac Atwater, Edward Murphy, Allen Harmon, Joel B. Bassett and W. W. Wales settled here. Mr. Dean, however, did not settle in the town, but went to Oak Grove, (now Bloomington) on the Minnesota river, where he engaged in running a ferry, and two years later took a claim there. His attention was not, however, wholly engaged with occupations at Oak Grove, for in the summer of 1851 he superintended the erection of a store in St. Anthony for John H. Stevens and Franklin Steele, and was employed at Fort Snelling by Mr. Steele in the line of his trade.

At the organization of Hennepin County in October, 1852, he was elected, with John Jackins and Alexander Moore as colleagues, on the Board of County Commissioners, of which John H. Stevens was Clerk. This first election was unanimous, each candidate receiving seventy-one votes. The board located the county seat and entered upon the records the location with the name of Albion. The named proved unsatisfactory, and after much discussion, when Charles Hoag evolved the name Minneapolis, it was substituted upon the official record. Mr. Dean served on the board for three years. Meanwhile he served upon the first Grand Jury empaneled in the county in 1853, and was appointed upon the Whig Committee for the precinct of St. Peter, now Bloomington.

In the act of incorporating the Hennepin County Agricultural Society, Feb. 20, 1853, he was named as one of the incorporators.

On the first of January, 1854, he received the appointment of postmaster of Bloomington, it being the first postoffice established in the county outside of Fort Snelling, preceding by a few days the establishment of the office in Minneapolis. In the spring o f 1856 Mr. Dean removed to Minneapolis where he continued to reside until his death in 1890. Here he engaged as a contractor and builder, and soon purchased the planing mill and sash and door factory at the Falls, which he operated in connection with his business as builder.

Joseph L. Dean

In 1856 his name appeared as a leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued an active and devout member, often holding official positions in Centenary, Hennepin Avenue and Franklin Avenue Churches.

At the election in the fall of 1859, Mr. Dean was elected County Treasurer, holding the office for two years from January first, 1860.

About the year 1863 he associated the Harrison Brothers with himself in the lumber business, under the firm name of Joseph Dean & Co. The business became very extensive and profitable. The company purchased quantities of timber land and cut their own logs. They first purchased the Stanchfield saw mill at the mouth of Bassett's creek, and enlarged and rebuilt it. This they operated until it was burned, when they bought the large mill known as "Pacific Mill" on the west bank of the river, just above the suspension bridge. This was a very complete saw mill and was operated until the firm retired from business about 1877.

In the summer of 1877 Mr. Dean was appointed cashier of the State National Bank, and upon the merging of the business of that institution in the newly organized Security Bank, became its cashier, and was upon its board of direction. The late Thomas A. Harrison was president of the bank, and Hugh G. Harrison was vice-president. These gentlemen, so long associated with Mr. Dean in business, had come to know his integrity, efficiency and accuracy, and, although not trained to the banking business, selected him for the responsible position. The wisdom of their choice was demonstrated by the popularity and success of the bank which soon became the leading bank of the city in capital and business.

Mr. Dean was cashier of the bank from its organization until the summer of 1882, when forced to resign on account of ill health. He afterwards occupied for a time the office of general manager of the bank, and later that of vice-president. On account of continued ill health he was forced to retire from active management of the bank and seek relaxation in travel.

His private business had become very large and engaged all the time and strength he had to devote to business, although he remained a director of the bank. For many years Mr. Dean was a trustee of Hamline University, in whose success he took a deep interest, and to which he made large gifts.

His family consisted of seven children of whom four survive him. Mrs. Dean died in 1874 and Mr. Dean re-married in 1876 to Elizabeth Stevens, of Baileyville, Ill., who survives him.

His death occurred at Eureka Springs, Ark , May 20, 1890.

The First National Bank of St. Anthony was organized about 1870, with a capital of $50,000. H. M. Carpenter was its first president, and was succeeded by Elais Moses. T. A. Merphy was cashier. Afterwards the bank was consolidated with the Merchants National Bank of Hastings, which had a capital of $100,000, and was removed to Minneapolis and called the Merchants National Bank. Elias Moses was president of the consolidated bank at first; afterward Stephen Gardner and Daniel Bassett. W. J. Vandyke was cashier at first and was succeeded by J. M. Williams. The bank went into voluntary liquidation and was closed.

The Northwestern National Bank was organized in 1872, with a capital of $200,000, D. Morrison being president, and afterward H. T. Welles, and S. E. Neiler cashier. In 1879, during the ab-

sence of the cashier in Europe, the assistant cashier abstracted about $127,000 of the funds of the bank, which he squandered in speculation. The deficit, having been discovered by the Bank Examiner, was promptly made up by the stockholders, and the capital increased to $1,000,000, Mr. Neiler giving place to S. A. Harris as cashier. Mr. Wells, owing to failing health, resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Winthrop Young. The bank continued to do a large and profitable business, and has always been among the most useful of the city banks. At present George A. Pillsbury is president, and D. B. Forgan cashier.

Mr. Neiler, soon after his retirement from the Northwestern National, obtained a charter for a new bank, which assumed the name of Union National, and commenced business in 1883, with a capital of $500,000, at the corner of First Avenue South and Third Street, Mr. Neiler being president, and H. J. Neiler cashier.

The National Bank of Commerce was the next national bank to organize, and commenced business in 1884 in the Chamber of Commerce building, with a capital of $400,000. E. F. Gould was president, and William Powell cashier. Afterwards E. A. Harmon became its president. At the present time S. A. Harris is president, and H. H. Thayer cashier. The bank has lately erected a handsome five story stone block on the corner of Fourth Street and First Avenue South, to which it removed its banking office, and now occupies the most eligible quarters of any of the city banks, having increased its capital to $1,000,000.

Samuel Arthur Harris. A man not yet passed his forty-fifth year, who without influential connections has already directed the affairs of two of our largest national banks as president, must possess both innate qualities and acquired skill for financial affairs. Such are found in the subject of this sketch.

S. A. Harris was born at Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, Oct. 25, 1847. His father, Thomas G. Harris, one of the best known lawyers of his state, and in the latter years of his life one of the founders and president of Salem Bank, at Goshen —an institution which has weathered the financial storms of forty years, and is still doing a prosperous business. He had settled there about 1830, coming from northern New York. His American ancestor in the eighth generation was Thomas Harris, who settled in Boston about 1635, coming probably from Wales. The family generally followed agricultural pursuits in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and removed to Washington County, New York, previously to the American Revolution. The maternal line of S. A. Harris runs back for nine generations to Nicholas Danforth, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors at the period of the Revolution served their country in the Continental army. Thomas G. Harris died when his son Arthur was eleven years old, his widow and daughter constituting, with the young son, the surviving family. The son passed the years of early life in attendance on the public schools, completing his education in letters with graduation at the High School. After leaving school he passed two or three years in the East and in Europe, and at his majority, in 1868, came to Minneapolis. His first employment was for a year as clerk in the hardware store of Hedderly and Vroman. Next he spent a year as clerk for Harris and Putnam, who were extensively engaged in the lumber business. When this firm went out of business he engaged for a few

months as clerk in the State National Bank.

At the organization of the Hennepin County Savings Bank, in 1870, he became a stockholder and trustee, and was appointed assistant cashier. In this connection he remained until 1879, associated with E. S. Jones, the president, and J. E. Bell, the cashier of this conservative and successful bank.

The Northwestern National Bank had been in operation a few years when a large defalcation by its assistant cashier necessitated a re-organization of its business.

S. E. Neiler was its cashier, and Mr. Harris was appointed in the fall of 1879 assistant cashier. In the following spring Mr. Neiler dissolved his connection with the bank, and Mr. Harris was promoted to be its cashier. Seven or eight years later he was promoted to the presidency of the bank. Under his administration the bank greatly enlarged its capital and business, and became one of the most prosperous and influential financial institutions in the Northwest. The capital was increased in 1882 from $500,000 to $1,000,000, placing it in the rank of the large banks of the city. At the time of his entering this institution its assets embraced a large amount of real estate which was soon converted into cash, by a series of skillful negotiations, thus placing its large capital in condition for greatest availability in the legitimate operation of its business. Mr. Harris resigned the presidency of the Northwestern in 1890 to secure a needed rest, expecting later to engage in another line of business. He spent several months at the seashore with his family. He became, in 1891, treasurer of the Duluth Elevator Company, with his office in Minneapolis, and still holds the position. But the recognized ability of Mr. Harris as a banker, and perhaps his own inclinations, did not permit him to remain long in retirement from the profession with which he had been connected for more than twenty years. In December, 1891, he was chosen as president of the National Bank of Commerce. Here the effect of his skill as a financial manager was soon apparent. This bank had, like the Northwestern in its early history, a burden of real estate and other unprofitable assets, tying up more than half its capital, and which had been for several years a source of great embarrassment to its business. The new president began the task of unloading, and in less than six months restored the entire assets of the institution to a cash basis, thus placing the bank in condition to avail itself of its fine advantages of location and prestige. It now stands with its cash capital of $1,000,000 among the four leading banks of the city.

A man so prominent in financial management has naturally shared in the honors of the profession. He has been president of the Clearing House Association, as well as president of the Dual City Bankers' Club. He has been for some years a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association. He has also been a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company from its organization, and treasurer of the Globe Gas Light Company.

While assiduous in his devotion to business, which has not been without effect in building up a very considerable private fortune, Mr. Harris has not been unmindful of social and civic duties. For many years he has been an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian church, and prominent in its evangelistic and mission work, having been for some years treasurer of the Presbyterian Alliance. He has a quiet, unostentatious and somewhat reticent habit; is method-

ical in his work and achieves results by close attention to detail and industry in his daily work. But no perfection of detail nor regularity of method would suffice to place him in the front rank of successful financiers, without sound judgment, integrity and a comprehensive grasp of the principles which control, and an adequate forecast of the results of business events.

Soundness of judgment, firmness in adherence to a chosen policy, with tact and industry, are the chief qualities which lead to success in banking. The banker who listens with a credulous mind to the delusive dream of his too hopeful customer, or lends himself to the speculative schemes which are always rife about him, soon finds his capital slipping beyond his control and his bank drifting upon the rocks of insolvency. While strict honesty should characterize every transaction, he must ever remember that his institution is not a charitable foundation.

Mr. Harris married September 16, 1872, Anna C., daughter of Rev. Daniel Stewart, D. D., of Minneapolis. He has a family of three children, two boys and one daughter.

More recently the Nicollet National Bank was organized, with a capital of $500,000, John DeLaittre being president, and J. F. R. Foss cashier. This bank has a safe deposit department.

The Flour City National Bank organized and commenced business in the Lumber Exchange building in 1887. Its capital stock is $1,000,000. T. B. Walker is president, and George E. Maxwell cashier.

During the present year (1892) the Columbia National Bank has been established, with a paid-up capital of $105,000. Charles Kittelson is president, and H. M. Knapp, cashier.

Of banks having charters under the general banking laws of the state, but no circulation, besides the Security Bank already mentioned, the City Bank has been in business since 1869, and under its charter since 1872. Its capital is $500,000. J. W. Pence was its first president, and T. J. Buxton cashier. Mr. Buxton is now president, and F. A. Smith cashier.

Thomas Jefferson Buxton. The profession of banking is an exacting one. It requires in its managing officers unremitting attention; close acquaintance with the financial conditions of the community and of the greater influences which effect monetary stability in the country; good judgement; firmness of administration and alertness in all the daily occurring details of business. It is quite incompatible with political life; and seldom affords its votary either time or opportunity to cultivate literature, science or art, except as recreation.

Mr. Buxton has been for nearly thirty years an executive bank officer, and for twenty-three years either cashier or president of the City Bank of Minneapolis. Under his management it has grown from a private banking partnership to an incorporated bank, with a capital of $300,000, and a line of deposits of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars; enjoying the fullest confidence of the community, and sharing in the best business of the city. During its career it has encountered financial vicissitudes, which have carried down many of its contemporaries, and which have tested and proved the skill and judgment of its manager. To the exigencies of a rapidly growing community, with more enterprise than capital, with customers fertile in expedients, and hopeful of desperate ventures, there has been encountered the contraction following the war, and attending the return to

Joseph L. Dean

specie payments, and several panics which have prostrated business and paralyzed industry.

Mr. Buxton is one of those who have risen without the aid of fortune or inherited position, by the force of his own energetic character to an eminent position in the financial world—another of the many illustrations of the beneficence of our free institutions.

He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1836. His father, James Buxton, and his ancestors for several generations had resided in that county, having a tradition of an English extraction. The family removed to Ohio while Thomas J. was an infant, and took up a wild farm in Union County. He was the fifth of a family of eight children, and passed the years of minority in labor upon the farm, with an occasional winter at the adjacent district school. Arriving of age he took employment as a laborer on a railroad, and then obtained a clerkship in a grocery store at Marysville, the county seat of Union County. In 1859 he made a prospecting trip to Colorado, spending a year, with no permanent result, and returning, obtained a position as freight and ticket agent at Delaware, Ohio, in which position the call to arms in 1861 found him. Inspired by the prevailing and contagious patriotic ardor he raised a company of volunteers, and was chosen its captain, and entered the military service in Company E, 66th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and shared its labors and fatigues, until June 8th, 1862, at the battle of Port Republic, he was taken prisoner with most of the regiment and sent to Salisbury, N. C., and in October following was consigned to Libby prison. From this bitter confinement he was released by exchange, and rejoined his regiment at Harper's Ferry in 1862. He participated in the sharp action of Dumfries, Va., and the next spring was in the battle of Chancellorsville, where his regiment and company suffered a heavy loss. He was then engaged upon detached duty until after Gettysburg, when, upon surgeon's certificate of disability, his resignation from the service was accepted.

Having in the meantime, February, 1863, married Miss Delia Griffin, of Delaware, Ohio, he returned to Union County and became cashier of a bank of which Judge W. W. Woods was president. He remained in this employment for six years, until October, 1869, when he came to Minneapolis, and associating with Judge Woods, J. W. Pence and V. G Hush as partners, founded as a private banking house the City Bank. In 1872 the bank was incorporated as a State bank, J. W. Pence being president, and Mr. Buxton, cashier. After ten years of service as cashier, Mr. Pence retiring, Mr. Buxton was elected president of the bank, a position which he still holds.

In 1877, Mr. Buxton was complimented by the nomination of the Democratic party as City Treasurer, and was elected, holding this most responsible position under the city government for eight years, and through a change of political control of the city. He held other fiduciary appointments, such as president and trustee of the Monitor Plow Works, and trustee of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company.

He is the longest bank officer in continuous service in the city of Minneapolis, except one.

Mrs. Buxton died in 1882, leaving two daughters, who are now grown to womanhood.

Mr. Buxton is now (1892) County Treasurer of Hennepin County, appointed by the county commissioners *ad interim*

during the suspension of the elected County Treasurer.

The Bank of Minneapolis succeeded to the business of Byers & Wilson, private bankers, who were established in 1867, in 1883, with a capital of $100,000, since increased to $250,000. T. W. Wilson was president until his death. At the present time M. J. Bofferding is president, and W. M. Wright, cashier. The bank owns and occupies the magnificent banking house at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street.

The Citizens Bank was organized in 1876, with a present capital of $250,000. N. F. Griswold was first president, and succeeded by C. A. Bovey, and Geo. B. Shepherd, cashier. The bank occupies its own building on Nicollet Avenue.

The Commercial Bank is on the east side of the river and is a great convenience for that side of the river. It was started in 1883; capital, $200,000; Winthrop Young, president, and O. C. Merriman, cashier.

The Scandia Bank has been doing business since 1883. Capital, $60,000. R. Sunde was president, A. C. Haugan, cashier, at its organization. The present officers are R. Sunde, president, and John H. Field, cashier. Its location is on Cedar Avenue, in the southeastern part of the city, and as its name implies is a favorite of the Scandinavian people.

The State Bank, located at the corner of Second Avenue South and Third Street, has a capital of $75,000. Krisian Kortgaard is president, and O. E. Naegel cashier.

KRISTIAN KORTGAARD. Minneapolis has ever been indulgent of her citizens of foreign birth. Whether of Scandinavian, Teutonic, Gallic or Celtic blood, they have shared with the native born in civic honors and social recognition. So large a share of her population have come from the Scandinavian Peninsula that they constitute not only a prominent element in the industries of the city, but are largely represented in finance, in trade, in art, and in professional life.

Among those of this nationality who occupy a prominent place in finance, and in office, is Kristian Kortgaard, president of the State Bank and treasurer of the city.

He was born at Soloer, Norway, January 17, 1855. His father, Lars Kortgaard, was a wealthy land owner, and gave his son the best and most varied education that his ample means could provide. The son developed industrious habits and an inquisitive mind, and made the best use of his opportunities. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed in a lumber merchant's office in Fredrickstad, after which he was sent to England to study, and in London, the great metropolis of the civilized world, he was inducted into the language and customs of the English-speaking world. So apt was he in observation that it was said of him that Kortgaard knew more about London, its streets, parks, museums, sights and people than any born Londoner. His father desired him to go to Paris to pursue his mercantile and linguistic studies, but an accident determined him to go to Hamburg, Germany, instead. After perfecting himself in the German language, he went to Sweden and engaged in the management of the branch office of an English lumber business, but did not continue it long. He then returned to his native place in Norway. But he was not content to remain long there. The years which he had spent in freer England and Germany made that of his home seem narrow and intolerant. Priestcraft and bigotry seemed to him to dominate the community, bound by the rigid forms of a state

K. Kierkegaard.

RESIDENCE OF K. KORTGAARD, CORNER THIRD STREET AND TWENTY-NINTH AVENUE NORTH. BUILT IN 1885.

church. His free spirit revolted against the mental tyrany of the church officials, and he resolved to once more seek freedom of thought and action, in broader fields. In 1877 he sought and obtained employment in Bremen, Germany, where he passed the next three years. He was then selected, out of a thousand applicants, by an Amsterdam colonial house, and sent on a mercantile mission to the tropical island of Sumatra, East Indies. Here he superintended tobacco plantations, employing Chinese, Malays, Battacks, Siamese, Bengalese, and other uncivilized workmen. He was more than once lost in the almost impenetrable jungle, where a white man had never before set his foot. He had many thrilling adventures among wild elephants, tigers and boa constrictors, that swarmed the tropical forest. The constant temperature of 120 degrees was too much for even his strong constitution, and he was forced to forsake the deadly climate. He went northward, traveling through other parts of the East Indies, and after dwelling some time in China and Japan, investigating these strange countries, he took passage for America and landed in San Francisco. His first errand on arrival was to the court house to take out his first papers as an American citizen. His money was expended except a single trade dollar, and he borrowed a dollar of the mate of the steamer to pay the naturalization fee. He found business dull in California and came east. He first found employment in Mobile, Alabama, and then in Chicago, in the banking business.

In 1882 Mr. Kortgaard had gained sufficient means, by industry and close attention to his employment, to enable him to make a trip to Europe, bent not alone on pleasure, for at Geestemuende, Germany, he married the daughter of the Burgomaster, with whom he returned to America, and came at once to Minneapolis. Here he entered one of the banks as an employe, and served for three years, gaining a knowledge of the people and the ways of business.

In 1885 Mr. Kortgaard joined with others in organizing the State Bank, of which he was appointed cashier. After serving for six years in this capacity he was elected president of the bank, which position he still holds. He holds the important position of president of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railroad company, which in connection with a Canadian company, is now engaged in constructing a line of railroad from Lake Superior, at Port Arthur, in the Dominion of Canada, to reach the iron range of Northeastern Minnesota. He is actively engaged in several other branches of business, and so absorbed as to have little time to take an active part in politics. Notwithstanding, he was nominated for city treasurer on the Democratic ticket in 1890, and elected over one of the most popular Republicans in the city, by a plurality of 3,124. No higher testimonial to his standing and popularity in the community could be desired.

Mr. Kortgaard is a fine specimen of manhood, physically. He is tall and robust, and enjoys the best of health, though his employment is confining and its duties absorbing. In Minneapolis he has found a congenial home and society. Here is opportunity and abundant appreciation and reward of industry and fidelity. While yet a young man, he has made his own way, by his own exertions, to an honorable position, and does honor alike to the qualities derived from his native land, and to the opportunities of that of his adoption.

The Peoples Bank occupies spacious rooms on Nicollet Avenue, in the Loan

and Trust building. Organized in 1886; capital, $100,000. James McMillan is president; A. D. Colton, cashier.

The Swedish American Bank opened its doors in the summer of 1888 on Washington avenue. Capital, $250,000. O. N. Ostrom, president, and N. O. Warner, cashier.

The German American Bank, incorporated in 1887, is located in North Minneapolis. Capital, $50,000. George Huhn, president; Egbert Cowles, cashier.

The Irish American Bank is located in the Kasota Block, corner Washington and Hennepin avenues. Capital, $100,000. J. S. Coughlin, president, and J. E. Scallen, cashier.

The Franklin State Bank, organized in 1887. Capital, $50,000. William Jones, president; J. C. Fairweather, cashier.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank, incorporated in 1888. Capital, $60,000. M. F. Scofield, president; Robert L. Long, cashier.

The Bank of New England, was organized in 1891, and opened its doors for business on the ground floor of the Guaranty Loan building. Its paid in capital is $100,000. Alden J. Blethen is president, and Frank M. Morgan, cashier.

During the present year (1892) the Washington Bank has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000. A. C. Haugan is president and John W. Field, cashier.

In 1878 V. G. Hush opened a private bank in the rooms formerly occupied by the National Exchange Bank, and for a long time conducted a conservative and prosperous business. Engaging in the practice of negotiating commercial paper in the Eastern cities, he was so incautious as to endorse a large amount of paper, and one of his speculative customers whose paper he had endorsed, failing, he was forced to make an assignment in 1887. The business has not yet been settled.

The private banking house of Hill, Sons & Co. was established in 1891, Mr. Henry Hill, a wealthy and experienced man in the business, being chief capitalist and president. Their place of business is in the Lumber Exchange.

HENRY HILL. The career which it is the purpose of this brief sketch to commemorate, would, if adequately set in its connections, be an epitome of the history of the Mississippi Valley. At the period when Mr. Hill's residence began in the West, St. Louis had only 7,000 inhabitants. Galena was a prosperous village of ten to twelve hundred; the first settler in Chicago had arrived only three years before, while the whole country south and west of Illinois was *terra incognita*, except as its wilderness was penetrated by the hardy trapper, or explored by the pioneer missionary. Stage coaches toiling through the marshy roads were the most expeditious mode of travel, while the flat-boat, leisurely floating down the river, carried the slight commerce of the West. Adventurous settlers were beginning to found homes where now is the seat of a mighty inland empire, populous and rich in all the elements of a high civilization. In the development of this stupendous civilization Mr. Hill was a powerful factor. In manufactures, in trade, in finance, and more than all in perfecting facilities of transportation by river and rail, through the Mississippi Valley, he was a pioneer and a most conspicuous actor.

Henry Hill was born May 19, 1828, in Stokeclemson, Devonshire, England. His ancestors for many generations were yeoman of that country, his grandfather owning the farm which he cultivated in fee. John Hill, a carpenter by trade,

Henry Hill

emigrated to America in 1832 with his family, consisting of wife, six sons and one daughter. One of these sons was Henry Hill, then of the age of four years. After remaining in Philadelphia about a year, John Hill pushed on toward the West, and joined a company of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh gentlemen, formed for the purpose of founding a city on the banks of the Mississippi, as architect and master mechanic, and in that employment commenced operations in building at Marion City. The enterprise was eventually abandoned, and the waters of the great river now flow over its site. Afterwards engaging in his employment on the public works of the State of Illinois, he settled his family on a farm ten miles east of Warsaw. Here his son Henry, when only twelve years of age, was placed in charge of the farm, while his father was engaged elsewhere in building and operating a mill. At this early age, having observed that good habits as well as industry were essential to success in life, he resolved never to use tobacco or intoxicating drinks, and with characteristic tenacity of purpose he has kept the resolution to the present time. At fifteen years of age he joined his father, working in the "Big Stone Mill," and the next year was placed in charge of the machinery of the "Spencer Mill."

In 1846 young Hill entered the employ of J. H. Wood, a blacksmith of great renown in his trade, but better known as a man of the utmost rectitude, of broad and liberal views, and indeed a deep thinker. There amid the flying sparks under the tuition of this admirable man, the boy learned much, not only of his trade, but of his duty to himself and his fellow men. From the shop of this famous blacksmith, with the aid of his sturdy apprentice, was turned out the first diamond plough that would scour and clean itself in the rich prairie soil—the precursor of the modern plough. While Mr. Wood was absent on a visit to his old Eastern home, the young apprentice, then but eighteen years of age, made all of the wrought iron work for a mill which his father was building. Soon he joined two of his brothers who were employed as engineers of the "Prairie Bird," a Mississippi river steamboat engaged in carrying passengers between St. Louis and Chicago by way of the Illinois river. At that time the population of Chicago was no more than 14,000, while St. Louis numbered 60,000.

In the winter of 1848-9, being at home and unemployed, Henry attended school for two months. This, with the exception of a little schooling when five years of age, constituted his only education other than that acquired in the school of active life.

At the age of twenty-one Henry took charge of the mill which his father was obliged to give up through failing health. He acquired the interest of his father's partner in the property, and thenceforward conducted the business under the firm name of John Hill & Sons. In the same year he married the daughter of Dr. William Smith, a prominent physician in that part of the county. Mrs. Hill, like her husband, had experienced the privations of frontier life, and living with him for forty-three years with like experiences and sympathies, she has made an admirable helpmate.

The following year the business was enlarged by the addition of a grist mill. An incident occurred about this time which shows the quickness of perception and tenacity of will which characterize the man. He used a fine team of horses about his business, one of which fell sick. He was advised to administer a decoction of a quart of green coffee. The

which Mr. Hill was an active member, to build the Midland Pacific railroad from Nebraska City to a connection with the Union Pacific, at Fort Kearney. About one hundred miles of each had been completed when the panic of 1873 forced a suspension of work. Mr. Hill's associates called him to New York to consult as to the best course to be pursued. Their opinion differed from that entertained by him. They thought the panic would not continue over ninety days; he believed it would last through several years. He husbanded his resources, and laid his plans accordingly. In connection with Gen. Drake and A. L. Griffin, and upon their individual resources and credits Mr. Hill completed and operated the first named road and kept it out of the hands of a receiver. Subsequently he sold the Midland Pacific to the C., B. & Q. railway company.

In 1878, Mr. Hill was one of a committee of three selected by the bondholders, to purchase, sell and re-organize the T., P. & W. railway. This was successfully carried through, and the sum of six million dollars realized upon the sale, to the satisfaction of all concerned. While engaged in these operations, Robert G. Ingersoll was employed by Mr. Hill's company as attorney and counsel, and between him and Mr. Hill there sprang up a warm and lasting friendship. In 1879, in company with Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Hill went to New York to arrange for the completion of the railway constructions which had been interrupted by the financial panic. The M., I. & N. R. R. was extended by Mr. Hill and Gen. Drake through two more counties in Iowa, and they at the same time organized a company and built a road twenty-six miles in length, from Albia to Centreville, which was built and sold in one hundred days from the time ground was first broken. Up to that time this was an unparalleled feat in railroad construction.

In 1881, Mr. Hill and his associates disposed of both the M., I. & N. and T., P. & W. railways to the Wabash system, of which Jay Gould was at that time the head and controlling power. This large and successful transaction closed Mr. Hill's railroad enterprises, and after nearly a year spent in California he came with his family to Minneapolis and took up his residence here, with the intention of retiring from active business. But he was greatly attracted by the enterprise of the community, and stimulated by the indication of a great future before it, made some large real estate investments. For over thirty years he has been and still is a partner in the Bank of Hill, Dodge & Co., of Warsaw, Ill. He engaged with activity in the organization of the Flour City National Bank of Minneapolis, and has been on its board of directors since its organization. In 1891, in connection with his sons and Wallace Campbell, he established the Bank of Hill, Sons & Co., of which he is the president.

The life of Mr. Hill has been a remarkable one. From small beginnings, by industry, good habits, perseverance and integrity, he has achieved rare success. His business associates, among whom are some of the foremost men of the country, and his social friends, all unite in their admiration and high regard for him. His charities and benefactions, although quiet and unobtrusive, are none the less large. He has materially aided many worthy men and contributed liberally to deserving charities. Generous, honorable, genial and large hearted, Mr. Hill still continues his active life, in the full enjoyment of its well earned fruits, high in the esteem of his friends and associates, loved by many and respected by all.

E. S. Lanco.

Wm. E. Steele & Co. is another leading private banking house. Mr. Steele is a son of Franklin Steele, one of the first of the pioneers, and does a very creditable business. His place of business is No. 12 North Third Street.

Other private banking houses are C. H. Chadbourn & Sons, Dean Bros., E. R. Garland and Baxter Bros.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The State Savings Association was organized as a corporation in 1866 by R. J. Mendenhall, R. J. Baldwin and T. A. Merphy, and conducted strictly as a Savings Bank until 1873, when Messrs. Baldwin and Merphy withdrew, and subsequently its business was merged into the private banking house of R. J. Mendenhall, and was conducted by him until 1877 when its assets were assigned for the protection of depositors. Mr. Mendenhall, having obtained a discharge in bankruptcy, has settled the greater part of the liabilities.

The Hennepin County Savings Bank was organized under the State banking law, Sept. 1, 1870, by E. S. Jones and J. E. Bell, who became respectively president and cashier, and have ever since held the positions, until the recent death of Mr. Jones, and have conducted a conservative and prosperous business. The bank, besides its savings business, has conducted a general banking business. With a capital of $100,000 the bank has done a large business, and has always held a high position among the city banks. At the present time J. E. Bell is president and W. H. Lee, cashier.

EDWIN SMITH JONES. Among the arrivals at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1854 was Edwin S. Jones. With his wife, married the previous year in his native town, at the age of twenty-six years, he cast his lot with the founders of a new community, and thenceforth for thirty-six years was a familiar form amidst the varied activities of Minneapolis.

He was born in the town of Chaplin, Windham County, Connecticut, June 3d, 1828, his father being David Jones, the owner and cultivator of a farm among the hills of Eastern Connecticut. The name suggests a Welsh ancestry, as was no doubt the fact, though on the mother's side he was English. When he was seven years of age his mother died, and three years later his father, leaving an older brother and himself to manage the farm and provide for their own maintainance and education. The common school of the town and several terms at Munson Academy furnished his only instruction, but this must have been well improved in the intervals of farm labor, for at sixteen he was himself a school teacher in the vicinity of his home.

At twenty he made a trip to Indiana in the interest of a publishing house, having a number of young men under his charge. Before coming to Minnesota he had decided to enter the legal profession, and had commenced the study of law, which he continued after his arrival in Minneapolis, in the office of Judge Isaac Atwater, and was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County at the April term of the District Court in 1855. He was the first lawyer admitted to the bar in Hennepin County. The next fifteen years were spent in the industrious but unostentatious practice of the law, except the intervals of official and military life.

He was elected to the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Hennepin County in 1857, and again in 1858, serving three years and earning the title by which he was ever after addressed. In the latter year he was a trustee of the

Freewill Baptist Church, which had enjoyed the pastorate of the brilliant Charles G. Ames.

At the organization of the Minneapolis Athenæum in 1860, Judge Jones was chosen its president. This modest institution then begun, after many years of usefulness in providing books, lectures and reading room, has been incorporated in the city library, which is justly the pride of modern citizens.

We find his name amongst those of a committee of citizens of both sides of the river, who, in 1861, were appointed to raise funds for the relief of the people of Kansas, and who from the limited means of our own people, raised and remitted to the sufferers more than one thousand dollars.

During the latter part of the War of the Rebellion, Judge Jones was commissioned as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, and was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. This service was so efficient that he was breveted Major. His residence in the south brought him into intercourse with the people of that region, and acquainted him with their poverty, suffering and need, and in later years led to large provisions from his bounty for their moral and intellectual welfare.

Returning to Minneapolis, he was in 1866 elected one of the supervisors of the town of Minneapolis, and was chosen chairman of the board. In 1873 he was elected alderman of the Eighth ward, and served in the city council for two years.

In 1870, Judge Jones, in connection with other gentlemen, organized the Hennepin County Savings Bank, and was chosen its president, with J. E. Bell as cashier. He occupied the position until his death, and devoted the remainder of his life to its administration, with other financial business. The bank was incorporated under the State banking law, and transacted both a savings and general banking business. This double function, which was prohibited to new banks, when a saving's bank law was enacted, however unsound in principle, was administered with so much fidelity, skill and prudence, that the bank not only attracted a liberal share of the savings of the poorer classes, but also transacted a large general banking business. Its capital, at first $50,000, was increased to $100,000, and upon this as a basis, with the well known integrity of its management, a deposit of about $1,000,000 was carried at the death of its president.

Judge Jones acquired in the early years of his residence a number of tracts of land, in and in the vicinity of Minneapolis, the increase in the value of which gave him large profits. He also engaged in the business of loaning money, both on his own account and as agent for eastern investors. Together these sources of income raised him to the rank of capitalist, and were sufficient in the usual course of investment and accumulation to make him a millionaire.

But the glory and excellence of his character was his benevolence. This raised him from the sordid level of an accumulator of wealth to the higher rank of its almoner. He had learned and practiced the difficult art of stewardship. To his limited scholastic acquirements he had added a diligent reading of the best books, and had acquired a knowledge of the world by frequent and extensive journeys, both in his own country and in Europe. He was indefatigable in labor, keen of insight, sympathetic in his feelings, tender in his domestic relations, cheerful, and even humorous in disposition. Withal he was sincerely Christian in profession and life. He had united

with the Plymouth Congregational Church, one of whose early pastors, he said, taught him to give.

The objects of his benevolence were many and varied. Of these, in the more intimate and private relations, no record survives, except in the grateful memory of the recipients. But it is well known that his bounty flowed out in a perennial stream. It was confined to no class or sect or order, but was distributed wherever his sympathies were touched, or a need was brought to his attention. Some of the more public benefactions are matters of public knowledge. When Plymouth church was built, he made, though then supposed to possess but moderate means, a subscription of $1,500, to which was added for the completion of the building, $1,000 more.

In 1865 there had come to Minneapolis from Philadelphia, Ebenezer D. Scott, who had accumulated some property in mercantile pursuits, while being at the same time a local preacher of the M. E. Church. He bought eighty acres of timbered land on the shore of Cedar lake, and erected upon it an octagon concrete house of forty-eight feet diameter, and four stories in height, intending at a suitable time to devote it to some charitable purpose—an orphan asylum being uppermost in his mind. He expended in the purchase and improvement of the property over $40,000. He had made a mortgage upon the property to secure a loan of $8,000 at twelve per cent. interest. His expectation as to income not being realized, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the time of redemption expired. The owner of the mortgage, however, approving of his charitable intentions, allowed him to retain possession for several years, and accorded to him the privilege of redeeming it on payment of the debt and interest at a reasonable rate. Anxious to secure the property he had drawn up a scheme for subscribers to buy the property and turn it over to trustees. With this paper in his pocket he met Judge Jones on the street, and stating in answer to his inquiries his purpose, the Judge assured him that if he should take hold of it he would do it alone.

After a short conversation Mr. Scott, satisfied with the assurances which he received, gave the property into Judge Jones' hands, who paid off the incumbrance, then amounting to $16,000. Mr. Scott affirmed the foreclosure title by a voluntary quit claim deed. Judge Jones held the property for several years until, by the bequest of Mrs. William Harrison of $10,000 to the Women's Christian Association, to support a Home for Aged Women, Judge Jones, in 1886, conveyed the property to the Association. The scope of the institution has been enlarged to comprehend the relief of aged and infirm ministers of the gospel, and as the years go by, no more useful charity will open its doors to the deserving poor of the classes for which it is designed, than the "Jones-Harrison Home" at Cedar Lake.

Among other quasi-public endowments were the Western Minnesota Academy at Montevideo (now Windom Institute,) Carleton College, Chicago Theological Seminary and the American Board—the Missionary Agency of the Congregational Churches. He was a corporate (voting) member of the board, and a trustee of the Academy, College and Seminary.

A free Kindergarten for colored children at Atlanta, Georgia, was named the "Jones Kindergarten" in recognition and gratitude for his liberal gifts to it.

At All Healing Springs in North Carolina, four miles from King's Mountain, he, for several years prior to his death,

maintained a school for young ladies, with a corps of several teachers—the "Jones Seminary"—the special object being to give an education to the white girls of the mountain regions of that section of the South. It consists of four large buildings and has a beautiful location in the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is both a literary and industrial school, and is crowded to its full capacity with pupils.

The aggregate amount of Judge Jones' benevolent and charitable gifts was never known to anyone but himself, and it is doubtful if he himself could have given more than a guess at them, as he kept no accounts or vouchers for such expenditures. He left only a moderate estate at his decease, with no testamentary disposition.

Judge Jones was three times married. Of nine children born to him, only three survive, a daughter married to Frank H. Carleton and two adult sons, David Percy and William O. He died after a lingering and painful illness. Mrs. Susan C. Jones, who survives him, was married in May, 1877. She was the daughter of Capt. Charles C. Stinson, of Goffstown, N. H.

To this simple narrative of the leading facts of Judge Jones' life, we append an extract from one of many tributes which the occasion of his decease brought forth, from the pen of Rev. Henry A. Stimson, for many years his pastor and friend:

"His was an unselfish, simple-minded, large hearted, modest, lovable, and, within its possibilities, altogether noble life; but he was quite unconscious of this and would have been only pained to be so praised. * * *

"His heart was always large, but he seemed to grow tenderer and tenderer under the influences with which he had surrounded himself. Personal sorrow, frequent and severe, fell upon him. It only sweetened and ripened his character. God blessed him in temporal things beyond measure. He anxiously discussed the best course for the future welfare of his children, and expressed his desire to start them in life with a chief endowment of character. He feared to leave them much money. Wealth gave him no desire for prominence or luxury. He delighted to make all about him happy, while his own personal habits and tastes remained the simplest. Many knew his name, for it was sought for its influence in all our societies, but few were aware that the quiet man, always in the background of the corporate members at the annual meetings of the board, was he.

* * * *

"Here was a rich man whom the struggle of making his own fortune had not hardened, and the possession of wealth had not injured. Here was a man of the people who had lived the common life and knew it all, with its anxieties, sorrows, pains, toils and tears, and remained a plain man with his heart close to the common heart to the end Here was a successful man, to whom no one grudged his success. Here was a fortune for which no one clutched. Here was a christian who found his reward in doing his Master's will by trying to make the world better and happier as he went along. He strove to be his own executor, and if he left behind him a larger property than he intended, it was only because God pressed wealth upon His faithful servant. So long as we have rich men like the late Edwin S. Jones, class will not be widely separated from class, and anarchism is not much to be feared."

T. A. Merphy opened a savings bank in connection with the First National Bank of St. Anthony, and accumulated

Clinton Morrison

a small amount of deposits, but finally placed its affairs in liquidation.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank is the leading institution of the kind in the city. It was incorporated in 1874 under the management of E. H. Moulton, who has always been its treasurer and manager, with the aid of a board of active trustees. Clinton Morrison is at present president. Confining its operations to a strictly savings bank business, the deposits have steadily increased until they amounted, January 1, 1892, to $5,368,510.24, with a surplus of $210,000. The bank has paid dividends from its organization at the rate of six per cent. per annum until 1888, when the dividend was reduced to five per cent. While the other banks of the city have always issued interest bearing certificates of deposit, and have thus shared in the savings business, the career of this bank illustrates the rapid increase in accumulations of the industrial class of the community. Limiting the amount of a single account to $5,000, the bank has at present 22,000 different individual accounts.

CLINTON MORRISON. Mr. Morrison is the eldest and only surviving son of Dorilus Morrison. Though a native of New England, his training and residence from youth have been in Minneapolis. He was born at Livermore, Maine, January 21, 1842, and accompanied his parents when they removed to Minneapolis in 1855. He was one of the scholars at the Union School, which was opened on the block where the new court house stands, in 1856, and which was conducted by Prof. G. B. Stone, one of the best instructors whose services Minneapolis has ever enjoyed. He was introduced into business in early life, as assistant to his father, and has always been closely associated with him in his extensive undertakings. As early as 1863, with his brother, George H. Morrison, he engaged in merchandising. The business was largely one of outfitting lumbermen, though a general assortment of goods was kept. He naturally followed his father's line of investment, which was in pine timbered lands, mills and lumber, and soon drifted into lumbering. The Morrison Brothers operated a water power saw mill on the platform at the Falls, now removed, with its busy neighbors. They opened a lumber yard in the lower part of the town, and carried on a large lumber business until the death of his brother, which occurred January 29, 1882. The surviving brother now gave his attention more exclusively to the assistance of his father, who had become more extensively involved in business connected with the Northern Pacific Railway. Especially he took hold of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, which had been started in the lower part of the city by a stock company, but which had not met with great success. Most of the stock was transferred to the Morrisons, and the business was systematized and enlarged by them. This business was especially entrusted to Clinton Morrison, who was vice-president of the corporation and gave it close and constant attention, and brought it to a condition of great prosperity. It manufactured especially mowers, harvesters and binders. When the twine binder was perfected by Mr. Appleby, who was in the employ of the Minneapolis company, it adopted the new invention, which was a great success. Their mowers and harvesters have a wide sale throughout the Northwest. The business is still conducted at South Minneapolis, but has recently been sold to the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co., which was organized in St. Paul, Mr. Morrison being one of the directors of the new

company. Mr. Morrison had been for many years a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis. His prudence, sagacity and financial skill made him a valuable aid in the management of that growing institution. In 1886 he was made its president, and continues in that position at the present time. The bank has become the largest one of its kind, not only in Minneapolis, but in the entire Northwest. Its line of deposits has reached the enormous amount of $6,000,000. The administration of such a trust is a great responsibility, and requires financial skill of the ripest character. Indeed, its phenomenal growth and suceess are the best practical testimony of the ability with which it is managed. The bank has been in rented quarters since its establishment, but is now building a fine banking house on Fourth Street for its exclusive occupation, which will be completed when this volume will be issued.

Mr. Morrison is a widower. He was married in February, 1873, to Julia, daughter of Nehemiah Washburn, then a resident of Minneapolis, but born and bred in Boston. Mrs. Morrison died October 11, 1883, leaving a daughter Ethel, now at school, and a son, Angus Washburn.

Mr. Morrison is of a peculiarly reticent disposition. He has his chosen friends, who are warmly attached to him, but does not readily assimilate with ephemeral attachments. He is a Republican in politics, with no personal ambition for its honors or responsibilities. Like his father he is a firm supporter of the Universalist Church, attached to the old and popular Church of the Redeemer, so long under the pastoral lead of Dr. Tuttle. He is assiduously devoted to his own affairs, content to leave those of others to their own concern. A prominent member and vice-president of the Minneapolis Club, he has been an associate of Thomas Lowry, of the late F. C. Pillsbury, and of what may be classed as the second generation of Minneapolis business men, of whom he is one of the most accute and successful.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Until 1881 the clearings of the Minneapolis banks were made at the counters. At that time a majority of the banks organized a Clearing House Association, to which all eventually acceded, and the clearings are made daily through it. H. G. Sidle is president, and Perry Harrison, manager. The method of clearing is similar to that practiced elsewhere. Each bank sends its checks on the other banks to the clearing house, at a given hour, and receives credit for the gross amount. When all the credits are made, the checks are distributed and each bank is charged with the aggregate against it. A balance is struck, and the debtor banks pay into the clearing house the amount of their debit balance, and the manager pays to the creditor banks the amount due them respectively. Thus the labor of presenting each check at the counter is saved, and the business of the bank greatly simplified. The daily clearings in 1881 averaged $63,478, while in 1891 they have averaged $1,028,312.

BANK ARCHITECTURE.

While none of the Minneapolis banks have erected extravagant banking houses several of them are housed in their own quarters. The first bank to erect permanent quarters was the State Bank. It was a two-story stone building on the corner of First Street and Bridge Square. The front was dressed blue limestone, and the First Street side rock face, laid in courses. The banking room was convenient, with vault of masonry

from the ground, and had burglar-proof safes with time locks. This building was occupied by the State Bank, and the State National, from the time of its erection in 1863 until the merger of its business with the Security, in 1878, when the business was removed to the plain brick three-story building erected for that bank, on the corner of Third Street and Hennepin Avenue. Its present place of business is the second floor of the Guaranty Loan building. This bank has one of the most massive vaults and thoroughly impregnable safes ever erected here.

The First National occupies its own banking house, on the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues, the very best location in the city.

The Union National and the Citizens Bank also occupy their own buildings; and the new banking house of the National Bank of Commerce, of red sandstone, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, and occupies an excellent site at the corner of Fourth Street and First Avenue South.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company own one of the finest buildings in the city, while the iron six-story building of the Bank of Minneapolis, corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street, is a very fine building.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank is building a beautiful and very substantial building for its exclusive use, on Fourth Street, adjoining the Bank of Commerce building.

PANIC.

The month of October, 1873, was a trying period for the Minneapolis banks. The failure of Jay, Cooke & Co. and the collapse of the gigantic operations of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., precipitated a panic throughout the country. The New York banks suspended. Eastern bank balances were for a few days unavailable. Credits were extended and cash reserves low. Securities of every kind except U. S. bonds were unsaleable. Borrowers were unable to pay notes at maturity, and customers were clamorous for accommodations. At this juncture many holders of bank certificates of deposit became alarmed and called on the banks for payment. A lively run on the First National Bank set in and continued for two days until the cash resources of the bank were nearly exhausted. Several meetings of bank officers were held and the situation carefully considered. It was decided to meet the run in the bank where it had first started, where, by a generous use of the resources of the other banks, every demand was met, and in a few hours the run ended.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE EARLY YEARS.

The business of banking is at all times a difficult and trying profession, requiring industry, patience, firmness, caution and good judgment. In the early days of Minneapolis it was peculiarly difficult. The people of the new town had only lately come together from all parts of the country, and it was difficult to learn the antecedents, character and means of customers. Many engaged in business with limited capital, and the opportunities for extending business made them applicants for loans which ought to have been in hand as capital. The practice of endorsement was almost unknown. Collaterals were not to be had. Often the banker found himself obliged to furnish means to carry on a business, and thus save a loan which could not otherwise be paid. Directories were rather nominal than real, and the whole responsibility was too often left to the cashier. It is wonderful that losses and failures in the business were not numerous and serious. That they were not,

argues much for the ability and integrity of the bankers of the early period.

GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS.

Prior to the establishment of the first chartered bank in 1862, the business consisted of little besides meagre deposits and selling exchange.

The State Bank of Minnesota, commencing business in 1862, was a consolidation of the business of R. J. Mendenhall and R. J. Baldwin, with a paid up capital of $25,000.

The Minneapolis Bank, following in 1864, was a capitalization of the business of Sidle, Wolford & Co., with a capital of $50,000.

The tables following show the growth of the business at periods to the present time:

Statement of Capital, Surplus and Deposits, January 1, 1870.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Deposits.
State National Bank, -	$100,000	$ 7,474	$187,886
National Exchange Bank,	70,000	32,000	206,746
First National Bank, - -	50,000	24,809	309,238
City Bank, - - - -	50,000		150,000

Statement of Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1879.

	Capital.	Surplus.
City Bank, - - - - - -	$200,000	$16,000
First National Bank, - - - -	200,000	34,000
Merchants National Bank, - - -	150,000	42,000
Northwestern National Bank, - -	500,000	16,500
State National Bank, - - - -	100,000	29,756
Citizens Bank, - - - - - -	50,000	
Security Bank, - - - - - -	300,000	
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank,	100,000	
Hennepin County Savings Bank, - -	55,500	23,490
	$1,655,500	$161,746

Statement of Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1889.

	Capital.	Surplus and Und. Profits.
First National Bank, - - - -	$1,000,000	$299,526
Northwestern National Bank, - -	1,000,000	280,141
National Bank of Commerce, - -	750,000	66,866
Union National Bank, - - -	500,000	39,463
Nicollet National Bank, - - - -	500,000	55,500
Flour City National Bank, - - -	500,000	50,000
Security Bank of Minnesota, - -	1,000,000	380,000
City Bank, - - - - - -	300,000	55,678
Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, -	200,000	30,000
Hennepin County Savings Bank, -	100,000	42,150
Citizens Bank, - - - - - -	250,000	20,000
Peoples Bank of Minneapolis, - -	100,000	16,027
Scandia Bank of Minneapolis, - -	60,000	25,500
State Bank of Minneapolis, - - -	75,000	8,000
German American Bank, - - -	60,000	4,551
Standard Bank, - - - - - -	25,000	3,634
Swedish American Bank, - - -	100,000	6,249
Farmers and Mechanics State Bank,	50,000	2,825
Franklin State Bank of Minnesota, -	50,000	2,200
Irish American Bank, - - - -	100,000	2,688
Bank of Minneapolis, - - - - -	150,000	30,000
Minnesota Loan and Trust Company,	500,000	128,655
	$3,245,000	$758,163

Statement of Capital and Deposits, January 1,1892.

	Capital.	Surplus and Und. Profits.	Deposits.
First National Bank, -	$1,000,000	$410,000	$4,499,623
Nat'l Bank of Commerce,	1,000,000	150,000	1,600,000
Nicollet National Bank,	500,000	85,000	726,625
Flour City National Bank,	1,000,000	131,646	919,170
Union National Bank,	500,000	50,000	700,000
Northwestern Nat'l Bank,	1,000,000	625,000	3,600,000
Columbia National Bank, (May 17, 1892), -	105,000	.....	45,445
Security B'nk of Minnesota,	1,000,000	500,000	6,222,865
City Bank, - - -	300,000	36,521	1,086,361
Citizens Bank, - - -	250,000	29,000	275,000
Bank of Minneapolis, -	250,000	37,000	370,000
State Bank of Minneapolis,	75,000	5,000	445,621
Metropolitan Bank, -	150,000	25,000	327,714
German American Bank,	60,000	17,500	360,350
Irish American Bank, -	100,000	17,000	305,000
Scandia Bank of Minneapolis,	60,000	45,000	405,000
Commercial Bank of Mnpls.,	200,000	20,000	569,270
Farmers and Merchants State Bank, - - -	60,000	8,100	167,198
Hennepin Co. Savings Bank,	100,000	43,446	1,075,448
Washington Bank (May 17, 1892), - - - - -	100,000	6,222	376,279
Swedish American Bank,	250,000	70,000	892,376
Peoples Bank of Mnpls.,	100,000	14,000	200,000
Franklin State Bank, -	50,000	.....	.....
Bank of New England, (May 17, 1892), - - -	100,000	.....	126,188
Hill Sons & Co. (Private B'nk)	100,000	.....	65,414
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank, - -	.....	270,281	5,845,330
Standard Bank, , - -	25,000	.....	.....
Totals, - -	$8,435,000	$2,595,716	$31,106,277
	2,595,716		
Total Banking Capital,	$11,030,716		

Statement of Trust Companies, January 1, 1892.

	Capital.	Guaranty Fund.	Surplus and Und. Profits.
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, - - -	$1,250,000	$150,000	$125,000
Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, - - -	500,000	100,000	170,000
Minneapolis Trust Company,	500,000	100,000	.....
Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company, -	500,000	200,000	.....
St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company, - -	500,000	100,000	.....
	$3,250,000	$650,000	$295,000

TRUST COMPANIES.

The needs of modern finance have developed to carry on its diversified work —the trust company. It performs many of the functions of the bank, yet occupies a different field. It is concerned more with investments than with current commercial business. Its transactions are in larger sums and made with greater deliberation. It comes into use after capital has accumulated, and seeks permanent investment. It acts as negotiator of securities, as trustee of estates and funds, and more often as intermediary between the capitalist and borrower. Its service as trustee of railway mortgages is one of its important and typical functions. The railway company desiring to raise a capital sum of money for construction, executes a mortgage upon its franchises and property to secure an issue of bonds. The trust company is made trustee, receives the security and countersigns the bonds which are issued in small denominations and sold at large. If default occurs in payment of interest, or at maturity of principal of the loan, the trust company forecloses the mortgage and protects the bonds. In many others ways the trust company affords a convenient medium for making large financial operations. It has a capital stock to protect its undertakings, and often deposits special security with the state to guarantee them. Its management requires fidelity, skill and thorough business and legal knowledge. All trust companies do not by any means pursue the same line of business, but have specialties; but they are based upon similar fundamental principles.

The oldest trust company in Minneapolis is the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. It was organized in 1883 by E. A. Merrill and E. J. Phelps, who were respectively president and secretary until the resignation of Mr. Phelps during the present year (1892.) Its capital was, at the start, $200,000, but has since been increased and now stands at $500,000 with a large surplus fund. It erected a costly and handsome building on Nicollet avenue, where it has on the main floor its business offices. The ground floor is occupied by safe deposit vaults of the most approved construction, where safes and drawers are rented to customers. The upper floors of the several stories of the fine building are fitted up for offices and are occupied for various business purposes. The company has been very successful and enjoys high credit. While it is not confined to any single line of business, it has been largely employed in negotiating and placing money at loan.

The Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company occupies a unique field. Its specialty, as its name indicates, is the guarantee of titles. It also transacts a general trust business. It was organized in 1885 with a paid up capital of $500,000. Its officers are Joseph W. Barnes, president. Joseph W. Mauck, secretary and Henry A. Barnes, treasurer. Daniel Fish, Esq., a lawyer of experience and ability, has charge of the legal department.

The Minneapolis Trust Company was organized in 1888 by Samuel Hill, Esq., who is its president. Clarkson Lindley is secretary and treasurer. It has a capital stock of $500,000. This company is largely connected with railroad loans, as the president of the Great Northern Railway Company is one of its principal stock-holders and a director, although its business is not at all limited to that line of business.

The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company is the offspring of the fertile brain of Louis F. Menage, who is its president. It was organized in 1884.

Its capital stock is $1,250,000, with a guarantee fund of $150,000 and a large surplus. Connected with it under co-operating management but with separate capital and transactions, are a building company, a reality company, a savings bank, and perhaps other functions. It occupies the twelve-story, red free stone building at the corner of Third street and Second avenue south, fireproof in construction, elegant in finish and complete in all its appointments. The specialty of this company is the making of loans on real estate and negotiating its guaranteed securities. It has agencies in various Eastern cities; also in London.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company is the latest born of local trust companies. Its organization dates from 1889. Its capital is $500,000 with $100,000 guarantee fund. A. R. McGill, ex-Governor of the State, is president, and Charles Kittleson, ex-Treasurer of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. Deposits and loans are the specialty of this company. It now occupies an elegant office in the New York Life building, at the corner of Second avenue and Fifth street.

All these trust companies have boards of directors who are among the substantial and conservative citizens, and their affairs are carefully administered.

The Metropolitan Loan and Trust Company was incorparated in 1891 with a capital stock of $2,000,000. It has but recently perfected its organization and made its guarantee deposit of $250,000 with the state. Of the large capital over $1,100,000 has been paid in, making it the largest purely trust company in the city. S. G. Cook is president, H. C. Akeley vice-president, P. M. Woodman, secretary and C. H. Maxcy, treasurer. It occupies rooms in the Lumber Exchange building and aspires to take high rank among the financial institutions of the city.

Eugene Adelbert Merrill. In the religious wars which devastated France in the sixteenth century, the Merle family was prominent among the supporters of the protestant party. They were Huguenots, and after St. Bartholomew were forced into exile and fled to England. Here the orthography of the family name was changed to Merrill. Sir Peter Merrill was knighted in England. Two of his descendants, John and Nathaniel Merrill, landed in the New World in 1636, and settled at Newburyport, Mass. Nathaniel was the ancestor of E. A. Merrill. This branch of the family removed to Hartford and afterwards to Simsbury, Conn., where Asa Merrill, the grandfather of Eugene, was born. He removed to western New York about the year 1800.

E. A. Merrill was born at Byron, Genessee County, New York, August 26, 1847. His father was Daniel P. Merrill, who was married to Jeanette Pollay, a descendant of a French family. Daniel P. Merrill was a farmer, cultivating the rich lands of the garden county of the empire state. When his son, Eugene, was ten years of age, he removed to Geneseo, Ill., where the son was brought up. He was sent to the graded school of that place, and at the age of twenty was prepared to enter college. After teaching school a short time he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, where he completed a full course of four years of study, and graduated in 1872 with the degree of B. S. He received the degree of M. S. in course, and in 1888 his attainments in literature were recognized by his *alma mater* in conferring upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Merrill made the tour of Europe, and on

E. A. Merrill

RESIDENCE OF E. A. MERRILL, 2116 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH. BUILT IN 1888 AND 1889.

E. J. Phelps

his return entered the law office of E. L. and M. B. Koon at Hillsdale, Michigan, for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, was appointed Master in Chancery, and after a brief term of practice as an assistant in the office of the Messrs. Koon, came to Minneapolis.

The bar of Minneapolis, in 1875, lacked the numbers which it has since attained, but had already received accessions from among the enterprising members of the profession which made it equal in attainment and brilliancy of its members to anything which it has since reached. Mr. Merrill entered the arena of legal practice in partnership with Judge Charles H. Woods. The association continued for three years, until the arrival of Judge M. B. Koon, when the firm of Koon & Merrill was formed. Two years later Mr. Arthur M. Keith was admitted, and the firm became Koon, Merrill & Keith. Their business was large and profitable, becoming one of the most prominent in the city. Mr. Merrill retired from the firm and from the practice of the law January 1, 1883, when he joined with Mr. E. J. Phelps in organizing a financial institution—the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company—which has become one of the solid and permanent institutions of the state. Mr. Merrill was appointed president of the company, a position which he has since held. He is not president in name only, but has personally engaged in the conduct of the large business of the company. In addition to this financial trust Mr. Merrill is a director of the Minnesota Title Insurance company.

The scholarly and administrative ability of Mr. Merrill was recognized several years ago by his election as trustee of Hillsdale College, where he received his higher education. He is also trustee of Parker College at Winnebago City, Minn., an institution largely founded by L. D. Parker, of Minneapolis, a personal friend. It is a representative of the Free Baptist denomination. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and quite prominent in the social life of the city.

Mr. Merrill married Sept. 16, 1876, Miss Addie M. Keith, of Minneapolis. They have four children: Burdett, aged fourteen; May, eleven; Keith, five, and Eleanor, one. Their fine residence is at the corner of Second avenue and Twenty-second street, opposite the mansion of the Washburns.

Edmund Joseph Phelps. Among the more recent settlers in Minneapolis, few have gained a more stable standing among the financial and business circles of the city than E. J. Phelps. A manager of one of the most substantial moneyed corporations of the city, actively engaged in forwarding manufacturing and business enterprises, a leader in organizing whatever movement designed to extend its trade and importance may be undertaken, he is a potent force in the rapidly expanding activities of the city.

He was born at Brecksville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January 17, 1845. His father, Joseph E. Phelps, had emigrated to Ohio from Northampton, Mass., where he was descended from a respectable and sturdy line of New England ancestry. His mother, Ursula (Wright) Phelps, a woman of much force of character and keen perceptions, was from the adjoining town of Easthampton. The family lived on a farm, and the son was trained in boyhood to farm life and labor, with access to the common schools of the vicinity. Aspiring to a better education, he attended the preparatory department of Baldwin University, at Berea, and of Oberlin College, and at the age of eighteen recruited his means by teaching school, continuing in

alternate study and teaching for three years, and finishing his educational course in the business college at Oberlin.

After leaving school he was offered a position as teacher in the Northwestern Business College at Aurora, Ill., and spent two or three years in teaching in that city and vicinity. This led to an engagement as teacher of penmanship in the public schools at Aurora, and to employment in the banking house of Volintine & Williams, at that place, where, as clerk, he assisted in all departments of the business. Here was his apprenticeship in the practical business of banking, which has developed in his later home to the conduct of one of the great financial institutions of the city. After a year or so in the bank he joined with his employer in the furniture business under the style of E. J. Phelps & Co., and not long after was compelled to take personal conduct of the business. He remained in this business for about eight years, when he sold his interest and came to Minneapolis, arriving here in April, 1878. Having bought out the established furniture business of J. B. Hanson, and making the acquaintance of Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, who was already engaged in fine house furnishing, they associated in the business, under the style of Phelps & Bradstreet. Thus commenced a line of manufacture and trade which grew to large proportions, and during five years became the leading house in decorative and artistic house furnishing, not alone in the city, but in the entire Northwest. In 1883 Mr. Phelps retired from the furniture business, and with E. A. Merrill organized the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. The capital stock at the outset was $200,000, but has been successively enlarged, as the increasing business demanded, to $300,000, and finally to $500,000. Mr. Phelps was made secretary and treasurer of the institution. The fine fire-proof office building known as the Trust Company building, with its safe deposit vaults, was erected on Nicollet Avenue, and the new organization entered upon a large and profitable business. It was a pioneer in that line of finance in the Northwest, and its success, under able management, has led to the establishment of several other like institutions.

Mr. Phelps' tastes and inclinations have led him to avoid political preferment. His activity has been expended in building up business enterprises, esteeming these to be the true basis of the city's prosperity. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1879, and was its president in 1884 and 1885, and since that time has continued an active director. He was prominent in the formation of the Minneapolis Business Union, and now serving as vice president. This body has done much to induce manufacturing and jobbing enterprises to establish themselves in the city. He has been and still is connected with some of these, giving personal attention to their management. Thus he is a director in the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., in the Brown & Haywood Glass Company, in the Northwestern Elevator Company, and in the Moore Carving Machine Company, of which he is treasurer. He is also an active director in the National Bank of Commerce.

After the bountiful harvest of 1891 had been safely gathered, in which Minnesota and the Dakotas, tributary to the business of Minneapolis, had garnered one hundred and fifty million bushels of the best wheat in the world, with a corresponding yield of other grains and farm products, Mr. Phelps suggested the idea in the Business Union of holding a grand harvest festival in Minneapolis, as a fitting acknowledgement of the

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF E. J. PHELPS.

bounty of providence, and expressive of general joy. The suggestion was cordially received as a happy one, and all classes of the community, especially the trading and manufacturing interests, entered with enthusiasm into preparations for the event. The alacrity and zeal with which it was carried on is paralleled only by the great National Fete of Confederation, at Paris in 1790. Mr. Phelps was made treasurer of the fund liberally contributed by citizens, and was prominent in arrangements for carrying it out. The preparations occupied less than two weeks, but the festival was grand and unique. The city was gaily decorated; arches spanned some of the streets; a long stretch of Tenth Street was festooned with flour barrels, sacks of flour and sheaves of golden grain. Balconies were erected for tens of thousands of spectators; and when the appointed day arrived a procession moved through the streets, representing nearly every trade and avocation in which the people of the city were engaged—many of them in active operation, until the spectators were weary with gazing at the display. At a rapid march the procession was four hours in passing a given point, and embraced more than one thousand separate displays.

When the United States census of 1890 was taken, and the fairness of the census was challenged by citizens of St. Paul, and a re-enumeration was ordered, he was one of those chosen to represent the citizens, and was sworn as an enumerator, and gave weeks of laborious attention to all the complex details of the work, also acting as treasurer of the census fund.

He was also actively interested in securing the National Republican Convention in 1892, and was selected as treasurer of the fund.

In March of the present year Mr. Phelps received an appointment from the Governor of the state as one of the commissioners to oversee the delivery and distribution of the steamship Missouri's load of flour contributed by the millers of the United States for the relief of the famine-stricken peasants of Russia. This position he accepted, and visited, with the other commissioners, the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow and the port of Libau, where the cargo was received, and whence it was forwarded to the famine stricken district for distribution.

These incidents are mentioned, not as of lasting importance in themselves, but as they illustrate the character of a man whose public spirit, resources and readiness seize every occasion to advance the interests, and build up the city of his home. It is to the enthusiasm and indefatigable devotion of such men that Minneapolis largely owes her phenomenal growth and prominent position among the enterprising cities of the country.

Mr. Phelps married Miss Louisa A. Richardson, of Aurora, Ill., September 16, 1874. She is a daughter of Charles R. and Ruth (Shepard) Richardson, of Salem, Mass. His family consists of a daughter, Ruth, and two sons, Richardson, and Edmund J. Jr. Two children have died in infancy.

His residence is a tasteful dwelling, which he built in 1884 at the corner of Park Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Park Avenue, now paved with asphalt, one hundred feet wide, and the finest residence street of the city, was at that time only coming into prominence. Its selection as a place of permanent residence was evidence of the sagacity which has placed Mr. Phelps in the front ranks of our prosperous citizens.

This sketch of a practical life seems to make business pursuits the most prominent feature of its career. It is in that view that it constitutes a type of Western American life. At the same time it should be remarked that its subject is one of the most genial of men. His social qualities, his exemplary influence, are more private virtues which embellish and enrich his domestic life.

DANIEL BASSETT. The rugged agricultural town of Wolfboro, Carroll county, in the eastern part of New Hampshire, is the native place of the Bassett brothers. Their father, Daniel Bassett, senior, was a farmer, attached to the religious sect of Friends, in which simple and strict faith he trained up his family. The family traces its history through Revolutionary and Colonial times to the French Huguenots. Daniel Bassett was born in 1819, having three brothers and one sister, all of whom, with their father, at one time or another became residents of Minneapolis. Here Daniel Bassett, senior, died May 27, 1861.

Daniel Bassett continued to live in New Hampshire until 1855, when he removed to this, his future home, where his brother, Joel B., had settled four years before.

He had married while in New Hampshire, Miss Jane Canney, a sister of Joseph H. Canney, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Bassett. Their two children were born in New Hampshire, but were educated in the schools of Minneapolis. One of them became the wife of Mr. F. B. Hill, and removed to Chicago, while the other married Mr. Tyson Mowry, and settled in Texas, but has recently removed to this city.

While he continued to reside in New Hampshire, Mr. Bassett remained upon the farm where he was brought up, but engaged in other business of a financial nature. Mr. Bassett, soon after his settlement in Minneapolis, engaged in the lumber business, in connection with his brother, cutting logs in the pineries of the Rum river and driving them to the Falls of St. Anthony. This occupation, however, was soon discontinued. Having accumulated some means before coming here, and having connection with a bank in his native town, he loaned some money and made investments in real estate. He was of a less ardent temper than his brother Joel, and contented himself with a more quiet life. He was prudent and judicious in his operations, and while industrious and public spirited did not aspire to become a leader in enterprise, nor to take the hazards of extensive undertakings. He pursued a calm and methodical manner of life, enjoying his home, interesting himself in the current affairs of the growing community, co-operating with his neighbors in their labor for the social and moral welfare of the place, but preserving a placidity of spirit and equanimity of temper which enabled him to enjoy that "golden mean," so rare in the life of a young and ambitious community.

His prudence and good judgment admirably qualified him for the discharge of public trusts, and he was soon called upon to share in the burden of administration. At the first organization of township government, in the spring of 1858, he was elected upon the Board of Supervisors, with R. P. Russell as chairman, and D. B. Richardson, Edward Murphy and Isaac I. Lewis as colleagues. He was continued in this position at the succeeding election and for several years. His name is found in the list of a committee appointed in 1861, to raise funds for the relief of the people of Kansas who were suffering from the combined effects of political turmoil and the failure of crops.

D. Bassett

In the War of the Rebellion Mr. Bassett was appointed by Gen. W. S. Hancock Purveyor of the Second Army Corps, in which responsible and honorable position he served for three years. During this time the families of the General and his subordinate were intimate, living together much of the time. After his return to Minneapolis he was appointed postmaster, but did not hold the office long, being unwilling to lend himself to the turbulent schemes of President Johnson.

Mr. Bassett has always affiliated with the Republican party in political principles, and most of the time in political action. He has repeatedly been chosen to represent the city in the State Legislature, and in other important trusts. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the 17th and 18th State Legislatures, where he served on the Public Land Committee, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all parties of his constituency.

At the organization of the park commission in 1883, he was appointed one of the board of park commissioners, and continued to hold the position until recently. He served on the finance committee and on the committee on improvements, and was often appointed on special committees to select new sites for park improvements. Mr. Bassett entered into this work, which has done so much to render the city beautiful and salubrious, with much devotion. He was prompt and constant in his attendance upon the meetings of the board, and spent much time besides in consultation and superintendence. He was a strict guardian of the finances, and while he continued in charge, no useless or wasteful expenditure of the public money was allowed.

For many years Mr. Bassett has been a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, a position under executive appointment, where his accurate knowledge and careful scrutiny have been of great service in distributing with fairness the burdens of taxation.

For several years prior to 1880, Mr. Bassett was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis. At that time Mr. J. M. Williams, now of the Security Bank, was cashier. The bank held a very creditable position among the banks of the city, and was managed with prudence and success until it retired from business in voluntary liquidation. He is at the present time one of the executive committee of the Minneapolis Trust Company, where his conservative views and good judgment make him a most important officer.

For many years Mr. Bassett occupied for a residence a pleasant home on Nicollet street. When the enlarging business of that street encroched upon the seclusion of its homes he purchased a fine property on the Hennepin boulevard, beyond Twenty-fourth street, where he has lately erected a fine brick mansion.

It has been Mr. Bassett's custom for many years to pass the winter months, with his family, in travel or temporary residence in southern or Pacific coast resorts.

His quiet and regular course of life, free from the harassing cares of active business and the vexations of ambition, has enabled him to preserve good health to a period beyond the allotted life of man. His erect form and elastic step, although bearing a crown whitened with the ripeness of age, belong rather to the man of fifty than to one who has passed his seventieth birthday.

CHAPTER XX.

MANUFACTURES.

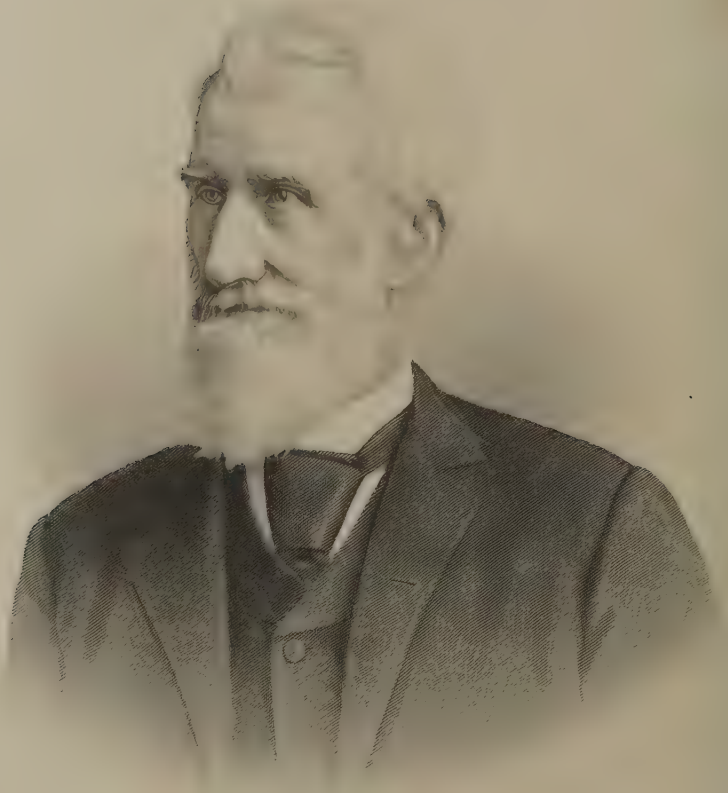
BY JAMES T. WYMAN.

Minneapolis is pre-eminently a manufacturing city. While her citizens are proud of her advantageous location, the salubrity of her climate, the soundness of her financial institutions, and the general growth and prosperity of all her business interests; yet they all realize that her manufactures have contributed more to her material advancement than all other interests combined.

The early settlers of Minnesota saw at a glance the great possibilities for manufacture in controlling the mighty torrent flowing over the Falls of St. Anthony, and it did not require an over sanguine man to predict that the utilization of that magnificent water power would cause a great city to grow up, whose pulsing life, and teeming streets, and rush of trade would be the pride of her citizens, the wonder of her friends and the envy of her rivals. All these we have, and the generation which has accomplished this splendid achievement has not entirely passed away.

To the keen foresight of her active business men, Minneapolis is indebted that her manufactures are appropriate to her location and the natural conditions by which she is surrounded, while many cities have fallen into the error of encouraging all manufactures without regard to natural conditions or appropriateness of location. In many such instances, by reason of the distance of the raw material used from the point of manufacture, or the distance of the market for the manufactured product, the manufacturer has found insurmountable obstacles to success standing in his way, and consequent financial ruin following, with resulting stagnation to the business interests of the city so unfortunately connected; but from the beginning Minneapolis has been fortunate in these particulars. Her business men have encouraged only such manufactures as consume the raw material of field and forest immediately tributary to her, and such other manufactures as her tributary market requires, and the importation of raw material does not prevent.

Fortunately for Minneapolis, the raw material at hand enables her manufacturers to supply the greater material needs of mankind; hence there is almost unlimited possibilities to her growth in manufactures, as she has millions around her to feed, and clothe, and house. They need her flour, lumber, building



Fred Godfrey

material, clothing, furniture and machinery.

It was very largely New England energy and enterprise which put life into the manufacturing industries of Minneapolis at an early day, and it will be well to mention here, the names of a few of the early manufacturers coming from that section.

From Maine came, Ard. Godfrey, Caleb D. Dorr, S. W. Farnham, C. C. and W. D. Washburn, Capt. John Rollins, John Dudley, E. Broad, Charles F. Stimpson, Orrin Rogers, Loren Fletcher, C. M. Loring, Geo. A. Brackett, Paris Gibson, Charles Scott, D. Morrison, Clinton Morrison, H. F. Brown, Geo. W. Crocker, Leonard Day and his sons, J. W., L. D. and W. H. H. Day, John DeLaittre, John Crosby, Jonathan Chase, S. D. Todd, J. M. Robinson, Loring and James A. Lovejoy, R. P. Upton and O. A. Pray. From New Hampshire came Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, followed in later years by his brother, Geo. A., and his nephews, Chas. A. and F. C. Pillsbury; J. B. Bassett, Wm. W. and John W. Eastman, L. G. and J. C. Johnson, and Charles C. Secombe. From Vermont came Capt. John Martin, R. P. Russell, Harmon Martin and D. R. Barber. From Massachusetts, David Lewis and Arnold W. Taylor; from Rhode Island, E. W. Cutter and H. M. Carpenter; from Connecticutt, H. T. Welles and J. G. Smith.

These men were among the leading manufacturers of Minneapolis in the early days, and many of them are still in the front rank. Residents of other states have become citizens of Minneapolis, and have taken up and carried on the work begun by New England men, and are not one whit behind them in energy, enterprise and loyalty to our city; but in priority of establishment of manufactures, and in prominence in conducting them, New England men must be given the post of honor.

It was the immense water power provided by the Falls of St. Anthony which made manufactures possible, but that power must first be harnessed and applied; and with that end in view those early settlers proceeded to work. A brief history of the result of their labors will be in order.

Franklin Steele owned the east side water power, he having acquired the adjacent land in 1845, partly by preemption and partly by purchase. On July 19th, 1847, he sold an interest in the entire property to Robert Rantoul and Caleb Cushing, but Mr. Steele soon came into ownership of the property again, and in October, 1847, he commenced to build a dam across the east channel of the river. He employed Mr. Ard Godfrey to superintend the work, Caleb D. Dorr being among his assistants. They procured slabs from the old government mill on the west side with which to construct a temporary coffer-dam. They then denuded the lower end of Nicollet island of its heavy growth of rock maple and elm timber to build the permanent dam with. This was the first dam built at the Falls of St. Anthony, and answered the purpose for several years. It extended across the east channel to the upper end of Hennepin island, and thence north to the south end of Nicollet island, being triangular in shape and creating a mill pond which was supplied with water flowing around the north end of Nicollet island into the east channel. In the winter of 1851 the dam was raised two feet in height, in order to increase the head of water and give more power.

Ard Godfrey. This oldest pioneer of the city, with erect form and elastic

step, still walks the streets, and dwells near the spot where forty years ago he began the first improvement in the line of utilizing the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony for the use of civilized man. He was born in Orono, on the Penobscot river, in Maine, on the 18th of January, 1813. There he had grown to manhood among the saw mills and lumbering outfits, and had taken up the trade of millwright, which his father followed. At the age of eighteen he had built a sawmill. He had married Miss Harriet Newel Burr in 1838 and already had a young family, when Franklin Steele engaged him to come to St. Anthony Falls to superintend the building of a dam and the erection of saw mills. Accordingly, with his wife and young children, he arrived at the scene of his labor in the spring of 1847.

After making a home he engaged men, felled trees on the adjacent island, and proceeded with the work which he was engaged to do, which occupied two years. "The saw mill," says Col. Stevens, "was a great convenience to the New Canada people, as well as to the new comers in both St. Paul and St. Anthony. Previously, the lumber for building had to be hewn out of tamarac and hard wood, or hauled over land from St. Croix county."

At the conclusion of the work, Mr. Godfrey was under the necessity of taking a share in the property for his wages, and acquired a one-twentieth interest. He spent five years in connection with the mills and in the lumber business at the Falls. He had established the first permanent home in St. Anthony, which sheltered many of the pioneers on their arrival. Here, on the 30th day of May, 1849, was born a daughter, Harriet R. Godfrey, the first white child born in the precincts of Minneapolis.

In the spring of 1851 a postoffice was established at St. Anthony, of which Mr. Godfrey was appointed postmaster. He had for a deputy Joseph McAlpine, though the duties were not exacting. A weekly mail from St. Paul supplied the office. On the fourteenth of February, 1851, Cataract Lodge, N. D. was organized in Mr. Godfrey's parlor, he being made its treasurer.

At this time there was no premonition of a settlement on the west side of the river. The whole west side, from Fort Snelling to Bassett's creek, was covered by the military reservation. Mr. Godfrey procured one of the officers at the Fort to make a claim for him, and with the whole reservation to choose from, selected the wooded point lying between the Mississippi river and Brown's creek, as Minnehaha was then called. Probably the instinct of a dam and mill building, led him to select a location where running water could be made available to drive machinery. The title to this land was in due time obtained, and here Mr. Godfrey made his home, except for short periods, when for the sake of access to the schools for his children, he resided in Minneapolis. In 1853, he raised a dam in the creek, a little distance above its mouth, and built a saw mill, and later added buhr-stones for grinding grain. These mills were long since burned, and only the ruins of the dam mark its sight. After the mill was completed, Mr. Godfrey built a levee at the point of junction of the creek with the river, at which steamboats made a landing, the river men calling it Godfrey's point.

He continued to reside here contentedly while the west side of the river at Minneapolis was filling up with settlers, and lands, among which he might have had his choice, were being platted into village and city lots. In 1862, a pecuniary obligation, resting as a lien upon

Richd. Ohnle

his home, was likely to be foreclosed. Money was not easily procured, and the necessity of the case urged him to unwonted exertion. Learning that he could get a contract to build a mill in far off Idaho, he procured a pair of tough, but refractory native horses, and hitching them to a wagon, supplied with a camping outfit, grain and provisions, he resolutely set out on the long and tiresome journey over the trackless prairies, across unbridged rivers, and over the mountains. Hostile Indians hovering along the route, added to the danger of the trip. But it was successfully made, the mill was built, and returning the next year, he redeemed his home.

The Soldiers' Home was located upon Mr. Godfrey's homestead. The citizens of Minneapolis purchased fifty acres of the farm, comprising the most picturesque part, and tendered the site, which was accepted. The price paid was $1,000 per acre. Opposite are the grounds of the Minnehaha park, a part of the park system of Minneapolis. On both sides of the creek, landscape art has transformed the naturally picturesque surroundings to pleasure grounds more charming than any to be found in all the region. Mr. Godfrey removed to Minneapolis, where in a pleasant home on Chicago avenue, near the residence of his only son, Abner C. Godfrey, with the wife of his youth, and three of his surviving daughters, he is passing the years of a serene and contented old age.

Mr. Steele continued to own and control the east side water power until 1855, when he sold a one-half interest in it to Davis, Sanford & Gebhardt, of New York City, and one-eighth to Richard Chute and John S. Prince, he retaining three-eights himself. The new proprietors immediately commenced to build the dam now in use (and known as the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's dam) to control the water belonging to that water power, the old dam not being sufficient. They commenced at the upper end of Hennepin island and built diagonally across to the centre of the west channel of the river, and when the Minneapolis Mill Company built the westerly half the two dams met in the center of the west channel forming a dam shaped like the letter A, with the point up river and dividing the main river so that half the water flowed between Nicollet and Hennepin islands into the East Side Company's mill pond, as soon as that part of the old Steele dam extending from Hennepin to Nicollet islands was removed, which was done at once. They commenced the dam in 1856, and completed it in the spring of 1857, having on Feb. 26, 1856, secured a charter from the Legislature organizing the St. Anthony Water Power Company, representing $640,000 of capital stock, with Richard Chute as agent. The stock of this company changed hands until in later years it was very largely owned by Richard Chute and his brother, Dr. S. H. Chute. They continued to own and control it through all the stagnation caused by the money stringency of 1857-8, and which was continued by the commencement of the War of the Rebellion.

RICHARD CHUTE. Most Americans, especially in the West, have so little pride of ancestry, that they are unable to trace their descent beyond two or three generations. While the chief value of life is in doing well, it is nevertheless a subject of no little honor and pride to be well born. Mr. Chute is able to identify his ancestor of the thirteenth century, in the person of Alexander Chute, who lived in Taunton, England, in 1268. The family is doubtless of Norman origin, and in England would claim rank

with those who came in with the Conqueror. His father was James Chute, and mother, Martha Hewes, descended from Capt. Roger Clapp, who in 1664 commanded the "Castle," now Fort Indepenence in Boston Harbor. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 23d., 1820, where his father taught a private school, but having entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, removed to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards, in 1831, to Fort Wayne, Ind., where his mother died before he was thirteen years old, and his father when he was fifteen, leaving him the oldest of the family. All his early education he received from his parents. Here at the age of twelve years, Richard entered the store of S. & H. Hanna & Co. and continued with various firms until 1841, when he engaged as clerk with W. G. & G. W. Ewing, who were large buyers of furs and skins, dealing not only with the whites but with various Indian tribes also.

In the conduct of this business he was sent by his employers in 1844 to establish and build a post at Good Road's village eight miles above Fort Snelling on the Minnesota river. This year he visited the Falls of St. Anthony, then almost in a state of nature, which so impressed him, that standing on their brink he took off his hat and making them a bow, exclaimed, "Here is the site of a mighty city," probably unconscious that the Chute of Ohio had been predestinated to associate his life with the Chute de St. Antoine. The next year he became a partner of the Ewings under the firm name of Ewing, Chute & Co., and a few years later was interested in the fur business with P. Choteau, Jr., & Co.

Though a trader with the Indians, he was not regardless of their welfare, but took a deep interest in their civilization and aided them in several negotiations with the government. He was present in 1842 at Agency City, Iowa, at the making of the treaty with the Sac and Fox Tribe; and in 1846 was present in Washington with the Winnebagoes, when they sold the "Neutral Ground" in Iowa; and in 1851 at Travers des Sioux and Mendota when the Sioux concluded the treaties which opened Minnesota to settlement. On the latter occasion he was accompanied by his wife.

The Indian question has, from the settlement of the country, presented, not alone to the Indian office, but to the philanthropist, a perplexing problem. Ceding their lands in exchange for payments, annuities, schools and teachers, the tribes have been gathered in reservations, where with restricted facilities for the chase, they have had little opportunity to acquire the arts of civilization and have wasted their lives in idleness and too often in vice. A better plan seems to have been hit upon, whereby the Indian surrendering his tribal lands and dissolving his tribal relations receives land in severalty and becomes a citizen. It is a subject of satisfaction to Mr. Chute and should entitle him to be remembered with gratitude, that he inaugurated this better system. His work was done in connection with the legislature, state and national, of 1851, that resulted in the government making treaties by which in 1855 the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan exchanged their tribal lands west of the Mississippi for lands in severalty in Michigan, dissolving their tribal relations and becoming citizens of that state. The service was not official, but altogether voluntary and personal, and prompted solely by his interest in the welfare of the Indians.

While in the fur trade, Mr. Chute married in 1850 Miss Mary Eliza Young and in 1854 removed to St. Anthony which

his prophetic eyes had ten years before seen as a place of destiny, and engaged in the real estate business.

At that time, the land on the east side of the Mississippi river at the Falls of St. Anthony, controlling the water power, was the property of Franklin Steele of Fort Snelling, Thomas E. Davis, John F. Sanford and Frederick C. Gebhard, of New York. Mr. Chute in connection with Mr. John S. Prince, of St. Paul, purchased of Mr. Steele a one-eighth interest in the property. In 1856 the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company was incorporated and the property vested in it, and Mr. Chute became agent of the company and manager of the property, continuing in that capacity until 1868 when he became president of the company, and continuing such until the sale of the property in 1880 to Jas. J. Hill of St. Paul and Messrs Stephens and Angus of Montreal. These twenty-five years were years of activity, of liberal expenditure, with hope long deferred, but finally crowned with the success which Mr. Chute's prophetic eye had forseen, and his unflagging perseverance and tenacity had conspired to produce. A dam was built, saw-mills erected, flumes excavated, mills and factories located, and with similar improvements on the west side of the Falls by the Minneapolis Mill Company, the property became the center of an active community and the nucleus and heart of a great city.

During these years Mr. Chute actively engaged in whatever seemed to promise to benefit the community and build it up, not only in material prosperity but in religious life, in education, and in attractiveness and beauty as a place of residence.

In the summer of 1856 with R. P. Upton and Edward Murphy he expenned the sum of $7,600, which had been raised by the people at the Falls, in clearing out the channel of the Mississippi river from the Minneapolis steam boat landing to Fort Snelling, with such benefit to the navigation that the following year there were fifty-two steam boat arrivals at the Falls.

In November, 1856, he was requested by Henry M. Rice, then territorial delegate to congress to repair to Washington and aid in securing the passage of a railroad land grant bill. He was joined in December by H. T. Welles, and a bill after a prolonged legislative contest was passed on the last day of the session that resulted in building 1,400 miles of railroad in the state.

In the distribution of the lands by the legislature, Mr. Chute was made a charter director in several of the railroad companies and spent much time in promoting them, especially the present Great Northern system. He also united with other enterprising citizens in organizing a Union Board of Trade in which he was for many years a director and for two years its president.

In this service, he introduced the system of boulevarding the streets, which has added so much beauty to Minneapolis, and the system of numerical streets and houses by which their location is so readily comprehended.

It was in 1858 that he purchased 3,300 shade trees and had them set out along the street lines and out into uninhabited stretches of prairie. The stately cottonwoods that lift their leafy branches in long lines over the streets of the East side are survivors of this early planting and seem, as the wind stirs their foliage to murmur in gentle tones their recognition of the kindly act.

Upon the opening of the land office in Minneapolis, Mr. Chute in company with Mr. H. G. O. Morrison entered fifteen hundred acres of land. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Ramsey

special quarter master for a detachment of troops ordered to Fort Ripley, and while there was appointed assistant quarter master of the state with the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1863 to the close of the war of the Rebellion, he was United States provost marshal for Hennepin County.

In 1865 he formed a business partnership with his brother, Dr. Samuel H. Chute, which still continues. Intimate business relations between them and Mr. Frederick Butterfield, of New York, proved mutually pleasant and profitable.

For many years citizens observing the slow but incessant recession of the falls had become apprehensive of their stability. The Water Power companies, with aid from the two municipalities, had constructed an apron of cribbed logs and rock at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars. A well intended but dangerous attempt to construct a hydraulic tunnel through the islands, had made a breach through which the water of the Mississippi poured in a torrent threatening to sweep the entire ledge of rock constituting the barrier away. The situation was alarming, threatening to obliterate the water power of the falls as well as to destroy the navigable stretch of the river above them.

Mr. Chute went to Washington and appealed to Congress for aid. A bill granting one hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the work of preserving the falls was introduced but failed to pass by one vote. The following year he again failed in his effort to pass the bill, but in the spring of 1870 he had better success for a cash appropriation of $50,000 was made and a United States engineer was appointed to take charge of the work. Subsequent appropriations were made by Congress which with the aid of municipal subscriptions, with those of the Water Power companies and individuals, furnished the means for building a substantial concrete dyke under the river bed, from bank to bank, which has effectually stayed the threatened devastation and made the falls permanent and secure.

The gigantic work was planned by Col. F. U. Farquhar, a United States engineer, and skillfully executed by Mr. Gillespie, his assistant.

The municipal union of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, unpopular with the majority of citizens, tenacious of their favorite names, was urged with so much zeal and judgment by a few leading citizens of St. Anthony, prominent among whom was Mr. Chute, that all scruples were overcome and the union was happily effected in 1872.

In 1876, Mr. Chute was appointed Regent of the University, and acted as its treasurer for several years, resigning in 1882, in consequence of his health which made it necessary to seek a less rigorous climate. Since that time he has spent much time in the southern states, where he has taken great interest in, and been a close student of the colored race and poor white problems.

Mr. and Mrs. Chute have had five children, Charles Richard, Minnie Olive, Mary Welcome, Will Young and Grace Fairchild.

Tall in stature, spare in build, with fair complexion and prominent piercing eye, Mr. Chute has always been an attractive figure upon the streets of Minneapolis. His energy of character inspires activity, and his enthusiasm in whatever he has undertaken, has never failed to bring success. Originally an old line Whig, he was one of the twenty who in 1855 organized the Republican party in Minnesota, at the memorable meeting at the Methodist church in St. Anthony, at which Gov. Wm. R. Mar-

shall presided. His ecclesiastical connection is with the Presbyterians, having been an elder in the Andrew Presbyterian church. He is a pronounced temperance man in theory and practice; takes great interest in public affairs, inventions and advanced thoughts; believes in female suffrage, with an educational qualification for both sexes; and a thorough change in the naturalization laws. To quote his own words on a recent occasion, "he manages to keep about twenty years ahead of the times, taking for his motto, "Let us have Peace," but always striving to bring victory out of defeat."

The writer of this inadequate sketch would add, that the accomplishments of his active life assure that the striving has not been in vain.

The development of the property, however, was a heavy load for the company to carry; but men of wonderful tenacity were hold of the enterprise and would not let go when others would have surrendered and given up the struggle. There was good prospect of their labor and waiting being well repaid, when an event occurred which cast a gloom over both cities at the falls and came near irreparably injuring the water power.

In 1865, Mr. W. W. Eastman purchased Nicollet island of H. L. Dousman, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, for $24,000. By that purchase he obtained certain water rights, in which the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company acquiesced, entitling him to build a tunnel from the south end of Hennepin island, extending under that island to the south end of Nicollet Island. A. H. Wilder and others became associated with him in the ownership of the south end of Nicollet island, and in 1867 a tunnel was commenced below Hennepin island and carried along successfully until it had reached the south end of Nicollet island, when the spring floods of 1869 broke through the bed rock of the river, on the westerly side of Nicollet island, and into the mouth of the tunnel and washing the soft sand stone undermined the bed-rock and threatened untold damage to the Falls of St. Anthony.

At the mouth of the tunnel, near the south end of Hennepin island, there were several mills whose foundations were built upon the bed-rock of the river. The water from this tunnel flowing under the bed-rock and washing out the soft sand stone let the bed-rock down and of course the mills with it, and they fell into the river and drifted away with the floods. The mills destroyed in this way were Elijah Moulton's planing mill, Kasube & Co.'s grist mill, containing three runs of stone, and also one-third of the Island Flour mill, that part containing the elevator, the proprietors having moved the wheat in anticipation of the washout. The water power company did all it could to retrieve the disaster; both cities turned out en masse to stop the break. Thousands of loads of stone and gravel and brush were thrown into the open mouth of the tunnel, only to be washed away as so much chaff. But at last, after building a coffer-dam around the tunnel's mouth, the break was stopped, much to the relief of the real estate owners on both sides of the river, who were fearful lest the Falls of St. Anthony would retreat up river, as they had receeded in ages past from the confluence of the Minnesota and the Mississippi to their present location; but in 1869, just as they were quieting down in the hope that the Falls were secure, the center of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's mill pond, for a space of fifty feet square, dropped ten feet into the space washed out beneath it by the former flood, and into this crater the east side

branch of the Mississippi river poured and continued its devastating work. With the fall of the river bed the hopes of the citizens fell also, and real estate went down with the rest. But Dr. S. H. Chute formulated a plan by which the danger was soon repaired by building a coffer-dam around the break, and placing an apron over it made of 8x8 timbers bolted together and calked water tight; and when the coffer-dam was taken out the river flowed calmly over the apron as if the entire space was solid rock. But the relief was only temporary, as the water broke through into the tunnel in other places, and the government was at last called to the aid of the water power company and the young cities at the Falls, and under the direction of competent engineers, chiefly that of United States engineer, Col. Farquhar, the breaks were repaired, a retaining wall built under the bed-rock across the river from bank to bank, and extending into the banks for fifty feet on either side, the wall being six feet thick at the bottom, four feet at the top, and forty feet high. Thus with secure anchorage and firm foundations the Falls of St. Anthony remain as they were completed by the government, and probably will continue to stand to the admiration and profit of generations yet unborn. Toward the expense of this great work the United States government contributed $550,000 and Minneapolis and her citizens $335,000.

On April 15, 1880, Chute brothers sold the stock of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company to James J. Hill and his associates in the Great Northern railway for $425,000. Mr. Hill continued to manage and control the company until it was merged into the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company, as part of the properties controlled by the English syndicate. While Mr. Hill managed the company the officers were as follows: R. B. Angus, president; Edward Sawyer, secretary and treasurer, with R. B. Angus, Edward Sawyer and James J. Hill as directors.

The Minneapolis Mill Company, which company until a very recent date, controlled the entire water power on the west side of the river, was chartered February 27th, 1856. The organization was as follows: Robert Smith, president; Geo. E. Huy, secretary; D. Morrison, treasurer, with Robert Smith, D. Morrison, G. K. Swift, Geo. E. Huy, R. P. Russell, Dr. J. S. Elliot and J. S. Newton as directors.

The mill company's dam across the Mississippi river, connecting in the center of the west channel with the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's dam, was begun in the summer of 1856 and completed in 1857. Immediately after completing the dam, the mill company proceeded to construct a canal along the river bank, in order to utilize its valuable mill sites. Beginning at the shore end of the dam, the canal was built along First street 300 feet, to Cataract street, now Sixth avenue south. In 1866 the canal was extended 500 feet, and completed in December of that year, at a cost of $35,000. In 1866 it became evident that something must be done to protect the falls, as the water constantly undermined the bedrock under the river, causing it to fall, and break off in pieces, and as a result of this process, the falls were gradually receeding, having receeded about five hundred feet since the government mill was built in 1822.

The following article published in the Minneapolis and St. Anthony State Atlas in 1866 will explain the situation as viewed by the citizens at the Falls: The article was entitled,

OLD ST. ANTHONY FALLS AGAIN.

Yesterday, it being regular in the operations of Nature, and his time having come, old St. Anthony lost a huge piece off from one of his falls. All have noticed how even the rock was broken off just below the bridge to the saw mills, and how beautifully the water poured over it. In the morning, without notice, a huge piece of the limestone, at least 50 feet long and 20 broad and 6 feet thick, fell suddenly away from its old bed, and striking upon the hard rocks below, broke into massive fragments. A heavy jar of the solid earth, a dull splash, and the grinding noise attending the breaking of heavy substances followed the fall. Morrison's lumber office was situated just over the falling stone. It rests on six posts. The rock fell entirely away from under the two outermost end posts, and broke off within about a foot of the two middle ones. Had it broken off about a foot further in, the office would have gone end over end into the abyss. As it is, it projects over its two posts in air, and has been deserted by its tenants, who have moved up town. The sluices beyond the office are somewhat damaged. An inspection was made of the state of these rocks last summer during low water. They were found to be undermined and a fine loose sand scattered in the crevices. The balance of the rock attached to the Minneapolis bank will in all probability come away soon, and the bridge with it, and at some future day more will follow, and perhaps involve the whole of the mill structure in ruins.

The Minneapolis Mill Company concluded to place an apron made of heavy timbers over the falls to protect the bed-rock from the wear of the water and ice. This work was completed in 1867 and it has accomplished all its most sanguine advocates anticipated. During the construction of these improvements, and for many years thereafter the following directors were managing the company's business: C. C. Washburn, D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, Robert Smith and R. J. Baldwin. The board was officered as follows: C. C. Washburn, president; R. J. Baldwin, treasurer, H. B. Hancock, secretary and agent.

The stock of the mill company changed hands and afterwards passed to the ownership of C. C. Washburn, his brother W. D. Washburn and Dorilus Morrison, and was owned and managed by them until the fall of 1889, when it passed into the hands of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company, with the Pillsbury and W. D. Washburn mills and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's properties.

The first utilization of the water power furnished by the Falls of St. Anthony was by the United States government in the old government mill, built on the west side of the river near the foot of Seventh avenue south in the year of 1822; the land it stood upon belonging to the Fort Snelling military reservation, the work of building the mill being under the supervision of Lieut. J. B. F. Russell, acting quartermaster of the regular army.

The manufactures of Minneapolis cannot be said to date their commencement from the building of that mill, as there was no St. Anthony or Minneapolis for many years thereafter; but it will perhaps be well to give a history of that mill at this point, as being the first structure ever built by white men at the Falls of St. Anthony, and prophetically embodying in the purpose of its construction the twin industries of flour and lumber which have since become the great staples of manufacture in Minneapolis. The government forces stationed at Fort Snelling being far from civilization, and having to depend upon freighting the most of their supplies down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, the commandant decided to use the resources near at hand and build a small mill to grind the grain and feed required at the fort. So in 1822 he proceeded to build what was called the government mill at the Falls of St. Anthony. The mill was built of stone and located at the brink of the falls, which was then about opposite Seventh avenue south, the constant undermining of the bed rock over which

the river flowed and its consequent breaking off having caused the recession of the falls to the present location. The mill as originally built was about twenty feet square and two stories high, and was completed that year, together with a small log house for the occupancy of the miller. The machinery arrived at Fort Snelling by steamboat the following year, and consisted of one run of buhrs, with the necessary shafting. After being fitted up, the mill was run by the authorities at the fort as needed, until 1830, when they concluded to put in a saw to cut lumber necessary in the construction of some buildings. A frame building about double the size of the original structure was built nearly adjoining and west on the river bank, and in it was placed an old fashioned up and down saw for sawing lumber. The water to run the mills was taken directly from the brink of the falls to a wooden flume, there being no dam. The government authorities continued to run the grist mill in a desultory way until 1849, when the property was purchased by Robert Smith, of Illinois, for $750.00. He rented it to Calvin Tuttle, who operated the grist mill from time to time until 1855, when Leonard Day remodeled the frame addition somewhat, and operated it as a saw mill, and that part containing the grist mill was torn down. After Mr. Day had operated the mill two years, it was sold to Mr. Ferrant in 1857, and he refitted and operated it as a grist mill until 1862, when he sold it to Perkins & Crocker, who named it the City Mill. In 1866 they sold the mill to J. C. Berry & Co., who changed it to a merchant mill and operated it until 1875, when they sold it to Solon Armstrong & Co., who operated it until 1879, when it was torn down to make way for the Northwestern Flouring Mill. But few Minneapolis citizens knew of its ancient origin, as that was hidden beneath its dignified title of the City Mill; but the old timbers of which it was constructed were familiar to the few earlier settlers.

It is to the credit of the East Side, or what was once known as St. Anthony, that in that section of Minneapolis the foundations of our manufactures were really laid. The West Side was not yet open to settlement, when the hardy sons of Maine, leaving their native pine woods, commenced to cut logs on the Mississippi and Rum rivers, and float them down to the Falls of St. Anthony, and thus of necessity the manufacture of lumber became our pioneer industry. Nature had done all the preliminary work. The almost unlimited pine forests made naturally tributary by the flowing river to bear their products to a waiting market, the Falls of St. Anthony providing tremendous water power, the beautiful prairie lying beyond all ready for the plow, all pointed to the immediate vicinity of the falls, as the location for a great manufacturing city; and the new comer from the east immediately took hold of the work of building it, with a vim and enthusiasm, born of the splendid climatic conditions so favorable to this growing northwest, as well as the sturdy stock from which these pioneers had descended.

In 1847, immediately after commencing to build his dam, Franklin Steele associated with him Mr. Ard Godfrey under the firm name of Steele & Godfrey, at that time the firm being called the St. Anthony Mill Company, but they did not incorporate; Mr. Godfrey's interest being one-twentieth of the whole property. Mr. Godfrey was a practical millwright from Maine, and he proceeded to build a saw mill on the river bank, at the foot of First avenue southeast, at the shore end of the new dam. In the spring

of 1848 both saw mill and dam were completed, greatly to the delight of Messrs Steele & Godfrey, as well as the little community now beginning to gather at the falls. The mill had two up and down saws and a lath saw. This machinery was shipped from Bangor, Maine, by Mr. Godfrey. The capacity of the mill was about 15,000 feet per day.

This was the first real saw mill ever built at the falls, the arrangement for sawing logs in the old government mill on the west side being hardly entitled to that dignity; and it was the beginning of manufacturing in Minneapolis and St. Anthony as well; the manufacture of lumber being our greatest industry in the number of men employed, even to the present day.

In the fall of 1848 Steele & Godfrey added to their mill, putting in two more saws thus doubling its capacity, the row along the dam really being a series of mills. In 1849 Mr. Steele sold a half interest in the mills to Arnold W. Taylor, of Boston. In 1850 Mr. Godfrey retired from his partnership with Mr. Steele, and in that year Mr. Taylor, the new partner, proceeded to build another saw mill at the west end of the dam, and detatched from those already built, but being a part of the plant, and consisting of four up and down saws and a lath mill. In 1851 Mr. Godfrey, who had become associated with C. W. Borup, under the name of Borup & Godfrey, rented four saws in the row of mills and run them for one year. S. W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Chas. Stimpson and others rented the different sections at various times, and many lumbermen who afterward became prominent received their first profits from these mills. H. T. Welles stocked the mills from 1852 to the spring of 1855. Isaac E. Lane, J. M. Lane, Samuel Estes and others operated the mills for Mr. Welles. In 1855 Loren Lovejoy, the father of James A. and Stephen Lovejoy, rented two of the mills, and in that year two gangs were added by the water power company. Mr. Lovejoy sawed the logs of D. Morrison & Co. until 1857. J. B. Bassett, S. W. Farnham, Samuel Stanchfield, Capt. John Martin, Butler & Walker, W. E. Jones, Capt. Jonathan Chase, Chute Brothers, J. S. Pillsbury & Co., Capt. John Rollins, J. Dean & Co., Leonard Day, Todd, Gorton & Co., Tuttle & Lane, F. G. Mayo and Mayo & Clark stocked the mills and operated them by the thousand until 1870, when the entire row was destroyed by fire, also involving the destruction of the old Steele dam across the east channel of the river, it being built mostly of timber.

As early as 1851 it became evident that some concerted action must be taken to control the handling of logs coming down the Mississippi river to St. Anthony. The logs of the different owners necessarily became mixed in driving, causing unpleasant disputes, and thereby necessitating considerable expense and trouble to separate the logs. To mitigate these difficulties, the Mississippi Boom Company was organized Februard 3d, 1851. The charter was secured by Franklin Steele, J. R. Brown and Daniel Stanchfield. At the same time the St. Anthony Boom Company was organized by W. Getchell, Franklin Steele, J. G. Lemon, S. W. Farnham, Ard. Godfrey and Joseph Libbey. These two companies handled the logs until the close of the sawing season of 1856. On December 20th, 1856, the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company was organized and on March 21st, 1857, it secured a charter, with a capital of $15,000, and this company absorbed the Mississippi Boom Company and the St. Anthony Boom Company. The first officers were as follows: John S. Prince, president;

J. W. Buckmore, vice-president; J. A. Lovejoy, secretary, and S. W. Farnham, treasurer. Ever since the organization of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company, it has handled all the logs on the Mississippi River and its tributaries coming to Minneapolis. S. D. Todd was elected the first boom master. Geo. Miliken, Caleb D. Dorr, W. E. Johnson and Samuel Simpson have since filled that office, and Mr. Simpson is the present incumbent. There had been but few changes in the management of the boom company up to 1888, when the present management came into office as follows: J. B. Bassett, president; E. C. Whitney, vice-president and treasurer; Samuel Hill, secretary; Samuel Simpson, boom master. This company has rendered invaluable aid to the lumbermen of Minneapolis. It controls and handles the logs after they reach what is called "boom limits," which limits extend up river about one hundred miles above Minneapolis. From "the limits" it drives the logs to the Minneapolis boom, sorts them according to the different marks and turns them to the mills where they belong. The charge to the lumbermen for this work varies somewhat according to the favorableness of the season; but averages about twenty cents per thousand feet.

In 1854 D. W. Marr built a steam saw mill between Orth's brewery and the bank of the river in Northeast Minneapolis. He run the mill until 1857, when the financial panic of that year compelled him to sell it to John Orth, who in turn run the mill until 1859, when it was burned.

In 1855 Lovejoy Bros. built a shingle mill on what was called Cataract Island, a small, rocky island located just below the falls and southwest of the lower end of Hennepin Island. The only connection between Cataract Island and Hennepin Island was by a walk or driveway made of slabs and blocks from the shingle mill; so temporarily, in times of drought the island was connected with Hennepin Island; but in times of flood this improvised walk or driveway was washed out, and Cataract Island was not connected with Hennepin Island. Messrs. Lovejoy Bros. run their mill until 1860, when the rock upon which the mill stood was undermined by the water, and the mill toppled over into the Mississippi River and was washed down stream towards the gulf, and the island soon suffered the same fate. This was the inevitable result of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony, and the inability of the soft sandstone to resist the encroachments of the water, until now Cataract Island is no more to be seen, and none but the few old residents of Minneapolis know that it ever existed.

In 1856 Mr. S. W. Farnham bought the water rights on the west side of Hennepin Island and constructed a saw mill. He operated the mill until 1860, when James A. Lovejoy became his partner, under the style of Farnham & Lovejoy. In 1875 the mill burned, but was immediately rebuilt and at that time was one of the finest saw mills on the Falls of St. Anthony, and for many years the firm of Farnham & Lovejoy did a very large lumber business. In 1882 Mr. James J. Hill and his associates bought the mill and the water rights of Messrs. Farnham & Lovejoy, and the mill was dismantled. This purchase gave Mr. Hill entire control of the water power on the east side of the river, he having purchased the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's property two years previous. With the sale of their mill, Messrs. Farnham & Lovejoy had their logs sawed by the thousand until 1885, when Mr. Lovejoy died and the firm went out of business.

F. L. P. Bassett

The first saw mill built on the west side of the river, excepting of course, the old government mill, was built by Pomeroy, Bates & Co., in 1856, on the land now occupied by the Omaha railroad tracks, at the junction of Bassett's creek and the Mississippi river. The firm was composed of John L. Pomeroy, E. L. Bates, Geo. Elsworth and J. B. Bassett. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1859.

In 1858 (the mill company's dam having been completed the year before), Gilpatrick & Hammons commenced to build the Pioneer mill, the first saw mill on the mill company's dam. The mill was located at the outer end of the dam. In the fall of that year, J. B. Bassett (having withdrawn from the firm of Pomeroy, Bates & Co.) bought the Pioneer mill and completed it. Mr. Gilpatrick had a small pail and tub factory on the east side of the river, and this was moved over and put in the second story of the Pioneer mill. The pail and tub factory was equipped with one lathe, and run for two years, until 1860, when Mr. Bassett built a building immediately across the platform, south from the Pioneer mill, and the pail and tub factory was moved into that building, and ran until 1869, when the building was undermined by the spring flood of that year, and falling into the river went down stream. Messrs. Bassett & Gilpatrick operated the Pioneer mill until 1862, when Richard Price, of Philadelphia, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to J. B. Bassett & Co. Mr. Price died in 1869 and the business was continued by the surviving partners. In 1869, Bassett & Co. sold the Pioneer mill to Bull & Harrison, who operated it for one year, when they sold it to Eastman, Bovey & Co.

JOEL B. BASSETT. The Bassett family belongs to the French Huguenot stock. After St. Bartholomew, some of its members passed to the British islands, whence they joined the emigration which brought exiles from religious intolerance and persecution to the American colonies. The town records of Lynn, Mass., show the name among the citizens of that town as early as 1640, and the family records indicate that they remained there some years after the close of the Revolutionary war, whence they removed to New Hampshire.

In the early part of the present century Daniel Bassett, Sr., was a resident of Wolfboro, Stafford County, N. H. He cultivated a farm, and having been raised with religious principles promulgated by George Fox, he cultivated the gift within him, as the spirit gave him utterance, in the earnest but simple worship of the Society of Friends. He was uncompromising in his religious and political opinions. He was an early anti-slavery man, manumitting by a formal deed a slave that the laws of his state allowed him to hold as a chattel. In politics he was a Federalist, firmly supporting the Adams, and when the Whig party took the sucession, followed the fortunes and teachings of Clay and Webster, until it in turn was merged into the Republican organization.

The state of New Hampshire was Democratic from its organization until the year 1850. Franklin Pierce and John G. Atherton had full control of the Democratic party in the state, and distributed the federal and state patronage among their supporters. The question of slavery entered largely into political discussions. When John P. Hale, Mason W. Tappan and Daniel Bassett, Jr., with their associates, undertook to wrest the state from the Democratic party, and succeeded in electing a Republican governor and sent John P. Hale to the United States Senate, no man in the state did more to

bring about the political revolution than the last named of the three.

Joel B. Basset was born at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, in 1817, being the son of Daniel Bassett, Sr.

His early life was laborious, and frugal, being passed upon the rugged farm, which he assisted his father and brothers to cultivate. His scholastic advantages were such as the country school afforded, and an academy located in the village adjacent to the farm, which he attended about two years. He was endowed with a mind eager for the acquisition of knowledge, and with a keen perception of facts and occurrences passing before him, so that by reading and observation he acquired a general education in practical things. Throughout his busy life he has been an omniverous reader of the news of the day, of periodical literature, and of books of science, history, and the practical arts. He has at his home one of the most extensive and valuable private libraries to be found in the city, where he spends much of his leisure time.

As was customary with New England boys, young Bassett, remained at home, assisting his father in the labor of the farm until he reached his majority. He then went to the state of Maine and engaged in lumbering, working in the pineries, on the rivers, and in the mills for twelve years. During this time he was united in marriage with Miss Carpenter, who has been his life companion until one year ago, when she passed away. The only child of the marriage is W. L. Bassett, who was born and received his training and education in Minneapolis. He graduated with much eclat at the Minnesota State University, and after spending one year at Ann Arbor in the University of Michigan, in the law department, he engaged with his father in the management of the extensive lumber business of J. B. Bassett & Co.

Mr. Bassett arrived in St. Anthony in 1850, at about the same time as Isaac Atwater, Edward Murphy, Allen Harmon, C. W. Christmas, J. P. Wilson, Joseph Dean, Thomas Chambers, George W. Chowen and W. W. Wales, all pioneers, whose names are spoken with reverance by all the old residents of the city.

It will be remembered that at the time of his arrival, and for about five years afterwards, the lands on the west side of the Mississippi river, now adjacent to the falls, were covered by the military reservation, and lawful settlements could not be made on them. Regarding the claim made by him, Col. Stevens says in his "Personal Recollections," "Joel B. Bassett took up a quarter section above the creek that bears his name and immediately on the bank of the river. Having perfected his arrangements in the fall of 1851, in regard to it, at Fort Snelling, he moved on to it in May, 1852, and for several years, and in fact until it became too valuable for that purpose, occupied it exclusively for farming. He was as good a farmer as he has since proved to be a lumberman and business man." The truth of this commendation is evident from the fact mentioned by the same chronicler, that at the second annual fair of the Territorial Agricultural Society, held on the 17th of October, 1855, "for the first time in the history of the Upper Mississippi valley the dairy was represented by a good display of cheese, the product of Mrs. J. B. Bassett." This farm, which really contained but 140 acres, was sold in 1856 to Messrs Bradford and Garland to be platted into town lots. The price realized was $250 per acre, an advance not excelled in any of the more recent real estate booms of the town.

The creek which took its name from the first settler on its banks, the outlet of Medicine lake, which wound its tortu-

ous course through the city, in a deep and rugged chasm, has long since disappeared from view, its waters swallowed by sewers, or finding their way to the river through arched masonary, and the gorge through which they then flowed, filled and leveled, is crossed by numerous railroad tracks and level streets, and is the site of elevators, warehouses, and business blocks.

While Mr. Bassett was cultivating his farm, he found time to pursue the occupation of earlier years, in the pineries, and on the river. Indeed he commenced the lumber business in some of its ruder forms, almost as soon as he had established himself in his new home—a business which he has continued with scarcely an interruption, and at times on a gigantic scale. Pine lands, camps in the woods, drives, booms, saw mills, planers, lumber yards, have been his occupation, and their management, to his active habit and energetic mind, a diversion.

At the first county election, held in the fall of 1852, he was elected probate judge of the county. The election for the first and only time in the history of the county was unanimous, each candidate for a county office receiving seventy-one votes, the number constituting pretty nearly the entire population of the county, which then did not include St. Anthony. In February of the following year the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, and Judge Bassett was made one of its incorporators.

In 1854 Judge Bassett was nominated by the Whigs of the county as their candidate for member of the Territorial Council, but was not elected.

The following year he was nominated for member of the Territorial Council. He received a majority of the votes of Hennepin County, but his opponent, D. M. Hanson carried Carver County, which belonged to the council district, by a sufficient majority to overcome Judge Bassett's majority in Hennepin County. Mr. Hanson died during his term of office, whereupon his former opponent was elected to a seat in the Territorial Council. During the session of the legislature Judge Bassett, ever attentive to the needs of his constituents, obtained a charter for the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company. The company immediately organized and commenced the improvements which were so essential to the prosecution of the lumber trade. It has expended over $500,000 in improvements, employs from one to two hundred men, receives the logs driven into the Mississippi river at Brainard, drives them to its booms, and delivers them to the respective owners. Of this company Mr. Bassett is and for many years has been the president.

At the organization of a county government Judge Bassett was appointed one of the county commissioners, and assisted in dividing its territory into towns and giving them the names they now bear.

Judge Bassett was one of the notable band, who met in St. Anthony in 1856 and organized the Republican party in Minnesota. He had been an old line Whig, but his radical views on the slavery question impelled him to throw himself with zeal into the new party whose watchword was "freedom." Soon afterwards he purchased of W. A. Hotchkiss, its proprietor, the *Minnesota Democrat*, and changed it to a Republican paper. Besides the offices already named, Judge Bassett was for a number of times elected to the city council, where his knowledge and practical views were of great service in organizing the rapidly growing departments of city administration.

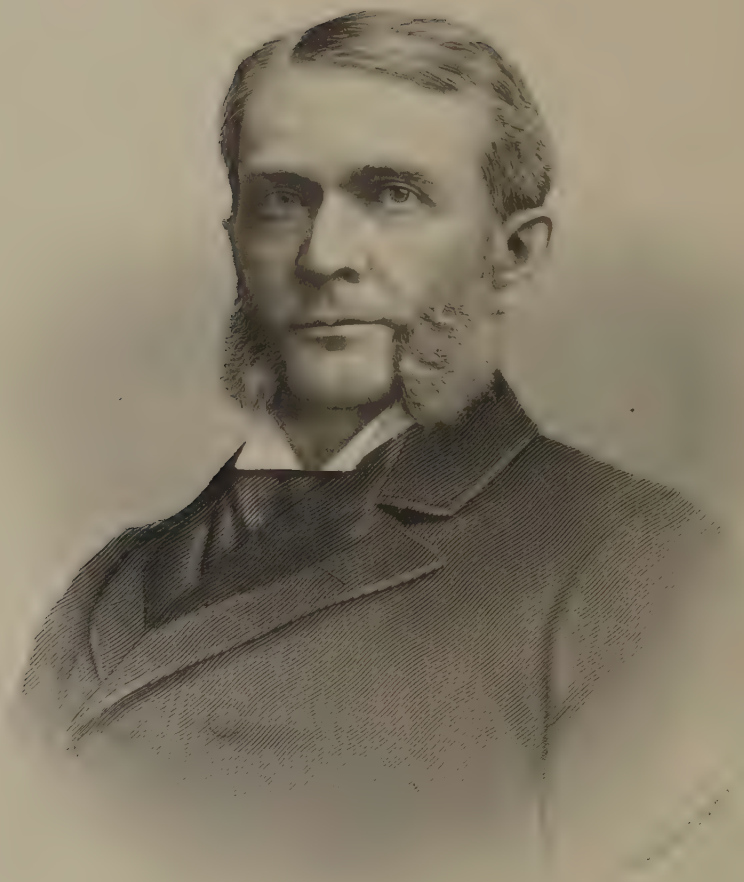
The most important civil office which he has held was that of United States

and bought in the property, and after leasing by the year for a few years dismantled the mills, until now all that remains of the six mills are the stone foundations.

In 1866-7, J. B. Bassett & Co. built the stone building now used as the city water works, and put in a saw mill in the lower story and a pail tub factory in the second story. In 1878 they built a wooden addition to the mill, adjoining on the north. The city authorities having decided to move the water works from the building now known as the Holly mill, purchased the saw mill building of Bassett & Co. in 1872, removed the top story and remodeled the building into the present city water works. Bassett & Co. moved their saw mill into the wooden part of the building immediately adjoining the water works. In 1880 the city purchased another piece of land of Bassett & Co. adjoining the water works, and they moved their mill to the lot adjoining on the north and built the present structure occupied as a saw mill, and operated it until 1890, when the mill was re-built and re-furnished. In 1882, Mr. Gilpatrick retired from the firm of J. B. Bassett & Co., and Mr. W. L. Bassett, the son of the remaining partner, took his place, and has since managed the business. Mr. J. B. Bassett, has, undoubtedly, been engaged in the manufacture of lumber more years consecutively than any other individual manufacture in Minneapolis.

In 1862 Jos. Dean concluded to enter the lumber business. He sold the sash, door and blind factory, he had just purchased of Mr. Morey, to J. G. Smith. A few years previous to this the Messrs Harrison, consisting of W. M., T. A. and H. G. Harrison had been engaged in the milling business in Illinois, and having sold out just before the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, they moved to Minneapolis and brought considerable capital with them. They became associated with Mr. Dean under the firm name of J. Dean & Co. The citizens of Minneapolis were astonished at the audacity of the firm, in purchasing an entire block of ground, on which to pile lumber, bounded by First and Second streets and First and Second avenues south. The purchase price being $500 per lot, which seemed a very extravagant price to those of the citizens of Minneapolis who had passed through the panic of 1857 and 8. The co-partnership was completed in 1863, and an office was opened on the corner of First avenue south and Third street, on the ground now occupied by the Union National Bank. Soon after the organization of the firm, logs were purchased and sawed by the thousand in the St. Anthony water power Co.'s, mills on the east side of the river. The firm continued to have its logs sawed by the thousand for the next three years, and in 1866 proceeded to build the Pacific mill at the foot of First avenue north on the river bank, and at the time it was built, it was the largest and most complete saw mill in Minneapolis. This mill was run by J. Dean & Co. until 1876, when it was sold to Camp & Walker. In 1870 the firm built the Atlantic mill at the mouth of Bassett's creek, but this mill was only run for two years and burned March 29, 1872.

After J. Dean & Co. sold the Pacific mill in 1876 they decided to quit the lumber business, and immediately proceeded to close out their lumber and pine lands, and organized the Security Bank. While they were operating they carried on the largest business in the manufacture of lumber, at the Falls of St. Anthony.



W. D. Washburn

WILLIAM DREW WASHBURN. The feudal institutions of Europe have produced many families whose members have been distinguished in successive generations by qualities which have made them conspicuous and often powerful. In them inherited talents, cherished and developed by training and association, have been favored by exalted birth to produce characters which have impressed their age and wrought themselves into the fabric of history. In America, where from the beginning titles of nobility have been discarded, and aristocracy exists only by personal merit, the number of families obtaining distinction are few, and therefore when they have appeared have attracted the greater notice and honor. Such were the Adams, who, for at least four generations, have held high positions in the state, and maintained exalted characters. Such were the Beechers, where father, sons and daughters held a high intellectual nobility, by talent, character and attainment. Among those families whose sons have attained to the highest civil honors, and who have exerted a most powerful influence by their character, attainments and conspicuous services, is the Washburn.

William D. Washburn was the youngest of a family of eleven children, ten of whom grew to maturity and married and had children of their own. Among them were Israel Washburn, Jr., Governor of Maine and Member of the National Congress; Elihu B. Washburn, Member of Congress, Secretary of State, and Minister Plenipotentiary to France during the Franco-German war; Cadwalader C. Washburn, Member of Congress, Governor of Wisconsin and a major-general in the war; Charles A. Washburn, United States Minister to Paraguay; and Samuel B. Washburn, an officer in the navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion. They were sons of Israel and Martha (Benjamin) Washburn, born and bred to manhood in the town of Livermore, Androscoggin County, Maine, where they shared in the simple social life of the community, drew vigor from the labors of the farm, and inspiration amid the hills and meadows, the lakes and flashing streams of their rural home.

"The ancestors of the Washburn family were of the brave old Pilgrim stock and dwelt in the quiet little English village of Evesham, near the Avon, Shakespeare's river. When the days grew evil in England John Washburn, secretary of the Plymouth colony in England, sailed across the sea to Massachusetts, where he married Patience, the daughter of Francis Cook, one of the passengers in the Mayflower. They settled at Duxbury, one of the seashore towns of the Old Colony. In the direct line of his descendants came Israel Washburn, who was born in 1784 in the town of Raynham, near Taunton, in Bristol County, Massachusetts. In June, 1812, he married Martha Benjamin, the daughter of Lieut. Samuel Benjamin, a brave old soldier of the Revolution, who began his campaigning at the battle of Lexington and remained in the service until after Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, at which he was present, not being out of active duty for a single day. After these many years of patriotic devotion the veteran hero returned to his native region and married Tabitha, the daughter of Nathaniel Livermore, of Watertown, Mass. The newly wedded couple settled in the hill town of Livermore, near the Androscoggin river in Maine; and soon afterwards Israel Washburn, after experimenting at teaching and ship building on the Kennebec, came up here and founded a trading post." He subsequently settled upon a farm and there in humble but respectable circumstances

raised his family. From their childhood the sons shared in the labors of the farm and learned and practiced all the drudgeries and economies of rural agricultural life. The father was a sturdy, alert and industrious yeoman. He was an eager reader of current events, actively interested in public affairs and anxious to give his children all the advantages of education which his limited resources and the school opportunities of the region could afford. "The mother was a practical housekeeper, industrious, frugal, sagacious, stimulating to the children's consciences, sincerely religious withal, and hence gave those under her precious charge an unalterable bent toward pure and lofty ends."

William D. was born January 14th, 1831. His early life did not essentially differ from that of sons of intelligent farmers throughout New England, except that the older brothers had already entered upon public and professional life, and offered to the younger brother stimulating examples and encouragement to aspire to like honors. His summers were devoted to labor, while during the winters he was privileged to attend the district school, and later enjoyed some terms at Gorham and Farmington Academies. At the latter institution he completed his preparation for college.

Entering old Bowdoin College in the fall of 1850, he completed the full classical course and received his bachelor's degree in course on graduation in 1854.

After graduation he entered the office of his brother Israel to prepare himself for the law, to which profession his taste and ambition led him. The legal studies were completed in 1857 at Bangor, in the office of Hon. John A. Peters, now chief justice of the state of Maine. Meanwhile he secured a clerkship in the United States House of Representatives, under Gen. Cullom, where he had an opportunity to observe the methods of transacting business in the nation's parliament, as well as to make the acquaintance of the public men of the period, contemporaries of his three brothers, who were members of that Congress, representing the widely separated states of Maine, Illinois and Wisconsin.

At the age of twenty-six, endowed with a vigorous constitution, a liberal education and a legal diploma, he sought a place to settle and enter upon his life work. The examples of brothers who had attained eminence, the one in the state of his birth, and others at the West, were before him and no doubt stimulated him to do his utmost to honor the name already famous throughout the country. He decided in favor of the West and determined to settle at the Falls of St. Anthony. Emigrants from Livermore were already settled there and his brothers had interests in the water power at the falls, as well as in the pine forests of the North, and a large immigration from all parts of the East was flowing towards the favored spot. It required no prophetic gift to foresee that here would grow up a prosperous community, and perchance become the "seat of Empire." Indeed an American poet sailing westward over the placid waters of Lake Superior, with face turned hitherward had already heard

> "The first low wash of waves,
> Where yet shall roll a human sea."

Accordingly he reached Minneapolis on the first of May, 1857, and soon opened a law office.

The career of Mr. Washburn in the West divides itself into three lines, that of business, the promotion of works of public improvement, and statesmanship, in each of which he has been eminent, and any one of which would engross the labor and satisfy the ambition of almost any man. The first two occupied the

"FAIR OAKS," RESIDENCE OF SENATOR W. D. WASHBURN, STEVENS AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET. BUILT IN 1883.

first twenty years of his residence here, while the latter is now in full tide of progress. In this sketch of his life these will naturally be noticed in order.

The practice of law at that period, in this part of the country, was meager. It consisted chiefly of land cases, and its forum was more in the land office than in the courts. It furnished little occupation to satisfy an eager and ambitious temper. The Minneapolis Mill Company had been chartered the year before his arrival. The property of the corporation consisted of the land adjacent to the falls on the west side of the Mississippi river, and was capitalized at one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The means necessary to make improvements were by the plan adopted by the company to be provided by assessments upon the stock. Soon after his arrival here Mr. Washburn accepted the appointment of secretary and agent of the company and entered into its service with all the energy and enthusiasm of his nature. The dam was built and other improvements commenced under his management. Hon. Robert Smith, a member of Congress from the Alton, Ills., district, was the largest stockholder. Others were D. Morrison, the brother of Mr. Washburn, Cadwalader, Leonard Day, Jacob S. Elliott, George E. Huy, M. L. Olds and two or three more non-residents of the state. The financial panic of 1857 was felt with great severity towards the close of the year, and checked most and wrecked some promising enterprises. The Mill Company was able to complete its dam and a small section of its canal, so as to admit the erection of saw mills and some other manufactories, but was left with a load of debt and many assets of unpaid stock assessments. The agent struggled with increasing embarassments, sometimes unable to pay the taxes upon the property, and administered its affairs for four years, during which he secured in addition to saw mills, the erection of the first merchant flour mill—the Cataract—built in Minneapolis, the precursor of a flour milling business which has become famous throughout the world, and has been one of the leading industries of the city. With indefatigable labor he made turns, giving orders on stores, receiving logs and lumber, and trying in every ingenious way to utilize the slender resources at his command. Many stockholders, either unable to pay assessments or discouraged with the prospect of carrying along an enterprise the profits of which were to be gained in the distant future, allowed their stock to be forfeited and sold. He realized the importance of having the water powers put to use, and offered liberal terms to attract buyers, so that most manufacturing enterprises located upon the west side mill property while that of the east side, held at higher prices, though in fact better sites, remained comparatively unimproved. Still the struggle was a hard one. Improvements outran income for many years. Mr. Washburn persevered in his policy, remaining a director of the company to the present time, and has had the satisfaction of seeing the company out of debt and paying liberal dividends. Water powers which originally rented at $75 per mill power commanding $1,000, the dam filled with saw mills and the canal lined with flour, paper, woolen and other mills, and the water power made the nucleus and basis of the unexampled prosperity of the city. In 1889 the property of the Mill Company, together with that of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. on the East side, and the most prominent of the flouring mills, passed to a new company composed of English and American stockholders, who invested many million dol-

lars in the property, a negotiation originated and conducted by Mr. Washburn, he remaining a director of the new company.

During the years preceding 1861, we find Mr. Washburn's name and active influence connected with whatever was undertaken by the citizens to advance the interests of the community. He was president of the Board of Trade, and corresponding secretary of the Union Commercial Association. Upon the submission of the constitutional amendment proposing a loan of the credit of the state to railroad corporations, commonly called the "Five Million Loan Bill," he took an active part in opposing the measure, but was overborne by the tide of popular enthusiasm raised in favor of that unfortunate measure.

In the spring of 1859 he returned to his native state where, on the 19th of April, he was united in marriage with Miss Lizzie Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, a prominent manufacturer and politician of Bangor. Returning he built a small house in the lower part of the town, and at once began housekeeping.

In 1861, Mr. Washburn was appointed by President Lincoln Surveyor General of Minnesota. The duties of this office necessitated his removal to St. Paul, where he resided for the next four years, returning to his Minneapolis home at the expiration of his term of office. During this period many of the pine timbered lands of the northern part of the state were surveyed and brought into market. At the sales he purchased considerable tracts of timbered lands, the management and development of which turned his attention to the lumber business. In association with Elias Moses, Granville M. Stickney, and afterwards with Maj. W. D. Hale, as W. D. Washburn & Co., he cut large quantities of pine logs in the woods, drove them to the boom at Minneapolis, erected a large saw mill at the Falls, opened lumber yards, and engaged largely in the lumber trade. Later, about 1872, the firm built a large and very completely equipped saw mill at Anoka, where, with planing mills, dry houses, and all the equipments necessary, they carried on the lumber business. They handled as high as twenty-five million feet of lumber per year.

Mr. Washburn also engaged largely in the manufacture of flour, associated with Rufus S. Stevens and Leonard Day. He was interested in building and operating the Palisade flouring mill at Minneapolis, built in 1873, and as W. D. Washburn & Co., built a flouring mill at Anoka, in 1880. His business interests were in 1884 incorporated as the Washburn Mill Company. The mills at Minneapolis and Anoka had a daily capacity of twenty-five hundred barrels of flour. These lines of business were carried on until the year 1889, when the lumber business was closed and the flouring business with the mills was transferred to the new company that acquired the mill company under the style of Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mills Company; Mr. Washburn still remains a director of the company, and with Mr. Pillsbury is one of the local managers of that extensive business.

An important enterprise in which Mr. Washburn engaged in 1870 was the building of the first section of the Northern Pacific railway through the State of Minnesota from the St. Louis river to the Red River of the North. The contract was let to a construction company composed largely of Minneapolis men, of whom he was one. The work was energetically pushed, amid unusual difficulties, and satisfactorily completed in 1872.

The history of the undertaking and building of the Minneapolis and Duluth,

LIBRARY AT "FAIR OAKS," RESIDENCE OF SENATOR W. D. WASHBURN.

and Minneapolis and St. Louis railways is told in the chapter of this history on railroads. Suffice it to say here that W. D. Washburn, with his brother, Gov. Washburn, were among the original and most zealous advocates of that enterprise. They united with other enterpsising citizens in organizing the company, contributed liberally to its funds, and entered spiritedly into the work of construction. W. D. Washburn became its president, and took the burden of its financial management, and held persistently to the project until its completion, and in surrendering it to the control of other parties provided for the protection of Minneapolis and her large commercial and manufacturing interests.

The "Soo," as the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic railway line is popularly denominated, is in conception and realization of the "Washburn family." Twenty-five years ago Gov. Israel Washburn addressed the citizens of Minneapolis, advocating for the facilitating of their trade, the construction of a railway line by way of the Sault St. Marie, connecting with the Canadian system, and making the shortest and almost air-line to an Atlantic port, at Portland. The conception remained to fructify and take bodily shape when his brother, W. D. Washburn, took up the idea, organized a company, became its president and financial manager, and pushed it to completion in an incredibly short time. The leading idea was to serve the large milling interests of Minneapolis, and the producers of the Northwest, by opening up a new and competing line to the East, and emancipating them from the monopoly of the old lines around the south shore of Lake Michigan. The line completed, it remained to supplement it by a line which should extend from Minneapolis into Dakota, and bring wheat here. This Mr. Washburn accomplished by organizing the Minneapolis and Pacific railway company, and completing the line into Dakota, and by connecting lines to a junction with the Canadian Pacific railway at Regina, thus making part of a great trans-continental line, bringing Minneapolis two hundred miles nearer the Pacific coast than by any other line.

This gigantic work successfully accomplished, except the completion of the Pacific connection, Mr. Washburn retired from the management to devote himself more exclusively to his public duties.

It is in his political and official relations that Mr. Washburn will be chiefly known away from the city of his home. These have been varied and important, culminating in the highest official position below the presidency, in the nation —that of Senator of the United States.

Like all his distinguished brothers, he had a taste for politics, and like them belonged to the radical wing of the Republican party. Strongly anti-slavery in the ante-bellum days, when that was an engrossing political question, strenous for the rights of the freedmen, he yet tempered his sympathies by a regard to practical statesmanship. Thus he took ground against the importation of Chinese laborers; and favored at the last session of Congress financial legislation, rather than a fruitless struggle to pass the Force bill. He was a protectionist in theory, and yet recognized the need of practical views in the arrangement of schedules of duties. In short, he subordinated strong sympathetic impulses to practical measures in statesmanship.

As early as 1858 he was elected to the House of Representatives of the Minnesota Legislature, but the delegation chosen that year never took their seats, owing to a change of apportionment. In 1870 he was again elected to the same

position, and served through the important session of 1871, giving his influence and vote in favor of subjecting the railroads to public authority. He served upon the school board of Minneapolis for two terms commencing with 1866.

In 1878, Mr. Washburn was elected Representative in Congress, carrying the district by some three thousand majority. He was re-elected in 1880 by twelve thousand majority, and again in 1882, serving six consecutive years. He was an influential and much respected member, devoting especial attention to the needs of his district. Through his influence, the national government erected a fine building for the Federal courts and postoffice, in Minneapolis; and undertook the system of reservoirs at the sources of the Mississippi river. His family accompanied him to Washington, where he took a fine house and entertained Minnesota friends visiting the city, and took a leading part in the social life of the capital.

The crowning honor and most serious responsibility of his life occurred in 1889, when he was chosen to represent the State in the United States Senate, for a term of six years. Having closed the larger part of his business undertakings, he is free to devote his thoughts to public duties. A very important measure has been introduced by him in the Senate at the present session (1892), aiming to suppress the business of dealing in "options" and "futures" in suppositious wheat and other agriclutural products. A blow at such a gigantic system of gambling naturally has aroused powerful opposition, but no one who knows the determination of the Senator and appreciates his intuitive perceptions of public duty will doubt the eventual success of the bill. For two summers he has, with his family, made excursions to Europe, visiting especially the northern countries whence so many citizens of Minneapolis have emigrated.

Senator Washburn has been favored through all his life with good health. He has a strong constitution, great vitality, and an easy and agreeable manner. His unfailing courtesy attracts those of highest social position, while it does not repel the humblest. His disposition is genial, and his temper exhuberant. In debate he is not florid, but argumentative and practical, preferring to convince the judgment rather than captivate the fancy. In conversation he is engaging, drawing from a store of varied experience. With all, he is a man of positive opinions, and of sufficient strength of will to hold them, until a good reason is shown for their change.

An interesting family of eight children have come to the household, of whom four sons and two daughters survive. The eldest, W. D. Washburn, Jr., lately graduated from Yale and married, has adopted the profession of journalist. Another son has artistic tastes and faculty. The younger are yet pursuing their studies.

After returning to Minneapolis from his brief residence in St. Paul, Mr. Washburn built a convenient, though not ostentatious dwelling, at the corner of Seventh street and Fifth avenue, where the family lived for many years. A few years ago he erected a mansion upon a high and wooded tract of ten acres, at Third avenue and Twenty-fourth street. "Fair Oaks" is an elegant home, and a lovely spot. It is the pride of citizens and the admiration of visitors. Here is dispensed a refined and elegant hospitality, and the spacious rooms and sumptuous furnishings are freely offered for meetings in premotion of art and charity.

Senator Washburn's public career has auspiciously opened. He has fearlessly asserted his individuality and boldly

S. W. Barnhart

grappled with a stupendous and wide spread public evil. From his indomaable qualities, his innate sagacity, and his sympathies with the trials and appreciation of the needs of the masses of the people, it is not doubtful that his public labors will bring honor to himself and advantage to the State. Opportunity and endowment are his. Ambition urges him forward, while high purposes and lofty aims direct him in a course of beneficent public service.

W. D. Washburn became prominently identified with the lumber interests of Minneapolis by building the Lincoln mill in 1865; it was located on the Minneapolis Mill Company' dam. He had previously had logs sawed by the thousand at other mills. In 1866 Elias Moses and G. M. Stickney became partners and the firm became W. D. Washburn & Co. Mr. Moses retired in 1868 and Messrs Washburn & Co. continued the business until 1874 when Mr. Stickney died and Wm. D. Hale bought the interest of the estate in the firm, and the business continued under the same firm name. They sold the Lincoln mill and had their logs cut by the thousand in Minneapolis thereafter. In 1875 W. D. Washburn & Co., commenced to operate at Anoka, Minn., and built a large saw mill there. The lnmber cut of the firm at Minneapolis and Anoka combined was for many years the largest on the upper Mississippi river. In 1884 Messrs Washburn & Co., incorporated as The Washburn Mill Co. The entire stock of the new corporation being owned by Hon. W. D. Washburn and Maj. W. D. Hale, and their lumber and flour business was conducted thereafter under that head. In 1887 the company's saw mill and lumber yard at Anoka were destroyed by fire and the company decided to close out its lumber business. The stock of lumber at Minneapolis was sold, and another of the old lumber concerns retired from the field.

SUMNER WELLINGTON FARNHAM. Ralph Farnham was an emigrant from England, who arrived at Boston in the brig James from South Hampton, April 6th, 1635. He belonged to a family that had been long settled in Surrey, where they were cultivators of the soil, though some of the name had borne a patent of nobility. Two grand-sons of Ralph settled in York, Maine, early in the eighteenth century, from whom all the families of the name in Maine are descended. S. W. Farnham is of the eighth generation from the first American ancestor. His father was Rufus Farnham, who resided at Calais, Maine, where his son Sumner was born, April 2d, 1820. On his mothers side he belonged to the Dyer's, who were also of English origin. Both families were participants in the old French war, as also in the Revolution. Rufus Farnham was a surveyor of logs and lumber on the St. Croix river of his native state, and initiated his son, at an early age, into the mysteries of the lumber business.

Mr. Farnham is not only by early training but also by personal choice a lumberman. At the early age of fourteen years he commenced work about the mills—for four years with his father, and after the age of eighteen on his own account. He went into the pineries of the St. Croix on the boundry line between Maine and the Province of New Brunswick, where he wielded the axe, hauled logs, followed the river drives and performed all the hard work incident to the logging business. At the age of twenty he bought a saw mill at Baring, near Calais, and operated it on his own account for four years. Then for three years he worked in the mill and lumber yard.

Thirteen years of hard work found him no richer than when he commenced with bare hands working in the saw mill. He had indeed done considerable business, and at times counted liberal profits, but at the end of the time there remained only debts, but he had thoroughly learned the business in all its various details, and had a capital of experience, industrious habits and a mental endowment which was destined to lift him above the toil and drugery of the camp and mill into the management of an extensive and diversified lumber business.

About the year 1847 the lumber trade had become dull and unprofitable in Maine, and its enterprising young men began to look for new fields of operation. Among those who had removed to the west was John McKusick, who had already established himself and built a saw mill at Stillwater, on the St. Croix river of Wisconsin and Minnesota. From him young Farnham learned of the facilities for prosecuting lumbering in the Northwest, and resolved to look the country over and find a new and more inviting location.

He left Calais in September, 1847, alone, and journeyed by the most expeditious methods then available to Detroit, Mich. The disjointed railroad lines terminated at Buffalo, where a vessel was taken which made the voyage to Detroit, consuming about a week in the transit, and furnishing the passengers with passage and board for $6. He determined to look over the lumbering prospects in eastern Michigan, and went to Fort Gratiot at the outlet of Lake Huron, where he found three small saw mills in operation. He then proceeded through the woods to where the city of Saginaw is now located, and found four muley saws only in operation, with no roads, and little evidences of civilization, but with a frightful record of fever and ague and malaria. Then crossing the state of Michigan over the newly built central railroad to Kalamazoo, he crossed the lake by boat to St. Joe, and thence made his way to Chicago. Here he found a smart town claiming a population of thirteen thousand, and an annual lumber trade of 12,000,000 feet, manufactured and brought from Michigan. After a week spent in examining the attractions of Chicago he took stage, walking and riding by turns, as the depth of mud allowed, and reached Galena. Here the river began to close, and Mr. Farnham went to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and then to Franklin, among the lead mines, where he spent the winter.

In the following April he hired a team to take him to Prairie du Chien, about seventy miles, and there after waiting three days the old steamer Pearl took him on board and pursued her voyage to the North. At Lake Pepin, where the ice had not yet broken up, there was delay, and at Lake City the steamer ran high upon the point, but was pulled off after a delay of three days, and finally, after much tribulation made the port of St. Paul. After a stay of two hours, which, however, was quite sufficient to take in the town, he went on board the Pearl, which dropped down to the mouth of the St. Croix and thence went up to Stillwater. Here he at once entered the employment of Mr. McKusick. Going up to the mouth of Apple river he drove a quantity of logs down to the mill, and then sawed them into lumber. In the last days of June he walked over to Fort Snelling, where he had an interview with Franklin Steele, and staid over night with Philander Prescott, whose farm and dwelling house were just above Minnehaha creek. The next day he came on foot across the prairie, on which there was at that time but a single lone tree, to the Falls of St. Anthony, and crossed

the river above the falls in a canoe. Here he found a dam partly built, and the lower part of the frame of a saw mill up. Returning the next day to Stillwater, he remained there until after the 4th of July, and attended a celebration at which M. S. Wilkinson, afterwards United States senator, was orator of the day. He immediately came back to St. Anthony and entered the employment of Ard Godfrey, working on the mill until it was finished and then running the mill through the remainder of the season until the river frose up in November. The mill had a single old fashioned sash saw, capable of sawing not more than four thousand feet in twelve hours. It was run through the remainder of the season in sawing a few pine logs that had been cut on the banks of the Mississippi in the vicinity of the later built Fort Ripley. This was the summer and autumn of 1848. This was practically the beginning of the settlement at St. Anthony. Previously to this time Pierre Bottineau, with his brothers Severre and Charles, his brother-in-law Louis Desjarlais, Joseph Reach and family, and their employees, all half breeds, were the only occupants of the place. Franklin Steele, Wm. R. and Joseph M. Marshall and R. P. Russell were more or less in the village, but they lived either at the Fort or at St. Paul. Besides Ard Godfrey, who had come from Maine to build the dam and mill, the permanent residents were: William A. Cheever, Calvin A. Tuttle, Luther and Edward Patch, Caleb D. Dorr, Robert W. Cummings, Charles W. Stinson, John McDonald, Samuel Fernold, and Daniel Stanchfield. It was this year that Minnesota Territory was organized. In the fall an election for delegate was held, at which Mr. Farnham with R. W. Cummings and Caleb D. Dorr were judges. A total of twenty-three votes were cast, which were canvassed and returned to Stillwater, the then county seat. In the fall Daniel Stanchfield took a contract from Franklin Steele to cut logs on Rum river for the supply of the mill. Mr. Farnham was employed for the winter, and went with the party, taking charge of one of the two crews of fifteen men that made up the party. They proceeded to a point since known as Stanchfield brook, where they found the old camp, now gone into complete decay, where the logs had been cut by the garrison for the construction of Fort Snelling in 1821. Here they built a camp, and cut and drove in the spring about 2,200,000 feet of logs. This was the first lumbering ever done on the upper Mississippi waters. The logs safely delivered, Mr. Farnham was employed in the mill, having charge of the scaling and delivering of lumber until the month of June. Then Mr. Steele desired him to explore Rum river, and estimate the cost of clearing out jams and fitting it for driving, which he did. Joseph R. Brown and others had already submitted estimates that the cost would be from $10,000 to $15,000. Mr. Farnham's estimate was less than half, yet more than Mr. Steele was willing to pay. He asked him to make a proposition to cut and drive a quantity of logs the next winter, that of 1849-50, and clear out the river at his own expense. The price agreed on was $4 per thousand feet—a small price when the cost of supplies and the scarcity of men and teams are considered, but there was no stumpage to pay, and no tree was cut beyond speaking distance from the brook.

Mr. Farnham built three batteaux, hired a crew of thirty men, got together his supplies and hauled them to the head of the rapids of Rum river, where St. Francis now is, and in two weeks had the jams cut out and the river in fair driving condition, at a cost of about

$1,200. He then went through the woods and located meadow grounds and camps, and put up hay for the winter. The winter's cut was about 4,000,000 feet, besides about 2,000,000 cut by his brother, and the drive of 6,000,000 feet was safely brought to the Falls. But then no sufficient provision had been made for catching and holding them, and about half the lot went over the falls and were a total loss. Enough were, however, stopped to fill the east channel from the mill to Boom island, and to stock the mill, and even to glut the lumber market.

During the previous summer Mr. Farnham had broke up forty acres near the late Maple Hill cemetery, which he now fenced and put in a crop of oats, corn and potatoes. These grew marvelously and produced the largest crop he had ever seen on an equal area of ground. He made a trip to Illinois to buy cattle and supplies for lumbering, and the next winter went into the woods on his own account, and cut and drove 2,000,000 feet of logs. To dispose of his logs he hired one of the saw mills and sawed out his stock of logs, and opened a lumber yard in St. Paul, the first one established there, which he conducted for two years. An election having been ordered for building superintendent for the territorial buildings, he undertook a journey of seventy miles on foot to the camps on Rum river. The election was held, the votes secured and properly certified, and he returned in the same way on the third day. When the votes were canvassed there was a tie, and the labor was repeated, but on the second trial the candidate whom Mr. Farnham favored was beaten by the votes of a half dozen Indians who had been dressed up in citizens garments and voted at Mendota.

Mr. Farnham continued in the lumbering business, cutting logs in the winter, and sawing and disposing of his lumber in his yard until 1854. Meanwhile, in 1851, he was elected a member of the Third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, which convened on the 7th day of January, 1852. His colleague in the House was Dr. John H. Murphy, and in the Council, W. L. Larned of St. Anthony and Martin McLeod of Oak Grove. He was again elected to the same position in the Seventh Legislature, which met in St. Paul January 2d, 1856.

In 1854 Mr. Farnham having accumulated a considerable fortune in the lumber business, formed a partnership with Samuel Tracy, of Syracuse, New York, and opened a bank in St. Anthony. It was the first one at the place, and continued for two years, when John N. Babcock, also from Syracuse, succeeded to the interest of Mr. Tracy. The business was continued until 1858, when it was closed, the depositors being fully paid, but, in the reverses of the period, with a considerable loss of the capital which had been invested.

Messrs. Rogers and Stimson had built a saw mill at the easterly end of the Falls on Hennepin Island. They owned the water power independently of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company. This was purchased in 1860 by Mr. Farnham, who associated with himself James A. Lovejoy in the business, and formed the lumber firm of Farnham & Lovejoy, which was extensively engaged in the pine land, logging and lumber business for twenty-eight years, and until the death of Mr. Lovejoy. The mill was re-built, a gang being put in, and had a daily capacity of 70,000 feet. The second year of its operation the mill was burned, but was immediately rebuilt and its capacity doubled. Mr. A. C. Morrill was admitted to the firm, but retired after a few years, after which

Farnham & Lovejoy continued the business until it was closed in 1888, after the death of Mr. Lovejoy. The mill had previously been sold with its important water rights to Mr. James J. Hill, who had also purchased the entire water power of the East Side.

While Mr. Farnham was assiduously engaged in prosecuting the lumber business for more than thirty-five years, he bore his share in the promotion of the interests of the growing community, and shared in its honors. He was intelligent, broad-minded and liberal. As early as 1849 he was one of the incorporators of the Library Association of St. Anthony which maintained for several years courses of lectures for the instruction and entertainment of the citizens. In 1855 he served as assessor of St. Anthony and was afterwards elected city treasurer. In 1859 he was treasurer of the Union Commercial Association, and in 1861 was one of a committee appointed to raise money for the relief of the families of soldiers who had gone into the war. He was appointed one of the board of water commissioners of the present city of Minneapolis about 1884, and served for two years with much intelligent knowlege of the system.

Mr. Farnham was unmarried when he settled in St. Anthony. June, 1, 1851, he found his wife there in the person of Miss Eunice Estes, a daughter of Jonathan Estes, an immigrant from Maine. They have had six children, of whom but two sons, Frank W. and Neal, survive. A daughter married to Theodore S. Sherman died in 1877. Another son died at the age of twenty-four in 1880. The other two children died in infancy or early childhood. A granddaughter, Sarah Farnham Sherman, now aged fifteen, is an inmate of the family home. Mrs. Farnham, like her husband, preserves in advanced life much of the vigor and spirit of earlier years. Their home has been a center of hospitality and cheerful domestic and social life. They have been connected for many years with the Church of the Redeemer under the pastoral care of Dr. Tuttle. Their home continued on the East Side until some dozen years since when they removed to the West Side where they are now enjoying the reminiscences of active and useful lives, and the satisfaction of a green old age.

Previous to the building of the Minnesota Central Railroad (now called the Iowa division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul) the lumber manufactured at Minneapolis was rafted and floated down the Mississippi river, and marketed at St. Louis and other points along the river. In order to make up the rafts it was necessary to build sluice-ways about four feet wide and two feet deep, extending from the saw mills to the still water near the present Washington avenue bridge. These sluice-ways were built out of planks and were erected on trestle work, so as to make a gradual slope from the mills down to the place where the lumber floated in still water. A stream of water was turned into the sluiceways sufficient to float the lumber to the raft. When the railroad reached Minneapolis that style of shipment was mostly done away with, but some lumber was rafted as late as 1872. The sluiceways were gradually torn down, but were not entirely obliterated until 1873. The last years they were left standing, they were an object of curiosity to visitors and new comers to Minneapolis, and many inquires were put forth as to their use and the purpose for which they were built.

The surrender of the saw mill leases to the Minneapolis Mill Company left

but four of the six firms occupying the mill company's dam, in the busines, to-wit: Eastman, Bovey & Co., Leonard Day & Sons, Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit and Cole & Hammond. Mr. W. W. Eastman retired from the firm of Eastman, Bovey & Co., and H. D. Eastman and H. M. De Laittre became members of the firm, Mr. C. A. Bovey and Mr. John De Laittre remaining. The firm continued under the same name as before, and purchased one of the mills on the east side dam and operated it until it burned in 1887, when Mr. H. D. Eastman retired and the remaining partners incorporated as the Bovey-De Laittre Lumber Co., with John De Laittre, president; H. M. De Laittre, vice-president, and C. A. Bovey, secretary and treasurer. The company purchased a site near the mouth of Shingle creek, and bought the Camp & Walker saw mill which was located on the river bank at the foot of First avenue north, and moved it to the new site, remodeled and enlarged it, and are now operating the mill, doing an extensive business. Leonard Day & Sons also continued with some changes. Mr. Leonard Day died about that time and his sons succeeded to the business under the firm name of J. W. Day & Co. They purchased a site near the west end of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge and erected a large mill, and still continue the manufacture of lumber. Dating from the establishment of the business by Leonard Day in 1855, this firm has had the longest unbroken career in the lumber business of any firm in the city of Minneapolis, with J. B. Bassett & Co. a close second. The present members of firm are John W., Wm. H., Lerenzo D. and Leonard A. Day and David Willard.

The firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit became W. P. Ankeny & Bro., and upon the death of W. P. Ankeny, A. T. Ankeny, his brother, and W. A Newton, succeeded to the business but closed it out in 1879.

Cole & Hammond dissolved and Mr. Cole went to the east side of the river for a mill, and leased the Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co. mill on the east side dam, then owned by W. W. Eastman, and associated with him Mr. C. W. Weeks, under the firm name of Cole & Weeks. They continued the business until their mill burned in 1887, when they retired from the field.

Eldred & Spink built a shingle mill near the mouth of Bassett creek in 1867. The site occupied was near that formerly occupied by the saw mill of Pomeroy, Bates & Co. Mr. Spink retired from the firm in a few years and Mr. Wm. H. Eldred succeeded to the business, and continued to operate the mill until it burned down in 1878, when he retired from the business.

In 1870, after the row of saw mills situated on the old Steele dam on the east side burned, the remains of the dam were removed and a new dam commenced 300 feet below the former site which is the present dam across the east channel; and the lumbermen immediately commenced to build another row of mills to take the place of those burned. Four mills were built in all. Levi Butler & Co., composed of Levi Butler, T. B. Walker, O. C. Merriman, J. M. Lane and L. M. Lane, built the first or inside mill. Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co. built the second mill; Todd, Haven, Leavett & Co. the third; Levi Butler the fourth, and James McMullen & Co. built the fifth mill. The first mill of L. Butler & Co. was completed during the winter of 1870 and 1871. Messrs. Butler and Walker retired in 1872 and Merriman & Lane operated the mill until W. M. and F. C. Barrows came into the firm in 1876, and the firm became Merriman, Barrows & Co., and so continued until 1887 when the mill

James McMullen

was destroyed by fire with the others on the dam, and the Messrs. Lane retired from the firm and the remaining partners incorporated as the Merriman-Barrows Co., and since that time have had their logs sawed by the thousand. Todd, Connor, Gaines & Co. dissolved partnership in a few years, and Mr. Todd succeeded to the proprietorship of the mill which was sold by him upon retiring from the manufacture of lumber, and it became the property of W. W. Eastman who sold it to the water power company, who owned it when it burned in 1887. Levi Butler operated his mill, the fourth in the row, until his death in 1879, when his business was closed out and the mill sold to Eastman, Bovey & Co., who operated it until it burned in 1887.

The firm of Clough Bros., consisting of Gilbert and David M. Clough, commenced the lumber business in 1871, and in 1880 the firm commenced the manufacture of lumber in Minneapolis. In the fall of 1882, associated with Warren C. Stetson, they built the steam saw mill on Main street northeast, since sold to C. A. Smith & Co., Mr. Stetson being a partner in the saw mill only. In the spring of 1887 Mr. Stetson disposed of his interest in the mill to F. O. Kilgore. Clough Bros. continued to run the mill until July, 1891, when they sold the plant to C. A. Smith & Co. In 1889 Gilbert Clough died, but the interest of his estate has remained in the business, and the firm have their logs sawed by the thousand

In 1871 Silas Moffitt built a saw mill at the foot of Fifth avenue north on the river bank, changing the building from a sash, door and blind factory. In 1873 he sold it to Bedford, Boyce & Baker, who operated the mill and did a large lumber business. Through disagreements between the partners the firm made an assignment in 1875 to W. C. Baker, and he operated the mill until 1878, when he bought it of the former partners and leased it to Goodnow & Hawley, who continued to operate the mill until 1883, when Mr. Hawley retired and James Goodnow operated the mill alone until 1886, when the mill burned and was not rebuilt. James Goodnow continued the business alone for one year when he retired also, and John Goodnow and C. D. Lawther succeeded him and conducted the business until 1891, the senior partner, John Goodnow, being a son of James Goodnow. While they were in the lumber business Messrs Goodnow & Lawther had their logs sawed by the thousand by the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company.

James McMullen. Captain McMullen, as he was known in his eastern home, was born in the town of Reading, Pennsylvania, on the 21st day of July, 1824. His father was a Scotchman, born at Greenoch. He was a sea-faring man, and early initiated his son as a sailor. From the age of ten years he followed the sea, beginning as a cabin boy on his father's ship. He filled all nautical positions from common sailor to captain. On his first voyage his father was swept from the deck in a gale and perished from his sight. During fifteen years he was a merchant navigator, and visited nearly every country in Europe, doubled Cape Horn, ventured into Behring Sea, and cruised on a whaler among the Pacific islands.

The adventures of these early years, though not uncommon to those who follow the sea, were some of them full of danger and thrilling interest. At one time the ship on which he was a sailor put into the straits of Magellan. With a small party of sailors he went ashore on the south side and wandered

some miles gathering nuts, when they were surprised by a band of Terra del Fuegans with clubs, eager to recruit their larder with a fat white man. Young McMullen, unwilling to loose his bag of nuts, fell into the rear and narrowly escaped capture, the penalty of which would have been to furnish a feast for these cannibals, of nether Patagonia.

When fifteen years old, he shipped on the bark Caledonia, for Rio Janeiro, and a market. Having discharged the ship's cargo of flour at Rio, the sailors discovered in the hold guns and arms, as well as a supply of trinkets and gaudy cloths, which made it evident that her ulterior destination was the coast of Africa and a return cargo of slaves. Unwilling to engage in such an inhuman and unlawful enterprise, he with five companions left the ship, but they were pursued and brought back. Again, after the ship had got into the offing, they secured the long boat and succeeding in reaching the open country, when they were pursued by a band of Portugese soldiers and lodged in jail. Here young McMullen succeeded in sending word to Captain Decater, who had arrived in the harbor on the U. S. sloop of war, Fairfield. He visited the captives, and having heard their statement, made an examination of the Caledonia, and gaining unmistakable evidence of her character as a slaver, ordered the men to be discharged with two months' pay. The men were given their option to stay in Rio or return on the Fairfield. McMullen chose the latter and was treated as a passenger until the sloop had left port, when he was given a uniform and put among the sailors. Thoughtlessly spitting on the deck he was rudely arrested by a stripling midshipman, who drew his sword and struck him with its flat side. Indignant and not reflecting upon his position or the consequences, he delivered such a vigorous kick upon the Middy that the latter was sent sprawling on the deck. Of course he was arrested and sentenced to receive twelve lashes on the bare back. Tied up by the thumbs the penalty was vigorously laid on. But he determined to get even, and failing to hit his persecutor with a marline spike, which he dropped from aloft, on arrival at Norfolk he hired a wharf lounger to soundly whip him for the low price of two dollars and a half. The midshipman is believed to be one Mills, who at the beginning of the Rebellion, betrayed the war ship Minnesota, which he then commanded, to the rebels.

When he was seventeen years old, he made a voyage to Cuba for a cargo of sugar. Returning, the ship was driven in a furious gale onto one of the Florida reefs, and went to pieces. McMullen lashed himself to a spar, with a fellow sailor, who, however, was killed before reaching shore, and with extraordinary effort got through the breakers, unlashed himself, and leaving his spar to be swept back by the reflex waters, clung to a coral reef, and making a quick dash reached the land. Of a crew of twenty-seven, officers and men, he was the only survivor. But he found himself on an uninhabited and isolated reef, but fortunately a revenue cutter, sailing among the keys, took him off before he was quite famished.

On another occasion, the vessel on which he had shipped careened on her side, and the crew, except himself and the captain, were thrown through an open hatchway into the vessel's hold. Going overboard to cut away the mast, he lashed himself, and when the vessel righted hauled himself on board by the rope with which he had lashed himself, and a moment afterwards the mast disappeared in the tumbling water drawing the rope with it. A moment later and

he would have disappeared with the wreckage.

On the 11th of April, 1849, at the age of twenty-four, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte M. McNitte, of Bradley, Maine. Sometimes trivial circumstances determine one's course in life. The influence of a young wife may be of that character. It is at least proof of the strongest attachment that a young man should change the entire habit and plan of his life to conform to the desire of his chosen partner. Such seems to have been the influence which led the young sailor to abandon the sea and locate himself on the remotest frontier, as far as possible from the seductive influence of the blue sea. An older sister of Mrs. McMullen, who had been her foster-mother, was about to take up her abode at St. Anthony, and the young wife wished to live near her. Mr. McMullen thinking one place on the land as good as another, accompanied his brother-in-law, and settled in St. Anthony in the autumn of 1849. It was the same year that Col. Stevens arrived at Fort Snelling, at the very beginning of growth and settlement in the new town. Everything was new and primitive. The need of the time and place was for workers, to subdue the wildness of nature, and lay the foundations and raise the first superstructure of civilized life. These early pioneers wrought well, and those who survive have the rare satisfaction of having seen a scattered hamlet become a great, rich, and beautiful metropolis, within the short space between early manhood and full maturity; and may and do richly enjoy the magnificent fruit of their early labors.

Before locating in St. Anthony, Capt. McMullen made a stop of a few days at Stillwater, where he was employed to do some jobs in carpentering, to recruit his exhausted finances. He had no landsman's trade, but he had worked as ship's carpenter, and had the hang of tools. Accordingly he devoted the first winter to making sleds for the lumbermen, and thus became entitled to the distinction of being the first manufacturer at the Falls. He easily drifted into carpenter and joiner's work, and found abundant employment in the urgent demand for houses to shelter the fast coming new settlers. Fortunately for the growth of the town, a saw mill was in operation at the Falls, and lumber was abundant, and not excessively dear, as it often is in a new country. He soon became a contractor and employed others to execute the jobs which he undertook and superintended. In the beginning of the war, when the government required all the river craft that could be obtained, for transportation on the lower part of the Mississippi river, the owners of the two steamboats "Enterprise" and "St. Cloud," then plying on the river above the Falls, were desirous of transferring them to the lower river, but how to do it was a serious problem. This, Capt. McMullen understood; and the citizens were surprised to see two huge steamboats slowly making their way down Main street. The job was successfully completed, through the ingenuity and perseverance of the contractor, and in due time the boats were returned to their watery element after a short cruise on dry land.

In 1857, Mr. McMullen joined with another pioneer, the late H. G. O. Morrison, in an enterprise to start a town at Pine Bend, on the Mississippi river, above Hastings. A store was built, but the attempt was unsuccessful and was abandoned. Two years later he took a saw mill at Lakeland, on the St. Croix river, which he operated for one season.

The transition from building and con-

tracting to manufacturing lumber was a natural one and Capt. McMullen, in 1872, built a shingle mill with a single circular saw for lumber, at the lower end of Hennepin Island. After running it successfully for about five years, the lumber yard took fire, and burned his entire stock of lumber and shingles, causing a loss of $20,000 without insurance. Nothing daunted, though his loss was serious, he added a gang of saws to the saw mill—one of the row that was erected on the East Side, at the Falls. The mill had a complete arrangement for the manufacture of shingles, and for sawing lumber as well. After nine years' operation, he was again doomed to suffer loss, the mill being swept away by the great fire which destroyed the row of saw mills on the East Side in 1887.

The mill was rebuilt, and in a more complete and substantial manner than before, and it is the only one which has been rebuilt upon that site up to the present time. It is one of the largest mills in the city, having both gang and circular saws, with all the varied and intricate machinery for trimming and finishing lumber. Its capacity is 175,000 feet in ten hours, and has run with scarcely a stop since its completion in 1888 to the present time, from about the middle of May to the middle of November each year. This fine saw mill was burned to the ground in July, 1892, but will be rebuilt by the enterprising proprietor. His two sons are associated with him in the saw mill.

Captain McMullen has had his busy hand in many of the first things in the city. He worked on the first steamboat ever built here, the Gov. Ramsey, helped build the first church and the first school house, and put up the first brick building in St. Paul.

Like all capable men, Mr. McMullen has been called to bear his share of the public and official work of building and governing the town. In 1858 he was elected to the City Council, serving in that office for two years, while Alvarin Allen and Orrin Curtis occupied the mayor's chair. He was trustee of the school district in 1851-2-3, and upon the consolidation of the school districts he became a member of the school board of St. Anthony, serving in that capacity for five years. The law under which the public schools of that city were conducted was original and became the model for the organization of the public school system of the various cities of the state. The city was made the location of the State University, and with her fine graded and high schools, academy and University, has become the educational center of the state. Great credit is due to the early members of her School Board, who laid the foundation for these great and priceless possessions.

As early as 1852 Mr. McMullen cooperated with a few others in organizing a Territorial Temperance Society, through whose influence a prohibitory law was enacted by the Legislature, but before it had demonstrated its utility or failure, it was declared unconstitutional by the courts. He has ever been a strong advocate of temperance and for many years was an active member of the order of Sons of Temperance.

He was one of the original band that formed the First Universalist Church of St. Anthony, and was a large contributor to the fine stone edifice that was erected for that church near the present Exposition building. In late years he has been an attendant and supporter of All Souls church on the East Side.

He was an original member of Cataract Engine Company, which in the early days of St. Anthony not only protected property but was a leader in social amusements.

When the news of the Indian massacre of 1862 reached the town, the alarm bell was sounded, and in a few hours a troop of volunteers followed the lead of the dauntless Capt. Anson Northrup to relieve the beleagured settlers. Among these minute men was Capt. McMullen, who made the campaign until relieved by the regular but more tardy military force. Though never aspiring to leadership in politics, he has been a strong Republican, and often has represented his ward in conventions. He was one who attended and organized the Republican party in Minnesota in 1856, and with cap, cape and torch marched with the Wide Awake club in the Fremont campaign.

He has a large frame, broad in the shoulders, strong of limb, with a firm tread; and has through his long and laborious life enjoyed excellent health. His temperament is genial, though reticent in general conversation. His emotions are stirred by injustice or suffering, and responsive to charitable appeals. He has practiced that noblest benevolence, a personal interest in the welfare of those in his employment.

The family home is a pleasant location at Fourth street and Sixth avenue southeast; while the two sons, Albert Everett and Wilber Howard, both married, have residences in the immediate vicinity.

Captain McMullen has crossed the stormy waters of life's voyage, and dropped anchor in the quiet harbor of competence and content. He may thank his stars that his voyage was directed by the gentle counsel of his young bride, who has been his faithful fellow voyager into so goodly a country as that surrounding St. Anthony's Falls.

In May, 1873, James McMullen, B. F. Dickey and C. W. Weeks, under the firm name of McMullen & Co., commenced the erection of small shingle mill on the east side dam, between Hennepin Island and the east bank. This was the fifth mill on the dam, referred to elsewhere. The mill was completed and commenced sawing the following August. It had a capacity of 200,000 shingles and 12,000 to 15,000 feet of lumber every ten hours. In March, 1875, Mr. C. W. Weeks retired from the firm, and was succeeded by A. E. McMullen, and in September, 1877, the company met with a large loss, by having their entire stock of shingles and lumber destroyed by fire, with no insurance. After the fire Mr. B. F. Dickey retired from the firm and was succeeded by Mr. W. H. McMullen, Messrs. A. E. and W. H. McMullen being the sons of James McMullen. In the winter of 1878 and 9 the mill was entirely rebuilt and made into one of the most complete and improved saw mills in the city, having a capacity of 100,000 feet of lumber and 100,000 shingles every ten hours. In 1887 the mill was destroyed by fire. This mill was the westernmost of the row of saw mills reaching across the east branch of the Mississippi. Messrs. McMullen immediately bought the adjoining mill site of Eastman, Bovey & Co., and commenced the erection of a new mill greatly enlarged and improved, and had it ready for operation in the following April, and have continued to run the mill since that time, sawing by the thousand for N. P. Clarke & Co. This mill is the only one left on the east side dam, and with one exception, that of J. B. Bassett & Co., on the west side; it is the only saw mill at the Falls of St. Anthony run by water power.

The third mill on the east side dam built by Todd, Haven, Leavitt & Co., was sold to Todd, Martin & Co., and afterward became the property of the John Martin Lumber Co. This company was organized in 1875 and did a large

business in lumber while it operated. Captain John Martin, whose name the company bore, being one of the oldest and best known lumber manufacturers in the city. Its yards were on the east side of the river. Captain Martin owned the mill when it burned in 1887. With the destruction of its saw mill, the John Martin Lumber Co. retired from the manufacture of lumber at Minneapolis.

THOMAS BARLOW WALKER. Mr. Walker has been a resident of Minneapolis since 1862. Since 1868 he has been engaged in the lumber trade, from year to year increasing his operations until he is to-day the largest owner of pine timbered lands in the state, and, with possibly one exception, the largest in the Northwest, and manufactures and handles a larger quantity of logs and lumber than any other one man in the Northwest. His cutting of logs and sale of timber the present year, (1891) reaches the enormous quantity of more than one hundred million feet of logs. His extensive lumber business on the Red river, with mills at Crookston, Minnesota, and Grand Forks, North Dakota, in addition to his heavy logging and timber business on the Mississippi river, forms a mass of business and responsibility that is commonly divided between several lumber firms, and each firm composed of two or more partners.

With the detail of planning and managing the enormous business, he may be supposed to be a very busy man; yet he finds time to preside over the affairs of one of the largest banks of his city; over a unique organization of business men (his own conception) to promote the material interests of the Business Mens Union; over a gigantic Land and Improvement Company in the vicinity; and, to vary the occupation from its too material tendency, he presides as well over the Managing Board of the City Library and the Society of Fine Arts, and finds still time to devote to the Academy of Natural Science and the spiritual and benevolent work of the Church.

To a rare business capacity which has conceived, and energy which has executed such gigantic enterprises, Mr. Walker has united scholarly attainments of a high order, and such artistic taste as has made him the possessor of some of the finest works of renowned modern painters, among which are Napoleon in his Coronation Robes by David, Jules Breton's "Evening Call," Bouguereau's "Passing Shower," Rosa Bonheur's "Spanish Muleteers Crossing the Pyrenee," Corot's "Nymphs" and "Scenes in Old Rome," Boulanger's "Barber Shop of Licinius," Wilhelm Von Kaulbach's "Dispersion of the Nations," Poole's "Job and his Messengers," Jazet's "Battle of Trafalgar," Vibert's "Morning News," Robert Lafevre's original portraits of Napoleon, Josephine and Marie Louise, Peale's portrait of Gen. Washington, Detaille's "En Tonkin," with fine examples by Knaus, Van Marke, Jacque, Rousseau, Francais, Gabriel Ferrier, Cazin, Schreyer, Inness, Moran, Lerolle, Brown, Herman, Lossow and many other equally well known artists, making in all a collection of about one hundred paintings, which are generally regarded as the most uniformily fine private collection in this country.

It is interesting to trace the influences which have led the studious and ambitious youth from the narrow limitation of his home, step by step, to a newly developing region with wide opportunities and have forced him to the front of the fortunate few who have achieved success.

His parents, Platt Bayless and Anstis Barlow Walker had migrated from New York where they were connected with many respectable and some eminent fam-

ilies tracing their lineage to early New England sources to Ohio, where, at Xenia, on the 1st of February, 1840, Thomas Barlow, their third child and second son was born. The name Barlow was the maternal family name, made honorable by two brothers of Mrs. W. Walker bearing the judicial title, one in New York and one in Ohio.

The father embarked all his means in fitting out a train for the newly discovered El Dorado, and before reaching the plains was smitten with cholera and died. The train proceeded but never yielded a dividend to the forlorn widow, who was left with her four children to breast the storm of life alone and penniless. From the time of this sad bereavement until his sixteenth year Thomas shared the lot of many a fatherless boy in trial, struggle, and longing aspiration. Then the family removed to Berea to enjoy the advantages offered by the Baldwin University for securing to the children an education. The lad of sixteen entered the school and with many interruptions continued his studies in and out of the school for several years. He was able to attend not more than one term in each year, engaging as traveling representative of a prosperous citizen, Hon. Fletcher Hulet, who was a manufacturer of the Berea grindstones. On his travels his books were his companions, and he was enabled by diligent study to keep step with the more fortunate students who remained at the University. He had an aptness for mathematical studies, as well as for the sciences, particularly astronomy and chemistry. In these branches he went far beyond the requirements of the college curriculum, mastering the chief problems of Newton's Principia. The text books of these days of travel and of study, marred by much jolting over rough roads, and defaced by drippings of midnight oil, occupy a corner in Mr. Walker's fine library.

When nineteen he took a contract to furnish a railroad then under construction with cross ties, at Paris, Ill., and organized a large camp and for eighteen months was engaged in the forest with his choppers and teams. The contract was filled and would have yielded considerable profit, but that the failure of the company deprived him of all but a few hundred dollars. The following winter was occupied in teaching a district school, for which he was well qualified, and which occupation he so valued as to contemplate making it the work of his life. About this time he called on a college acquaintance, who was Professor of Mathematics in the Wisconsin University, and demonstrating to his friend that he could solve the most abstruse problems of the Principia, made application for an assistant professorship of mathematics. While the application was under consideration he proceeded on his business travels, and at McGregor, Iowa, met Mr. J. M. Robinson of Minneapolis, who so enthused him with a description of the attractions and advantages of the embryo city that he decided to visit it. Arriving at St. Paul with a consignment of grindstones he met an energetic, vigorous and unusually intelligent young man who was employed by the transportation company as clerk and workman on the wharf. This young man sorted out and tallied the grindstones, and put in a separate pile all the "nicked and spalted" stones, which the purchaser, Mr. D. C. Jones, of St. Paul, was permitted by his bill of sale of the stones to reject. This young man was James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern Railroad Company, and the most conspicuous and wealthiest railroad man in the west.

Within an hour after his arrival at Minneapolis he entered the employment

of George B. Wright, who had a contract to survey government lands, and begun preparations to take the field. He had studied the science but had no technical knowledge of surveying, and engaged as chainman. Mr. Wright himself manipulated the instrument. Not many days had passed in the field before the position changed. The employer carried the chain and the new man run the compass. During the winter he occupied a desk in the law office of L. M. Stewart, Esq., engaged in general study, receiving from "Elder" Stewart the commendation that he had "put in the best winter's work on his books that he had ever seen a young man do." Meanwhile the pending application at Madison had been decided in his favor, and he had been offered a chair in the University as Assistant in Mathematics. But it was too late; a new career had opened, and the young man was to become a leader of enterprise rather than a teacher of boys. The following season was spent in examining lands for the Saint Paul & Pacific Railroad company.

Among his fellow students at Baldwin University was the daughter of his employer, Miss Harriet G. Hulet. An engagement of marriage had been made. Mr. Walker returned to Ohio, and on the 19th of December, 1863, was married to Miss Hulet. They came to Minneapolis and set about the acquisition of a home. The struggle was a long one. Sharing the life of the pioneers of the day with cheerfulness and industry, with helpfulness and courage, their efforts were successful. A humble home was secured; better ones followed. A family of eight children were raised, and to-day the elegant mansion on Hennepin avenue, with its treasure of art, is the happy consummation of labor and hope.

The five years following his marriage Mr. Walker was chiefly engaged upon government surveys, though for a part of the time he was upon railroad engineering. This employment brought him among the pine forests of the northern part of the State, and the observations then made formed a better wage than the surveyor's pay. His eye ranging from the tall pines acres across the treeless prairies of the West saw visions of vast possibilities of business and fortune in transforming the rugged trees into houses and improvements, into villages and cities, to arise on the broad stretches of prairie. The following years made what was the vision a substantial reality. Mr. Walker became an owner of vast tracts of pine timbered land, a lumberman, a manufacturer and a seller of lumber. His first ventures in the location of pine timbered lands was in 1867. Possessing no capital of his own, he was obliged to share with others who could furnish it, the profits of the business. He became associated with Dr. Levi Butler and Mr. Howard W. Mills, at first in locating timbered lands, and afterwards in logging and manufacturing lumber, as well as in selling pine stumpage. This firm continued for five years, until ill health compelled Mr. Mills to retire from the business. The firm of Butler & Walker was formed and continued the business. This continued some years, until the burning of the lumber mills on the east side of the river, the machinery in two of which belonged to the firm, entailing a serious and embarrassing loss.

This led to the formation of the partnership of L. Butler & Co., consisting of Mr. Walker, Dr. Levi Butler, O. C. Merriman, James W. Lane and Leon Lane. This firm constructed one of the large saw mills, on the east side, at the new dam, and for several years did a large manufacturing business—the largest at that time in the city. In 1871 this firm was succeeded by Butler & Walker, but was

RESIDENCE OF T. B. WALKER, 803 HENNEPIN AVENUE.

closed up in 1872, as Mr. Walker was unwilling to continue business during the business depression which followed and which entailed heavy losses upon those who continued in business.

The times becoming more prosperous in 1877, the firm of Camp & Walker was formed, the partner being Major George A. Camp, who had for many years been surveyor-general of logs and lumber in the district and was an expert in the handling of logs. The Pacific Mill, long operated by Joseph Dean & Co., was purchased and operated until the fall of 1880, when it was burned. During the succeeding winter and spring the mill was re-built, nearly on the old site, but in so thorough a manner that it was the best mill which had ever been erected in Minneapolis. It was operated until 1887, when the ground which it occupied being required for railroad purposes the mill was torn down. Owning their own pine timber, mills and lumber yards, the firm of Camp & Walker did a very large lumber business.

Mr. Walker had located a large quantity of pine lands about the sources of Red Lake river, the outlet of which is by way of the Red river. To utilize this timber he organized with his eldest son, Gilbert M. Walker, the Red River Lumber company, and built a large saw mill at Crookston and another at Grand Forks, on the Red river. These mills have been in operation each year since their construction, up to the preset time, the business being managed mostly by Mr. Gilbert Walker. During these years Mr. Walker was connected with Mr. H. T. Welles, Franklin Steele and others in the purchase of timber lands and in the sale of stumpage and logs.

At the time of the devastation of the crops in the western part of the state by grasshoppers, while Gov. Pillsbury was exploring the suffering districts and organizing relief, Mr. Walker made a personal visit to the afflicted country, and perceiving that a late crop might be made by sowing turnips and buckwheat, purchased all the seed to be had in Minneapolis and St. Paul and telegraphed to Chicago for all that could be had there, and personally distributed it among the farmes. The crop was a success and greatly relieved the suffering of families and animals.

For some years Mr. Walker served as one of the managers of the State Reform School, giving to the duties much thought and attention, and becoming much endeared to the unfortunate inmates of that institution

Always interested in public education, valuing books and libraries, Mr. Walker was a stockholder and liberal contributor to the Minneapolis Athenæum. It was in its organization a stock company, and the privileges were confined to its members. Desiring to open its doors to a wider circulation, Mr. Walker gave years of labor, against the opposition of many stockholders, to accomplish the cherished purpose. Buying many shares, he distributed them among deserving young people, and procured the lowering of the price of shares and the admission of the general public to the reading room, and by the payment of a small fee to the books also. Yet these concessions did not meet his views of the needs of the public. Through the agitation caused by these changes, and his persistent adhesion to the idea of a free library, and in pursuance of plans suggested by him, the present free public library was established. The plan was unique and comprehensive.

The books and property of the Athenæum, together with the fund which Dr. Kirby Spencer had bequeathed to it, were transferred to the City Library, a large subscription by Mr. Walker and

other liberal citizens and an appropriation by the city were made for the erection of the building, and a tax on the property of the city of one-half mill upon the dollar of valuation was authorized for its support. Quarters were provided in the building for the Academy of Natural Science, and for the Society of Fine Arts, in both of which Mr. Walker had taken an especial interest. Mr. Walker was made President of the Library Board, and under his wise and liberal counsels the city has become possessed of this beneficial institution. Nor did his interest in the institution stop with the erection of the building. The walls of the Art Gallery are liberally spread with costly and beautiful paintings moved from his own collection, and his friend J. J. Hill was induced to add some costly specimens which he had gathered among the studios of European artists.

The Minneapolis Land & Investment Company, of which Mr. Walker is president and which owes its being to his inspiration, is a gigantic undertaking. Its leading idea was to benefit the city of Minneapolis by furnishing suitable sites for manufactories, although it is quite likely to become a profitable investment as well. Seventeen hundred acres of land were purchased just west of the city limits, and a large amount of money expended in laying out and fitting the tract for its uses. There are fast gathering various industries, and a new city is springing up at St. Louis Park. It was in the same spirit that the Business Men's Union was formed at Mr. Walker's suggestion, and he was made its president. These efforts cost time, labor and money, but neither the one nor the other are spared to build up the substantial interests of the city of his home and of his love. These acts in the public interest are supplemented in the same spirit by a private benevolence as wide as the needs of the sorrowful and the suffering, of which no record exists except in the hearts of the grateful recipients, unless the Divine Master, whom he acknowledges and serves, has entered them on his book of remembrance.

Mr. Walker's family consists of seven children, the eldest being associated with him in the management of his lumbering business. One son in early manhood was taken from the home. Two daughters and four younger sons are yet in the family home.

In 1876 T. B. Walker, who was the largest owner of pine lands on the upper Mississippi, associated with him Major Geo. A. Camp, under the firm name of Camp & Walker. They bought the steam saw mill of J. Dean & Co., known as the Pacific mill and located on the river bank at the foot of First avenue north. They immediately stocked the mill and became large manufacturers of lumber. In the fall of 1880 the mill burned, but was rebuilt in the winter following nearly on the old site, and at that time it was the most complete saw mill in the Northwest. Messrs. Camp & Walker continued to operate the mill until 1887, when they sold it to the Bovey-DeLaittre Lumber Co., who moved it up river to Shingle creek, just north of the city limits and rebuilt it, and Camp & Walker closed out their lumber manufacturing business.

In 1878 Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, who had been interested in the manufacture of lumber more or less since 1857, formed a partnership with C. A. Smith, under the firm name of C. A. Smith & Co. Messrs Smith & Co. had their logs sawed by different mills by the thousand, until 1891, when in July of that year they purchased the saw mill located on Main street near Fourth avenue northeast,

B. F. Nelson

built by Clough Bros. & Kilgore, and have run it to its full capacity during the year 1891, sawing 37,000,000 feet of lumber. At the close of the sawing season, however, they sold the mill to Nelson, Tenney & Co., and will have their own logs sawed by the thousand.

P. G. Lamoreaux also built a saw mill during the year of 1879 on the east side just above Plymouth avenue bridge. After operating the mill for a few years it became the property of Fletcher Bros., and has since been run for different parties sawing by the thousand. E. A. Horr & Co. operated the mill during the season of 1890, and in 1891 they purchased the property and continued to run the mill, having thoroughly refitted it.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NELSON. A generation has passed since the close of the war of the Rebellion. The survivors of its contests in arms, have crossed the meridian of life. Their animosities have softened, their judgments matured, and their love for a common Union, strengthened, or if once alienated, has been restored. Those who once wore the blue fraternize with those who donned the gray, and the acrimonies which were once bitter between them, have melted into a common respect. Minneapolis entered into the struggle with enthusiasm, and sent her choicest citizens to the front. But she has always been kind and tolerant to those who were on the other side. Her cosmopolitan population cherish neither bigotry nor proscription. Thus, she made a celebrated confederate general her city engineer, and elected one who bore arms against her in Virginia to her chief magistracy. With similar courtesy and forbearance she received Mr. Nelson, after the war was over, and has entrusted to him her dearest interests, and placed upon him her chief honors. And no one, born within her own limits, and following her tattered flags, could more loyally and honorably bear them than he.

Benjamin F. Nelson was born in Lewis County, Kentucky, on the 4th of May, 1843. His parents were natives of Somerset County, Maryland. His father was in infirm health, and the support of the family devolved upon the sons. The necessities of earning a living turned his early efforts into industrial lines, and left but fragmentary times for attendence at school. At seventeen years of age he engaged with a partner in the lumber business, which at first promising success, was after two years broken up by the war. An attempt at farming shared the same fate. It will be remembered that the state of Kentucky was debatable ground in the early part of the war. She was a slave holding state, and most of her citizens sympathized with the confederacy; but the state was held by the strong arm of the federal power from actual secession. Hence such of her people as chose to join the Rebellion, had not the excuse of loyalty to the state. Nevertheless a large part of them chose to join the south in arms Among such was young Nelson, who at nineteen, with a firm conviction of doing right, and animated with the contagius spirit of his section, enlisted in 1862 in Company C. of the second Kentucky battalion, and went immediately into active service, under the command of General Kirby Smith.

During the next two years his campaigning was active and laborious, extending into Virginia, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia. He served successively under Humphrey Marshall, Wheeler, Forrest and John Morgan, and participated in the battles of Chicamaugua, McMinnville, Shelbyville, Lookout Mountain, Sterling and Greenville. The marchings were rapid and exhausting, the raids

spirited, and the fighting severe; but he escaped all the perils of the march, the field and the camp. In 1864 he was detached upon recruiting duty in Kentucky, and venturing within the federal lines, as far as the Ohio river, he had secured a few recruits, and returning was captured and sent to Lexington and placed in close confinement. There two of his unfortunate recruits were executed, and it was for a time uncertain but that he might be treated as a spy. He was, however, held as a prisoner of war, and sent to Camp Douglas in Chicago, where he was detained in custody until 1865, when he was sent to Richmond; and at the close of the war, in accordance with the liberal terms accorded by General Grant, upon Lee's surrender, he was paroled.

After the war he returned to Lewis County, Ky., where he remained through the summer working in a saw mill until the latter part of August, when he decided to try his fortune in the far west. The south, with its sleepy manners and customs was too slow for the man of ambition and enterprise that young Benjamin now was, and on the 3d day of September, 1865, he set foot in the then little town of St. Paul, Minn. Only one day did he remain there, but came on to the Falls of St. Anthony to look for work in the mills, if possible. While walking about the village of St. Anthony that day he wandered down near where the university now stands and lay down on the grass. In this position he studied the Falls of St. Anthony, which were before him, and estimated their power, which was then going to waste. He fully made up mind that he was lying on the site of a city that would some day be a great one, because of the power in the falls. He estimated the power at 100,000 horse power, and it has since been proven that the estimate was right.

Fully resolved to make St. Anthony his home, Mr. Nelson went to work rafting lumber, to be sent down the river, as there was then no railroads into the city. When the season was over he took up a claim near Waverly, built a house, and staid a few nights, but again decided that he did not care about farming. That winter he chopped wood at Watertown, Minn., and when the spring opened up he came back to Minneapolis and went to work in the saw mills. The next winter he contracted to haul logs at Lake Winsted. This venture was not a success, and so in the spring he began to work in a shingle mill, where he remained two years. He then took the contract for making the shingles by the 1,000, and continued it for seven years. The mill was owned by Martin & Brown at first and the firm was then changed to Butler & Mills. In this venture Mr. Nelson saved some money, and in 1872 he formed a partnership with Warren C. Stetson.

This firm started a planing mill, and as the business grew, the St. Louis mill was built. The partnership was dissolved a few years later, Mr. Stetson taking the old mill, called the Pacific, and Mr. Nelson retaining the St. Louis mill. Through the planing work he entered the lumber business, taking lumber as pay for planing. The trade increased until the year 1881, when Mr. Nelson took into business with him W. M. Tenney and H. W. McNair, under the firm name of Nelson, Tenney & Co. This firm continued, H. B. Fry entering a few years later, and Mr. McNair retiring. W. F. Brooks afterwards was added to the firm, which in 1882 bought the old Fred Clarke saw mill, and began the manufacturing of lumber on a small scale. Only a few millions of feet were made at first, but the business grew with the city, until last year 50,000,000 feet of lumber were manufactured by the firm. The

RESIDENCE OF B. F. NELSON, CORNER FIFTH STREET AND TWELFTH AVENUE S. E. BUILT IN 1883.

plant contains two large mills and a smaller one, together capable of cutting 100,000,000 feet if necessary. Thus it is seen how a man of ambition and energy, as B. F. Nelson, was able to work upward, starting without a dollar, until now he is at the head of one of the largest lumber manufacturing enterprises in the Northwest.

Mr. Nelson is also interested in the Nelson Paper company, being founder and president, as well as president of the Hennepin Paper company, at Little Falls, Minn.

While giving his attention primarily to his large business affairs, Mr. Nelson has been called to perform important civic duties. In 1879 he was elected alderman of the First Ward of the city of Minneapolis, and served as a member of the City Council until 1885. He was elected a member of the Park Board soon after the organization of that important branch of the municipal government in 1883, and was an active participant in adopting the park system which has added so much to the beauty of the city. He also served as a member of the Board of Education for seven consecutive years, from 1884 to 1891, a service of little eclat before the public, but one of the most useful and responsible in the city government.

Mr. Nelson has been twice married, first in 1869 to Martha Ross who died five years later, leaving two sons, William E. and Guy H. His present wife was Mary Fredingburg, who bore him one daughter, Bessie E.

His religious connection is with the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is an active member, administering one of its most important educational trusts, as trustee of Hamline University.

His social and charitable inclinations have found abundant occupation in Masonic affiliation, in which mystic order he has received the highest degree.

In politics he is a Democrat, not of the demonstrative sort, but quietly and firmly holding the political doctrines of Thomas Jefferson. These led him in youth to take up arms in defence of state rights, and throughout all his years of active life he has steadfastly adhered to the idea of a simple, honest, Democratic government.

Take him all in all, Mr. Nelson is a unique man. His counterpart is rarely found. Accepting the lot of common labor, his integrity, industry and sagacity have raised him to the front rank of business men and made his career a conspicuous success. Coming to an unsympathizing community without prestige or friends, he has been here entrusted with the most responsible public functions. In a city whose dominant majority do not espouse his political views, he occupies a position of influence and dignity. Simple in demeanor, unostentatious in manner of life, quiet, thoughtful, almost sombre in aspect, he has attached friends of whom the most gifted might be proud. He is spare, erect, sedate. Not yet in his climacteric, there are yet unattained success before him.

On November 1st, 1880, the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., was formed; the partners being B. F. Nelson, W. M. Tenney and Hugh W. McNair, Mr. Nelson having been engaged in operating planing mills and manufacturing lumber for many years previous to that date. They had their logs sawed the first year by the thousand. In the fall of 1881 they purchased the saw mill at the foot of Fourth avenue northeast on the river bank, known as the Rollins mill. This mill had been built in 1871 by Capt. John Rollins, and after chang-

ing hands several times became the property of F. P. Clark in 1873. He operated it for several years and sold it to T. A. Harrison, who owned it at the time of its purchase by Nelson, Tenney & Co. On January 1, 1883, H. B. Frye became a member of the firm of Nelson, Tenney & Co., and in 1887 Mr. Hugh McNair retired from the firm and W. F. Brooks became a member, the firm name remaining the same. Messrs. Nelson, Tenney & Co. have continued to be extensive manufacturers of lumber until the present time, and still operate their mill, having added considerable to its original dimensions. They also own and operate a large number of retail lumber yards on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. During the winter of 1891-2 they purchased the Clough Bros. & Kilgore mill, adjoining, and will operate it in connection with their old mill, which makes their saw mill capacity the largest of any firm in Minneapolis.

In 1880, also, the Northern Mill Co., incorporated, and built a large saw mill on the river bank at Thirty-second avenue north. Since the completion of the mill the company has operated it at full capacity during the sawing season. In 1890 Messrs. Glass and McEwen, who had been large dealers in lumber, having their logs sawed by the thousand, consolidated their business with that of the Northern Mill Co., and the new concern continues to operate the mill. The officers of the company are as follows: W. B. Ransom, president; J. E. Glass, vice-president; Ray W. Jones, secretary and treasurer. They are doing a large and growing business.

During the same year Messrs M. A. Richardson, H. H. Smith, N. G. Leighton and W. S. Benton built a saw mill between Seventeenth and Eighteenth avenues north, and named it the Diamond mill. Mr. Benton sold out to his partners the following winter, and Mr. Leighton sold out two years later, and the firm became Smith & Richardson, and they have since operated the Diamond mill, sawing logs for other parties by the thousand.

Beede & Bray built a saw mill on the east side just south of Plymouth avenue bridge during the year of 1882. They operated it until 1886 when the mill was closed up by the creditors of the firm and stood idle for a year when it was operated by the thousand for different parties until 1889, and then sold to E. W. Backus & Co., who continue to operate the mill. This firm was formerly Lee & Backus and had its logs sawed by the thousand. Mr. Lee retired in 1888 and the firm name became E. W. Backus & Co., and they are among the large manufacturers of lumber in Minneapolis.

In 1880 Minneapolis had risen to the third place among the lumber producing cities of the United States. The value of her saw mill products in that year was $2,740,848. Ten years later this value was tripled and Minneapolis was in first place with products exceeding by over $2,000,000 those of the next city in rank. This remarkable advance is shown in the accompanying table:

LUMBER PRODUCTS OF SIX LEADING CITIES.

1880.

Cities.	Rank in value of production.	Value of saw mill products.
Bay City, Mich.	1	$3,702,298
Muskegon, Mich.	2	3,199,250
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	2,740,848
Saginaw, Mich.	4	2,035,606
Manistee, Mich.	5	1,867,500
Menominee, Mich.	6	1,294,834
Total		$14,840,336

1890.

Minneapolis, Minn	1	$6,584,456
Menominee, Mich	2	4,208,689
Muskegon, Mich	3	4,016,094
Bay City, Mich	4	4,006,214
Oshkosh, Wis	5	3,819,150
La Crosse, Wis	6	3,202,636
Total		$25,837,239

The above figures do not include a large quantity of forest products which should properly be credited to the lumber interests of Minneapolis. In 1890 the value of telegraph poles, fence posts, railway ties, and piling, manufactured by Minneapolis concerns, reached $630,837. This would swell the total lumber business of the year to the handsome figure of $7,215,293.

Among the many firms that had been prominent in the manufacture of lumber in Minneapolis previous to 1880, and have before or since that date retired from the lumber business, may be mentioned W. S. Judd & Co., who did a large business from 1865 to 1875; the John Martin Lumber Co., Leavett, Chase & Co., Todd & Haven, D. C. Haven & Co., W. D. Washburn & Co., the Washburn Mill Co., Crooker Bros. & Lamoreaux, D. Morrison, Morrison Bros., Todd, Gorton & Co., Pomeroy, Bates & Co., D. W. Marr, Bedford, Boyce & Baker, W. E. Jones & Co., Fletcher Bros., The C. H. Ruddock Lumber Co., Butler & Walker, Tuttle & Lane, Levi Butler, Cole & Hammond, F. P. Clark, F. G. Mayo, Lovejoy Bros., J. Dean & Co., Camp & Walker, Capt. John Rollins, H. T. Welles, Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit, Pettit, Robinson & Co., Ankeny & Newton, Farnham & Lovejoy, Cole & Weeks, Goodnow & Hawley, James Goodnow and Smith & Wyman. All of whom contributed their part to the growth and extension of the lumber business in Minneapolis.

In the winter of 1880-'81, N. G. Leighton built the Plymouth Saw Mill at the west end of Plymouth avenue bridge. He operated it for three years when he leased it to F. S. Stevens. In 1887 Merriman, Barrows & Co. bought a half interest in the Mill. On September 1st, 1890, the mill was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt. The mill is still leased and operated by F. S. Stevens, who saws by the thousand for other parties.

The lumber manufacturers of Minneapolis have not been much inclined to an organization of their interests. Desultory meetings have been held from time to time since the beginning of the manufacture of lumber at the Falls of St. Anthony, but in 1882 the lumber manufacturers met and organized the Minneapolis Lumber Exchange. J. B. Bassett was elected president and B. F. Nelson, secretary. These officers seem to have given satisfaction to the lumbermen, as there has been no change since that day. The Lumber Exchange is a very informal organization. It has no special day fixed for its meetings; has no directors and no treasurer, and the secretary keeps no minutes of its proceedings. Undoubtedly, as the lumber business is so rapidly expanding in this city the lumbermen will soon see the need of a more complete organization, and the present Minneapolis Lumber Exchange will serve as a nucleus around which to gather it.

In 1883 Mr. T. B. Walker, desiring to utilize his pine in the northern part of the state and tributary to the Red River of the North, organized the Red River Lumber Co., and took his son, Gilbert M. Walker, into partnership. They built a large mill at Crookston, Minn., on the Red Lake River, and one at Grand Forks, N. D., on the Red River of the North. These mills have been in constant operation during the sawing season and are managed by Gilbert M. Walker, the bus-

iness being conducted, so far as possible, in Minneapolis.

In June, 1886, the Hall & Ducey Lumber Co. was incorporated. The original members of the company being S. C. Hall, P. A. Ducey, Thos. H. Shevlin and H. C. Clark. The first year the company did business, its logs were sawed at the Camp & Walker mill, at the foot of First avenue north, but the following winter it built a first class saw mill on the site of the old Moffit mill at the foot of Fifth avenue north on the river bank. In 1887 Mr. Ducey sold his interest in the company to the other partners at which time G. A. R. Simpson became a stockholder.

On August 3d, 1888, Mr. S. C. Hall died, and his part of the stock went to his heirs. Since his death the business has been conducted by the surviving stockholders, Messrs Shevlin, Clark & Simpson, who have always been the active managers of the corporation.

On February 11th, 1889, the H. C. Akeley Lumber Co. was incorporated and the following board of directors was elected: H. C. Akeley, Ray W. Jones and F. S. Farr, of Minneapolis; C. H. Hackley and Thomas Hume, of Muskegon, Mich. H. C. Akeley was elected president, Thomas Hume, vice-president, and Ray W. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The company operates a large saw mill in North Minneapolis at full capacity, during the sawing season, as can be seen from the seasons cut of 1891. The Akeley mill having the honor of sawing more lumber than any other saw mill in Minneapolis; the cut being 61,620,318 feet of lumber, besides shingles and lath.

Smith & Kurrigan own a shingle mill on the east side near Plymouth avenue bridge, which they operate for other parties, sawing by the thousand; and J. B. Chatterton, who owns a small mill at the east end of Plymouth avenue bridge, operates it in sawing cedar posts. The mill was built in 1876 by Hobart & Chatterton, but Mr. Hobart retired in a few years and Mr. Chatterton has since operated the mill alone.

Several firms in Minneapolis have been large operators in lumber for many years without owning mills, but instead, have had their logs sawed by the thousand. Perhaps the most prominent of these is N. P. Clarke & Co., who are large manufacturers in this way, their lumber cut being among the largest in the city. The firm began to operate in Minneapolis in 1875, and at that time the firm name was Clarke & McClure, but Mr. McClure died in 1885, and F. H. Clarke succeeded him in the business, and the firm name was changed to N. P. Clarke & Co., with Mr. F. H. Clarke as manager.

Among other operators in lumber, who have their logs sawed by the thousand, are H. F. Brown (who has been a large operator for many years); Jesse G. Jones, W. S. Hill & Co., W. W. Johnson, Carpenter Bros. & Co., and also John Dudley, who has his logs sawed outside of Minneapolis. And in hardwood lumber the following dealers have their stock cut outside of the city: W. C. Bailey, H. A. Bennett and Boyce Bros. & Co. Many other firms are engaged in logging or in jobbing lumber in Minneapolis, but as they do not manufacture lumber they cannot be appropriately mentioned here by name.

Jesse G. Jones. The flow of emigration from New England to Minneapolis of the season of 1856, brought D. Y. Jones with his family. There were three sons, Jesse G., Stephen H. and George E., who with their father became identified with the interests of the growing town. They had removed from Washington County, Maine, where the father had been engaged in agriculture. They traced

Jesse G Jones

their ancestry to the pilgrim stock, being descendents of John Alden.

Jesse G. Jones is the second son. He was born March 14, 1839, and had aided in the labors of the farm and attended the common school of the neighborhood. After reaching Minneapolis, at the age of seventeen, he entered the public school and attended for two years, completing the course of instruction then afforded here.

D. Y. Jones established himself in business, opening a store on the east side of what was then known as Bridge Square, for the sale of clothing, boots and shoes, and some staple articles of merchandise. The City Hall and Center block were not then built, and the whole area between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues from the suspension bridge to the site of the Nicollet house was an open space. The sons assisted their father in the store, and Jesse soon became interested in it, under the style of D. Y. Jones & Co. On the 10th of June, 1860, a conflagration swept away the entire block from First to Second streets, where the store of the Jones' was situated, entailing a serious loss upon the occupants and consuming the chief business establishments of the town. The Jones firm rebuilt their store in a more permanent style, erecting the first stone building in the town. The business was continued for many years and occupied the attention of Jesse until he entered the military service.

During the summer of 1861 public attention in Minneapolis was engrossed, as was the case throughout the country, with military preparations. Regiment after regiment was recruited, drilled and marched to the seat of war. The young men, penetrated with the patriotic spirit, volunteered, and Jesse Jones was among those who freely offered themselves for the country's service. He enlisted and was mustered into Company A, of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, on the 27th day of September, 1861. Henry A. Lester, a captain in the celebrated First Regiment, was colonel of the regiment and Wm. W. Webster captain of Company A. Mr. Jones was made corporal and two years later was promoted to be commissary sargeant. The regiment was assigned to duty in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was engaged in guarding the railways, and in conflicts with the guerillas. In July, 1862, the regiment was surrendered to the guerilla chief, Gen. Forrest, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and soon afterward the privates and subalterns were parolled and were returned to Minnesota. Hardly had they reached the state when the Indian outbreak called them into service, as veterans. They bore the brunt of the battle of Wood Lake, on the upper Minnesota, which occurred September 23, 1862, in which the power of the savage foe was broken. In this engagement Mr. Jones was severely wounded, but had sufficiently recovered to accompany the regiment on its return to the South in the following January. From this time until his discharge, Sept. 16, 1865, at the close of the war, he participated in the marches, the struggles, and the victories of his noble regiment, now passed to the command of Col. C. C. Andrews. The nature of these will be recalled at the mention of the names of Fort Henry, Donelson, Vicksburg, Little Rock and Fitzhugh's Woods.

On his return, Mr. Jones found his health seriously impaired, but a year devoted to nursing, with the aid of the invigorating atmosphere of Minnesota, restored him in such a degree that he resumed his place in the store, and took up the business which had been so long interrupted, but which nevertheless had been continued by his father.

The next year, 1867, Mr. Jones was united in marriage with Miss Annie M., second daughter of William M. Harrison. He purchased three lots at the corner of Tenth street and First avenue south, then far out of the town, where he erected a residence and has made his home to the present time. The house was burned in 1879, but was immediately rebuilt. It is one of the pleasant and inviting residences of a beautiful street, in a city noted for the beauty and elegance of its homes.

In the fall of this year a ticket was made up for the public offices, irrespective of party, called the Soldiers' ticket, though in fact it was run in opposition to the regularly nominated candidates of the Republican party. Mr. Jones was put upon this ticket as candidate for County Treasurer, and was elected to the office, which had now become one of importance and no small responsibility. He was re-elected two years later, holding the office for four years.

Mr. Jones, always prudent and sagacious in business affairs, invested a portion of his increasing means in real estate, which, through the phenominal increase in values in a town growing during his active life from a thousand to more than two hundred thousand of population, has brought him large profits. He also obtained from time to time timbered land throughout the region of the upper Mississippi. About 1873 he engaged in the lumber business, which he has since carried on, at times on a large scale. He did not build a saw mill, but cutting or hiring cut the timber from his own lands, he had it sawed at merchant mills, and opened a lumber yard, and engaged in yarding, drying, sorting and selling his own lumber.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones have ever kept a hospitable home. They have shared largely in the social life of the city, and are foremost in charitable work as well as literary and artistic culture. Mrs. Jones' mother, the late widow of Wm. M. Harrison endowed liberally the Home of the Ladies Christian Association, also Northwestern Hospital, so that they fall naturally into a line of benevolent work. They have two children, a daughter, the wife of Mr. John Nicholson, and William Harrison Jones.

The family are attached to the Westminster Presbyterian church. Mr. Jones is an honoary member of Hennepin Lodge No. 4, A. O. F. M. He is a life member of the Young Men's Christian Association, in whose enterprise of erecting the magnificent building on Tenth street, he took great interest, and toward the cost of which he was a liberal contributor.

It goes without saying that one who carried a musket through the battle fields of the Rebellion, would be active in the work and organization of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Jones also bears a part in other social and benevolent associations.

Without brilliant qualities, which lift some men to notice and favor in professional and official life, Mr. Jones possesses persistent industry, integrity of character, and a courteous and friendly bearing, which have made him an honored citizen, and a sincere and attached friend.

The development of the lumber interests of Minneapolis is nowhere better shown in condensed form than in the following table of the "yearly cut" since the beginning of activity in 1870. It will be observed that the advance has not been regular. After reaching two hundred millions feet in 1876 the production dropped off and did not pass the two hundred point again until 1881. During the following year over three hundred and fourteen millions feet were

cut; but this point was not reached again until 1888. These fluctuations were due to various causes. In some years the supply of logs was small, and in others, late springs and early winters cut short the sawing season. But the steady increase of the average cut is significant:

Year.	Feet of lumber cut.
1870	118,233,112
1871	117,557,029
1872	167,918,814
1873	189,909,782
1874	191,305,679
1875	156,665,000
1876	200,371,277
1877	129,076,000
1878	130,274,076
1879	149,754,547
1880	195,452,182
1881	234,254,071
1882	314,363,168
1883	272,793,222
1884	300,724,373
1885	313,998,166
1886	262,636,019
1887	220,822,974
1888	337,663,501
1889	275,855,648
1890	344,574,362
1891	447,713,252

The growth of the lumber interest in Minneapolis is also well shown by the following comparative statement showing totals of capital invested and value of production for the census years of 1880 and 1890, by the principal white pine lumber producing points in the United States:

Cities.	Year.	No. of establishments.	Rank, capital invested	Capital.	Lumber, feet, board measure.	Shingles, number.	Staves, number.	Value of all other mill products.	Value of remanufactures—1890.	Total value of mill products and remanufactures.	Aggregate of forest products, mill products, and remanufactures—1890.
Minneapolis	1880	16	3	$2,405,000	221,981,000	59,660,000				$2,710,848	
	1890	17	1	8,382,304	325,629,000	175,327,000	6,300,000	$154,919	$1,302,600	6,584,456	$7,215,293
Menominee	1880	4	6	1,155,000	127,000,000			450		1,294,834	
	1890	9	3	6,715,454	277,641,000	84,239,000		190,418	602,000	4,208,089	4,780,983
Bay City	1880	22	2	3,042,000	283,116,000	11,187,000	12,416,000	14,111		3,702,298	
	1890	22	4	6,708,293	224,747,000	33,839,000	9,294,000	580,905	315,800	4,006,211	4,300,053
Muskegon	1880	27	1	3,916,790	492,507,000	26,340,000		5,000		5,651,377	
	1890	19	2	7,410,565	315,252,000	208,759,000		331,982	7,000	4,006,211	4,115,094
Oshkosh	1880	22	4	1,342,000	66,575,000	118,164,000		27,019		1,052,914	
	1890	14	6	3,114,396	100,384,000	59,620,000		51,825	2,051,111	3,819,150	3,904,150
La Crosse	1880	6	5	1,324,700	84,767,000	84,767,000				880,107	
	1890	12	5	6,208,399	203,986,000	114,076,000	133,000	69,286	645,263	3,202,636	3,570,522

Minneapolis has quadrupled her capital in the ten years, advancing from third to first place in this respect as in the total value of products.

In the above table, compiled from the report of the eleventh census, Minneapolis is credited with only 325,629,000 feet as the lumber cut of 1890, while in fact the amount sawed was 344,574,362 feet. During the year 1891 over one hundred million or more feet of lumber were cut, an accomplishment which places the city much further in the advance of all competitors. The great lumber cut of 1891 was distributed among the local mills as follow:

MILL.	Lumber.	Shingles.	Lath.
Bovey-DeLaittre Lbr. Co.	23,500,000	13,250,000	4,750,000
Northern Mill Co.	42,000,000	11,000,000	10,000,000
H. C. Akeley Lbr. Co.	61,620,313	37,714,500	18,626,700
J. W. Day & Co.	22,707,360	4,876,000	5,244,000
Diamond Mill Co.	36,219,711	7,296,000	8,111,000
Plymouth Mill Co.	35,156,703	17,052,500	8,040,000
Hall & Ducey Lbr. Co.	32,000,000	11,000,000	5,700,000
J. B. Bassett & Co.	8,750,000	4,000,000	2,000,000
Smith & Kurigan		32,134,000	
E. A. Horr & Co.	28,233,134	7,790,750	6,546,000
E. W. Backus & Co.	35,944,564	13,541,000	4,933,750
Nelson, Tenney & Co.	51,038,326	27,711,000	15,776,900
C. A. Smith & Co.	34,543,036	7,865,250	7,960,250
McMullen & Co.	31,000,000	12,000,000	8,000,000
Total, 1891	447,713, 52	207,221,000	97,697,600
Total, 1890	344,574,362	162,217,500	80,275,350
Increase	103,138,890	45,003,500	17,422,250

In early days the Minneapolis lumbermen were mostly from Maine. This was true of the rank and file employed in the mills and in the woods, as well as of the manufacturers themselves, and it is said that to have come from Maine was a

sure passport to a job in the mills or on the drive. Through this peculiar loyalty to state, quite a rivalry grew up among the early settlers, and an occasional fistic encounter among the laborers was by no means uncommon. Maine was sarcastically alluded to as the "State of Bangor," and the sons of Maine were called Maineites; but the men from Maine soon learned to know that other states produced good men, and the men from other states soon learned to appreciate and copy the good qualities of the sturdy New Englanders, until all rivalry has died out and the accusation of partiality is no longer made.

The business of logging on the upper Mississippi River and its tributaries, which is necessarily preliminary to the manufacture of lumber at Minneapolis, is conducted not only by the lumber manufacturers but by a large number of pine land owners, and practical loggers as well, located at Minneapolis. The men employed at the saw mills in summer, work for the loggers in winter, and the busy hum of the mill is exchanged for the merry ring of the woodsman's ax, and the pleasures of home life for the weary round of the logging camp, with its accompanying baked beans and salt pork, and an occasional song or story to relieve the tedium of the winter evenings. In the spring the camp is exchanged for the wanagan and the drive comes down with the spring floods, and with the drive, the loggers. The wanagan is banked for the season, and the manufacturer again becomes the center of attraction for the red shirted lumbermen. Many of our most prominent manufacturers made their first money at logging, and although they have now exchanged the flannel shirts and heavy boots of the logging camp and drive, for the attire more appropriate to their increased wealth, and the amenities of city life, yet they look back with pride and pleasure to the days spent among the fragrant pines of the Minnesota forests.

The writer is indebted to the Mississippi Valley Lumberman for the use of its files in the compilation of statistics relating to the manufacture of lumber at Minneapolis.

The methods of sawing and handling lumber have greatly changed within the last twenty-five years. The railroad has done away with the sluice way and the Mississippi river raft. The gang saw drove out the old-fashioned up and down saw. The "nigger" and the live rolls save a large amount of lifting and carrying; even the motive power has changed, and now steam is the rule, and water the exception; the great waste of material has been stopped, and the lumber is sawed thin. Thin saws are used also, the slabs and edgings are sold for fuel, and the sawdust is used to generate steam for power; and yet the enterprising lumberman is not satisfied, but utilizes every new invention to improve his business, and he deserves to succeed.

FLOUR MANUFACTURERS.

The manufacture of flour in Minneapolis, which has grown to such proportions as to far outstrip lumber in the value of the manufactured product, also had its birth on the St. Anthony side of the river.

With the exception of the old government mill, the first mill erected in Minneapolis for grinding grain was built by Richard Rogers, and was completed in May, 1851, and had one run of stone. The site of the mill was on the St. Anthony side of the river, between First and Second avenues southeast. The mill was only a grist mill, but it was the first at the Falls of St. Anthony really worthy of the name. In 1852 Mr. Rogers, with Mr. Franklin Steele as a partner, added another run of stone, which was used exclusively for grinding flour for local consumption. The mill was supplied with water power from Mr. Steele's new

dam, and was run by the proprietors until it was destroyed by fire in 1857.

In the spring of 1854 Franklin Steele told J. W. Eastman, who had just arrived from New Hampshire, that he would lease him a mill site on Hennepin Island for a nominal sum, providing he would settle the dispute between Dr. Kingsley and himself, as to the ownership of the island, both claiming title by pre-emption. After considerable negotiation Mr. Eastman settled the difficulty, by getting the parties to the dispute to consent to a division of the Island between them. Mr. Steele taking the easterly half and Dr. Kingsley the westerly half. Mr. Eastman associated with him Capt. John Rollins and R. P. Upton, and Mr. Steele leased them a water power, for twenty years, at the nominal rate of $200 per year, they to have all the water they wanted for a five run mill. They proceeded at once to build a flouring mill on a site located near the lower end of Hennepin Island, and on the east side of the island. The logs not having come down the year before, they had to send up river and have the timber cut, hewed, and floated down to St. Anthony. They sent to Pittsburgh and Buffalo for the machinery. At that time there was not a complete foundry or machine shop in the territory of Minnesota. After the mill was completed, Mr. W. W. Eastman became a partner in the firm, and the firm name became Rollins, Eastman and Upton, and they christened their mill "The Minnesota." They built a sluiceway up to Mr. Steele's dam, to convey the water to their flume. The mill was 40 by 60 feet in size, and three stories high, besides the basement. It had five run of stone. At that time but little wheat was raised in Minnesota, and the proprietors procured their main supply from Iowa and Wisconsin, considerable being hauled over 100 miles by the farmers in lumber wagons, and the balance was brought up the Mississippi River in boats. The mill was started in October, 1854, and was a paying investment from the beginning; costing $16,000 when completed, and it cleared $24,000 the first year.

The first flour ever shipped to the eastern markets was shipped from this mill in 1858, as previous to that date an abundant market was found in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The freight on that shipment of flour amounted to $2.25 per bbl., which is quite an excess over present rates of freight. In later years the capacity of the mill was increased, and it changed proprietors also, Capt. John Rollins retiring in 1857, and W. W. Eastman retiring in 1858. W. F. Cahill became a partner in 1863, Mr. Upton retiring from the firm. The mill was then rebuilt, and its name changed to the "Island Mill," and under that name its product attained quite a reputation in the eastern markets. Maj. Morrill became part owner of the mill in 1868, and in 1870 the mill was partially destroyed by the washout caused by the Eastman tunnel under Hennepin Island; but it was repaired at once. Immediately after repairing the mill Messrs. Eastman & Morrill sold it to Edward Brown and Harmon Martin, who operated it under the firm name of Brown & Martin until it was destroyed by fire on March 5th, 1872. The building of this mill marked an epoch in the history of Minneapolis, as the history of flour manufacturing commenced at that date, and the energy and enterprise manifested by the builders and projectors under such very discouraging circumstances is worthy of commendation.

What a result has been achieved from this modest beginning. Messrs. Rollins, Eastman & Upton little thought that they were the pioneers in establishing

an industry at the Falls of St. Anthony, which would, in a few years, make the recently named City of Minneapolis famous the world over. As they ground their grist and received the honest miller's toll, they could have seen, with the vision of a seer, the growth and extension of their dusty traffic, until towering mills arose on every side, furnishing employment to thousands of men, with scores of rushing trains bringing the amber grain "to grist" from tributary fields, while other scores of trains sped out to carry the manufactured product to every land and clime, until Minneapolis had become the greatest flour manufacturing city of the world.

In 1856 Prescott & Morrison built a grist mill on Hennepin Island, just above the Minnesota Mill. It was located just at the end of the bridge, crossing from Third avenue southeast to Hennepin Island, and was run until 1872, when it was destroyed by fire on March 5th of that year. This was the second grist mill built on the east side, and was first named the River Mill, but afterward was called the Farmer's Mill.

William Wallace Eastman was a New Hampshire boy, born February 6, 1827, at Conway, under the shadow of old Keersarge, and within view of the towering peak of Mount Washington. The town, on the upper waters of the Saco, is famed for beautiful scenery, and is a favorite resort for artists, as well as a popular summer resort. It is one of those rugged nurseries of men of energy and self reliance, who, emigrating to the cities and the broader fields of the West, by enterprise and industry have laid the foundations of states and built up cities. His father was William K. Eastman, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of that place. He was a merchant, a tiller of the soil, a manufacturer of paper, and for a term was sheriff of the county. William K. Eastman removed to Minneapolis in the later years of his life, and died a few years since at the advanced age of ninety-three years. The sons grew to manhood amid the mountains, nourished to strength and agility by the pure air and wholesome fare, and cultivated into finer manners and more gentle spirit by contact with artists and sojourners who brought the refinement and exhibited the elegancies of cultured communities.

Young Eastman, as he grew up, was employed in his father's paper mill. He varied the monotony of life by driving stage among the mountains, and made a trip to California, but was not sufficiently attracted by life on the coast to settle there.

Mr. Eastman took up his residence in St. Anthony in 1854, where his brother John and a sister, Mrs. D. A. Secombe, had already settled. About the time of his arrival, his brother, with Capt. Rollins and R. P. Upton, had commenced the erection of a large flouring mill on Hennepin Island, William W. Eastman joined the enterprise. Except the old government mill built on the west side in 1821, for the use of the military post, this was the pioneer of the immense milling business which has made Minneapolis famous throughout the world. The mill continued in successful operation until, after passing into other hands, it was destroyed by fire.

As soon as the dam of the Minneapolis Mill Company was completed, and the canal so far excavated as to furnish water for hydraulic power, Mr. Eastman, in connection with Mr. Paris Gibson, with whom he formed a business partnership, erected upon it, on the north side of Cataract street, a fine stone mill, with five run of buhrs, which they christened "Cataract Mills." Here was ground the first flour that found its way to eastern

W. W. Eastman

markets. It was not "patent" flour, but a sound, strong flour, made from the "hard" spring wheat of the region, and though dark in color, was much sought by bakers for its superior strength. The mill still stands, and furnished with machinery for the new process, is turning out its quota of flour, under the management of E. R. Barber.

When the Cataract mill had been put into successful operation, Messrs. Eastman and Gibson built a woolen factory at the Falls. A tunnel led the water from the canal to the mill, the first one constructed here, which was the means of great extension of the water power of the falls. It became famous for the excellence of its blankets, which were exhibited in competition with the best makes, both foreign and domestic, and invariably took first premium. The mill made cloth and flannels as well, all of excellent quality. The North Star Woolen Mills are the successors of this pioneer mill, occupying the same premises built by Mr. Eastman. Mr. Eastman built the first paper mill on the East Side in 1860. It was his old trade. He also built the Anchor mill, the largest then in the city, having twelve runs of 4½ feet stones, now one of the Pillsbury plant.

The pioneers of Minneapolis were largely engaged in lumbering. Men from the Kennebec and the Penobscot were already swamping roads among the tall pines of Rum river and the Mississippi. Spring floods filled the booms, and mills were shrieking as their revolving saws tore through the monster logs. It was impossible for a New England boy to overlook so inviting a field for business and enterprise. So Mr. Eastman followed the Lovejoys and Morrisons, the Rollins and Marrs, and was soon engaged in the fascinating business. For many years he has been connected with lumbering enterprises, chiefly as Eastman Bovey & Co., who have been among the largest owners of pine and manufacturers of lumber.

For many years Nicollet island remained a wooded gem interposed between the rapidly growing east and west divisions of the city. It rose by a gentle ascent to a rounded central summit, and was covered with tall maples. Save the highway, which connected the bridges across the two branches of the river; its native symmetry was untouched. It was esteemed too valuable for cultivation and yet was not demanded for improvement. Mr. Eastman's eye was captivated, whether by its beauty or its adaptation to practical uses, did not then appear, but he negotiated for its purchase, and, aided by two or three friends who took interests with him, they became its owner. The upper and most beautiful part of the island was offered to the city on reasonable terms for a public park, but was declined.

Mr. Eastman had always manifested great faith in water power. He had studied its problems on the banks of the Saco, among the mountain torrents. He appreciated the almost exhaustless power which glided unused over the smooth ledge of the river's bed, and thought out a plan to utilize the new purchase, by creating vast mill sites. The scheme was a promising one. Every known condition favored its success. It was to excavate a tunnel in the soft sand rock from below the falls, underneath the island; then by raceways, leading from the river above, the water could be conducted to water wheels set at the tunnel level, which would serve as a tail race for the spent water. Thus the full head of the heighth of the falls, some forty feet, more or less, would be made available. The St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company favored the plan and executed a lease of the required

water. The tunnel was commenced and extended from below several hundred feet, when, alas, for the stability of the best human calculations! A subterranean water course in the sand rock was encountered, which, leading from the river above by undiscovered channels, gave way—the tunnel collapsed, and the current of the mighty Mississippi began to enter, and threatened to make the tunnel its channel. Mills in its course were swept away and the greatest consternation spread among the people. To stop the gap was made a common cause, and by the most energetic efforts a temporary barrier was interposed. Of course, the hydraulic scheme collapsed with the tunnel. But in the end the accident was a blessing in disguise. It disclosed the weakness of the barrier to the falls, and led to the construction by the government of a stone dyke underneath the ledge from bank to bank of the river, which has effectually and permanently secured the falls from any like injury. The plan of this work was suggested to the government engineer by Mr. Eastman. In constructing it other hidden water courses were uncovered, which, but for the timely discovery, would have destroyed the falls.

The scheme for immediately utilizing the island had failed, but the ingenuity and enterprise of its principal owner eventually accomplished it. The island was found to be underneath the soil a solid stone quarry. This was opened and soon was constructed a long row of shops upon the lower part of the island, supplied with motive power from the falls, which were leased to various manufacturers. Long lines of tenement blocks were built from the same solid material, and filled with families. Mr. Eastman himself erected sixty houses on the island from stone quarried from the spot. The upper part of the island was laid out and platted, and Mr. Eastman led off in its improvement by erecting upon the highest knoll a fine dwelling house for the use of his own family. Others followed him, and now the upper part of the island is one of the most desirable and beautiful quarters of the city, while the connecting street is comparatively lined with business houses. Mr. Eastman organized the company which built the Syndicate block, and had charge of its erection. It is the largest building of its kind in the United States. He also built on his own account the Eastman block, on Nicollet avenue.

A taste for catering to tourists and health seekers seems to have survived from Mr. Eastman's boyhood. At the opening of the Nicollet house, in 1858, he officiated as one of the vice-presidents, and graced the occasion with a speech—one of the few attributed to him. In recent years he has erected a magnificent hotel at Hot Springs, Arkansas, supplying a much needed facility to those who for health or pleasure visit that popular resort. The "Eastman" is one of the largest and best equipped in the country, classed with the Coronado at San Diego, and the Ponce de Leon at Jacksonville.

When the Northern Pacific railroad was begun, Mr. Eastman joined with other prominent citizens of Minneapolis in a construction company which built the first section of that road, extending from the St. Louis river through Minnesota to the north.

He has been the projector of many enterprizes of a minor character, affecting favorably the growth of the city, and has likewise been connected with others in building up its varied industries. His life has been a busy one. His restless energies have found vent in incessant

work, bringing much profit to himself, but often undertaken as well out of regard to the public welfare.

His physique is spare; his temperament nervous; curt and incisive in speech, he sometimes seems abrupt, but in truth is a pleasant and agreeable companion, a hospitable host, a liberal citizen, and generous friend.

Mr. Eastman married Miss Susan R. Lovejoy, of Conway, in 1855. His family consists of an only son, Frederick W. Eastman, married and established in business in Minneapolis. An only daughter, married to A. C. Loring, died in early motherhood. An infant daughter died in 1874.

In later years he has laid off the burdens of new enterprizes, attending to his large private interests, and passing much time in travel. Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have always borne a conspicuous part in the social life of the city. Their elegant home on Nicollet Island is often opened for social entertainment, and is a center of cordial hospitality. They are prominent members of the Church of the Redeemer, and liberal supporters of its religious and charitable work.

We are again indebted to W. W. Eastman for pioneer work in the line of merchant milling. After leaving the Minnesota Mill, he was not long idle, but in 1859 he associated with him Mr. Paris Gibson, recently of the State of Maine, under the firm name of Eastman & Gibson, and proceeded to build the Cataract Mill, located at the corner of First street and Sixth avenue south, or Cataract street. This was the first flour mill built on the west side of the river, and, as such, its entire history will be inteseresting. The mill was originally built two stories high, and contained four run of stone. Messrs. Eastman and Gibson started the mill immediately upon its completion, and continued to run it until 1864, when W. S. Judd, Geo. A. Brackett and John De Laittre were associated with them under the firm name of Erstman, Gibson & Co., and the firm thus composed commenced at once to erect the woolen mills known as the North Star Mill. After completing the woolen mills, the firm was divided, Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & De Laittre taking the woolen mills as their part of the business, and Messrs. Judd & Brackett taking the Cataract Flour Mill.

The Cataract Mill is now considered a small mill, but the newspapers of Minneapolis evidently considered it quite wonderful in that day, by the way the "enormous capacity" and "four enormous stones" are referred to in the following article published in the Minneapolis Chronicle in 1865, under the head of

FLOUR MILLS.

"The celebrated 'Cataract Mill' of Eastman, Gibson & Co. has been in operation all winter and is the mill of the Northwest. Since the close of navigation the four enormous mill stones have been steadily revolving, and a product of 20,000 barrels was the result to May 1st. To enclose this enormous quantity of flour the cooper shops connected with the mill have been steadily at work all winter, turning out 325 barrels a day, and employing nearly forty men. Long lines of wagons and teams stand constantly before the great receiving wheat bin, and as fast as one farmer has discharged his load another is ready to take his turn. The superior quality of wheat raised in the region of Hennepin county has given the 'Cataract' brand of flour a great reputation in the state and abroad."

Judd & Brackett operated the mill until 1867, when Mr. Judd retired from the firm and Geo. A. Brackett run it for one year alone. He then sold the mill to Commodore Davidson, of St. Paul, who leased it W. M. Brackett. Mr. Brackett operated it until the fall of 1869, when the mill was sold by Commodore Davidson to D. R. Barber, of Minneapolis. On May 17, 1871, Mr. Barber leased it to his son-in-law, J. Welles

Gardner, who operated the mill until September 1st, 1873, at which date Mr. Gardner formed a partnership with Mr. Barber, under the firm name of Gardner & Barber. They continued to operate the mill until the death of Mr. Gardner, which occurred in May, 1876. After Mr. Gardner's death Mr. Barber took his son into the firm, and the firm name became D. R. Barber & Son. The capacity of the mill was immediately increased, and two more stories were added. D. R. Barber died in a few years thereafter, and the mill has since been run by Mr. E. R. Barber, but under the same firm name.

DANIEL R. BARBER. This early settler and respected citizen of Minneapolis sprang from the sturdy yeomanry of Vermont. His father was Roswell Barber, a farmer living on the shore of Lake Champlain, who traced his ancestry far back to colonial times. His mother was Aurelia Marion Barber. Daniel R. was born at Benson, Rutland County, Vermont, February 14th, 1817. He was habituated in early years to labor on his father's farm, though given full opportunity to acquire the rudiments taught in the common schools. His studies were completed at the neighboring seminary at Castleton. He aspired to a collegiate education, but was compelled to relinquish it through weakness of the eyes. He then turned his attention to mercantile life, and at the age of twenty-five found himself proprietor of the principal store in his native town. For the ten following years he conducted this business with such success that he was enabled to close it with a considerable accumulated capital.

Meanwhile he was united in marriage in February, 1845, with Miss Ellen L. Bottum, of the neighboring town of Orwell.

In the year, 1855, Mr. Barber made a trip throughout the Northwest, and selected the new settlement at St. Anthony Falls as his future home. Returning he made arrangements to remove, and in the following spring (1856) he brought his family to their future home. Two children had come to the house in Vermont, Julia, afterwards married to Welles S. Gardner, and now wife of —— Bigelow, and Edward R., now a leading miller at Minneapolis. Mr. Barber at first associated himself in business with Carlos Wilcox, a young man also from the Green Mountain state. The firm engaged in the real estate business, and Mr. Barber made use of his liberal fortune in loans and real estate investments, most of them probably forced upon him by the collapse of values succeeding the panic of 1857. But he also established a home, building a modest but comfortable dwelling house at the corner of Fourth and Helen streets, where the family lived for many years. It was a home of refinement and quiet domestic happiness. There was offered an unostentatious but cordial hospitality, and an example of the household virtues which impressed itself upon the social life of the community. Mrs. Barber was a lady of unusual sweetness of character, of pleasing manners, and active in all the ways of hospitality and charity.

They attached themselves to the Plymouth Congregational Church, of which Mr. Barber was for many years deacon, and entered into all the unpretentious but fruitful work of building up the religious and social interests of the community.

Mr. Barber made no haste to enter into business after the subsidence of the panic. He was cautious and conservative, though by no means sordid nor illiberal. He had some lands near the

D. R. Barbee

growing city, and spent much time in their cultivation and improvement.

At the election of 1861 he was chosen one of the county commissioners, and the same year was appointed assessor, an office which he held in town and city for eleven years. He afterwards resumed mercantile pursuits, first conducting a grocery business, and afterwards a dry goods store. In 1871 he purchased the Cataract flouring mill, the pioneer mill at the falls. After removing the machinery, introducing the newest improvements in the process of manufacturing flour, he operated the mill, with his son-in-law, J. Welles Gardner, who was a young man of much enterprise and spirit. After the death of Mr. Gardner he introduced his son, Edward R. Barber, into the business, which was continued with great energy through his life. The flour made at the Cataract mill took rank among the leading brands made at the "Flour City," and had a wide sale and good reputation. The conduct of the flour manufacturing business is an exacting occupation. The margin of profit is small, and the necessity of continuous operation urgent. It requires the use of large capital, and often calls for a liberal use of credit. The change in Mr. Barber's habits, from the freedom of his semi-rural life, to the confinement of the office, with its anxieties and responsibility, no doubt was unfavorable to his health. He was a robust man, and seemed to possess uncommon physical vigor, but in 1880 he was stricken with partial paralysis, which retired him from active business. The following years were devoted to efforts at restoration, during which all available means were tried in vain. He was not an acute sufferer. He had a pleasant home, was the object of the tenderest care, enjoyed the sympathy of friends, and was able to go about the country, and even to participate in social relations. But the nervous equilibrium of his system was disturbed, and he gradually weakened, physical and mental vigor slowly decaying, until, on the 17th of April, 1886, he was released from the long suspense, and passed peacefully away, having nearly reached his three score and ten years of life.

Mr. Barber had lived in Minneapolis for thirty years. During this period it had passed from a rural village to a bustling city. To its growth and prosperity he had contributed, according to his opportunity and ability. He had actively engaged in its business and participated in its enterprises. He was not ambitious of fame or fortune. He was neither avaricious nor sordid. He was content to walk the medium path of industry without pride or ostentation. He was firm in his principles, upright in his conduct, irreproachable in his habits, kindly and courteous in his intercourse, and above all kindly and affectionate in his domestic life. While other lives have been more conspicuous in those qualities which attract public admiration, bolder in conception, and brilliant in execution, holding themselves in positions of office and power, before the admiring gaze of the public, none have been more salutary in its record of duty faithfully done, and in its example of an upright, virtuous and beneficent life.

The Cataract Mill attained considerable prestige as being the first merchant mill on the west side of the river. To the few inhabitants then living in Minneapolis it seemed a great undertaking to build such a mill and, though the Cataract mill is now but a small mill beside the mammoth structures that surround it, yet there is no doubt but that taking into consideration the time at which it was built and the means at hand for putting up such a structure, it

required as much enterprise of its projectors to build such a mill as it does now to build one of the more modern pattern and size.

From this beginning on the West Side the flouring mills soon began to multiply. The space permitted in this work is not sufficient to give a detailed history of each mill. A brief outline will be sufficient.

In regular order followed the Union mill which was built in 1863 by Henry Gibson and operated by him alone for several years. Afterward by Gibson & Darrow, George A. Brackett, Hobart & Shuler, Darrow & Dibble, W. I. McAffe and others. It still stands on First street fronting on the canal, and is now owned by the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company, but is not in operation as a merchant mill.

For the year of 1865 the shipment of flour from Minneapolis and St. Anthony was as follows:

	Barrels
Minneapolis, Eastman, Gibson & Co., Cataract Mill	46,000
St. Anthony, Eastman, Cahill & Co., Island Mill	32,830
Total	78,830

In 1864 Messrs. Frazee & Murphy built the Minneapolis Flour Mill. The mill was located fronting west on the canal between Sixth and Seventh avenues south. As originally built, the capacity of the mill was 250 barrels per day. In 1870 G. W. Crocker, C. A. Pillsbury & Co. and Welles Gardner bought and operated the mill under the firm name of Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker. Their management was very successful from the beginning, until the mill burned in October, 1871. It was rebuilt at once and enlarged to 350 barrels per day. Mr. Gardner sold his interest to Woodbury Fisk soon after the mill was rebuilt, and the firm name was changed to Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk, and so continued for several years, when C. A. Pillsbury & Co. sold out to Chas. W. Moore, and the firm name was changed to Crocker, Fisk & Co. On December, 4, 1881, a fire, originating in the Pillsbury B mill, next adjoining the Minneapolis mill on the south, communicated with and caused the mill to explode, killing three firemen who were endeavoring to quench the flames. In exploding the mill set fire to the Empire mill adjoining on the north, and as a result they were all destroyed, together with the Excelsior mill. The Minneapolis mill was rebuilt at once and its capacity increased to 600 barrels per day. Various changes and improvements have been made in the mill until its capacity is now rated at 1,500 barrels per day. In 1887 Mr. Chas. W. Moore sold his interest to in the mill to Louis W. Campbell, the firm name remaining unchanged, and Mr. Campbell (who has had a large experience in the flour business) became manager, being assisted by Mr. W. G. Crocker, a son of George W. Crocker, and representing his father's interests. In January, 1889, Mr. Woodbury Fisk died, and his heirs succeeded to his interest in the Minneapolis mill. The firm is still styled Crocker, Fisk & Co. The biography of Geo. W. Crocker would practically be a history of the flour industry of Minneapolis, 'as he is undoubtedly the oldest practical miller now engaged in the business, having been a miller in the old City mill about the time it was changed from the Government mill, and he has progressed through all the stages of advancement from practical miller to proprietor.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CROCKER. The life of Mr. Crocker in Minneapolis illustrates the growth of the flour milling business from its beginning, in 1856, through all stages of its development to the present time, as he was connected

Geo. M. Crocker

trade thus learned in the school of practical experience has been pursued under many connections through all the steps of progressive improvement in the milling business, and in the larger and better equipped mills, to the present time.

About 1865 the City Mill was sold to Berry & Hughes, and Messrs. Rowlandson & Crocker built the Arctic mill. This was a stone mill, upon the canal of the Mill Company, and had a capacity of three hundred barrels per day.

In 1870 Mr. Crocker sold his interest in the Arctic and bought an interest in the Minneapolis mill, which had been erected by Frazee, Murphy & Co. upon the Mill Company's canal. This mill then had the same capacity as the one sold. It has burned twice, once in October, 1871, and again in December, 1881. The mill was immediately rebuilt at both times. Its machinery was renewed upon the introduction of the new process, and it has always kept abreast in all the successive improvements in milling. The capacity of this mill has been increased at various times until at present it turns out 1,500 barrels of flour a day. The flour from this mill has always ranked among the leaders, and has always maintained the highest standard. The leading brand, "Crocker's Best," has been on the market continually for over twenty-two years, and is as well known in New England as any flour made.

Since building the Arctic Mill, Mr. Crocker has been connected with the following milling firms, and has been the practical miller in all of them: Perkins, Crocker & Co.; Perkins, Crocker & Tomlinson; Crocker, Tomlinson & Co.; Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker; Pillsbury, Crocker & Fisk, and Crocker, Fisk & Co. The latter is the style of the present milling firm, composed of Geo. W. Crocker, the estate of the late Woodbury Fisk and L. W. Campbell.

Thus for thirty-five years Mr. Crocker has been continuously in the milling business at Minneapolis, commencing with the first mill which ever turned a wheel in the state, and managing the first mill of any kind on the west bank of the river. His record as the first practical miller and the longest in the business, is one of which he may justly be proud.

Mr. Crocker was happily married Dec. 25, 1862, to Miss Sarah Perkins Moore.

The children are William G., engaged like his father in milling, and George A., who is in the drug business. William G. married Miss Mary Bull, daughter of the late B. S. Bull, and has for some time taken his father's place in the active management of the milling interests.

For some years past Mr. Crocker has laid off some of the burdens of business activity, as he has, by his close application, somewhat impaired his health, and finds it necessary to lead a quiet and more retired life.

George W. Crocker is in every sense of the word a self-made made man—widely respected for his reliability, honesty and uprightness of character, for his ability and energy. He has always been considered a wise counselor and advisor in all business matters, and especially in the manufacture of flour, as he has always been thoroughly acquainted with the many details of that great industry.

In 1864 Stamwitz & Schober utilized the basement of Barnard Bros. & Shuey's furniture factory on the St. Anthony side of the river, in which to build a two-run mill known as the St. Anthony. They run it until 1871 when fire ended its existence.

In 1865 Summit Mill was built below the Island Mill on Hennepin Island. It was built by Kausbe & Co. and was the last mill built on Hennepin Island and went down stream in the Eastman tun nel washout, in the spring of 1869.

Geo. W. Christian

Taylor Bros., of Philadelphia, put up the Alaska Mill in 1866. This was a very fine mill for that date, containing six run of stone, and attaining quite a reputation for its products. It afterward became the property of Gardner & Pillsbury, and in 1874 passed to Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. and was named the Pillsbury B Mill and is now the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. This mill was destroyed by fire December 4th, 1881, but was rebuilt at once with increased capacity.

The Arctic Mill was also built in 1866 by Geo. W. Crocker and Edwin Rowlandson; the building fronting on the canal next below the Union Mill. In 1869 they sold out to Wm. Tomlinson and W. L. Tiffany. Mr. Tomlinson soon sold his interest to W. H. Dunwoody. In 1874 the mill was sold to N. G. Elliot and P. B. Shuler. Mr. Elliot died soon after, and his interest was sold to J. W. Hobart and the firm became Hobart, Shuler & Elliott, then Hobart & Shuler. In 1879 the mill reverted to the Northwestern National Bank, who sold it to Geo. Hineline, W. G. Plank and S. H. Wheeler, who increased its capacity to 325 barrels per day and changed the name of the mill to the St. Anthony. After running it a few years they sold it to Samuel Morse and T. A. Sammis. Messrs. Morse and Sammis increased the mill to 600 barrels capacity, and when the firms of Morse & Sammis and D. Morrison & Co. consolidated September 1st, 1889, under the name of the Minneapolis Flour Manufacturing Company, the St. Anthony Mill became part of its property, and so remains.

Ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, who owned a very large interest in the Minneapolis Mill Company had been interested in manufactures more or less since 1856. He had been a partner with D. Morrison in logging and lumbering, and concluded in 1866 to build a flouring mill and utilize some of the mill company's water power. In accordance with that idea he proceeded to build what was afterward known as the Washburn B Mill. The building was erected at the corner of Second street and what is now Seventh avenue south. At the time it was built, it was the largest flouring mill at the Falls of St. Anthony, and the largest west of Buffalo, N. Y. The machinery was shipped from Buffalo. The building was 66 by 100 feet on the ground, and six stories high, and was completed in 1866. The most improved flour mill machinery was put in, and the mill was ready to run in 1867, having eleven run of stone and a capacity of 800 barrels per day; the entire building and machinery complete costing $100,000. Messrs. Judd & Brackett leased the mill of Gen. Washburn for five years at an annual rental of $12,000. Mr. Judd retired from the firm in 1867 and Geo. A. Brackett run the mill for one year more alone, and then surrendered his lease to accept a contract in building the Northern Pacific road. At the time Mr. Brackett was flour milling, his firm was the largest milling firm at the Falls of St. Anthony, operating the Cataract mill and the Washburn B, the two mills containing fifteen run of stone. Those who are late comers to Minneapolis do not know that Mr. Brackett occupied that proud position at one time, and none but the old residents know that he was ever engaged in merchant milling.

George Henry Christian. George H. Christian is a son of John and Susan Weeks Christian. His father was a native of County Wicklow, on the east coast of Ireland, but was reared from infancy in this country. He resided until he reached manhood in Albany, New York, but removed to Wilmington, North

Carolina, where he was engaged in mercantile life. His family of six children were born in central Alabama and North Carolina. George H. was the fourth child and was born at Wetumpka, Coosa County, Ala., in 1839.

Passing the years of infancy he was sent to Wilmington, North Carolina, to attend a private school where he excelled all his fellows in aptness for learning. He was especially proficient in mathematical studies. But his school advantages ceased when he was no more than twelve years old. At the age of eleven he came North and went to Wisconsin and remained with his father on a farm, and at fifteen years engaged in a shoe store in Albany, New York, with his uncle. After a few years in this occupation he went to New York City where he found employment as a clerk in the Continental Insurance Company. Here he remained until the war of the Rebellion disturbed so many relations. A son of the South, but devoted to the Union, he determined to throw himself into the contest, and with rare discrimination as to the critical point in the approaching contest, he sought to raise a regiment for the Union service on the debated soil of Kentucky. Before he had completed the organization of the regiment the quota of Kentucky was filled and his tender was not accepted.

Mr. Christian then came to Chicago and engaged in the flour and grain commission business with Hobbs, Grace & Co., which he continued for about four years, and until he came to Minneapolis in 1865.

Here at first he occupied himself with buying flour on joint account with a Mr. Van Buskirk, of New York. Soon he arranged to take the product of several country flour mills.

Governor Washburn erected the "B" flouring mill, and the parties running it had failed, and he, in looking around for a man of ability, offered an interest to Mr. Christian. His discerning eye had discovered that he possessed rare qualities of adaptation to the manufacturing business, for which his practical experience in handling flour had fitted him. He did not appreciate the mechanical ingenuity, inventive power and rare persistency of purpose which his young partner possessed. The offer being accepted, a business relation commenced which was destined to work a revolution in the methods of flour manufacture and lead the firm to great mechanical and financial success.

The "B" mill is located upon the southerly side of the mill company's canal, and was projected on a scale of liberal magnitude and most solidly constructed. It was furnished with buhr stones and bolts according to the then established process of milling adapted to grind the spring wheat produced in the surrounding country into the grades of flour, the best of which was in request for baker's use. Its product was of excellent quality and the business was fairly remunerative.

After the mill had been some time in operation, a French journeyman miller by the name of La Croix was employed. He told Mr. Christian of a process for the purification of middlings which he had seen in use in his native country, by which a portion of the best part of the wheat berry, which, by the old process adhered to the hull, was detached and added to the flour. Upon his affirmation that he could construct such a machine, he was furnished with suitable materials and undertook, at Mr. Christian's expense, to put them together. Much time was consumed in experiments and the work was abandoned while yet incomplete, and La Croix went away. After a while he returned and resumed the

work but soon abandoned it. Mr. Christian had meanwhile seized the idea, and, having an inventive turn of mind, took up the work and completed the machine which accomplished the work for which it was designed, but in an imperfect manner. The head miller, Geo. T. Smith, suggested the employment of brushes to remove the fine dust from the screens when it was carried by the upward air blast employed in the process, which on trial proved efficacious, and the middlings purifier was a perfected invention, Mr. Smith availing himself of the labors of LaCroix, and Mr. Christian applied for and obtained a patent of the invention. The Washburn-Christian mill was supplied with the new machines, and the superior quality of its flour and the increased yield from the wheat used soon made it evident that a superior process was employed in that mill, and it was not long before the secret leaked out, notwithstanding the closed doors of the mill where it was employed, and it was speedily introduced into other mills.

When Governor Washburn decided to build the "A" mill of larger capacity, Mr. Christian went to Europe to inform himself as to the best machinery used and the methods employed for producing the fine flours of the continent. By the aid of Minister E. B. Washburn, who then represnted our government at the Tuilleries, access was gained to the best mills in France. Other milling points were visited at Treiste, Buda Pesth and elsewhere. Finding some technical treatises upon milling in French, Mr. Christian gave himself to a renewed and diligent study of the language until he was able to read for himself all that the literature of France contained on the subject. French buhr mill stones were selected and imported, and on his return his observations were utilized in fitting up the machinery of the new mill. It was a grand success and the patent flour produced was acknowledged the best in the world. The finest quality was made from that part of the wheat which, before the introduction of the new machines, had gone into offal. The introduction of rolls about the same time, according to a process in use in the mills of Buda Pesth, completed the new process which placed Minneapolis at the head of the milling industry of the world.

About 1875 Mr. Christian sold his interest in the mills to his brothers, J. A. and Llewellyn Christian, who continued the business in connection with Governor Washburn.

A year or two after settling in Minneapolis Mr. Christian married Miss Leonora Hall, daughter of S. P. Hall, Esq., a lawer of Minneapolis. After disposing of his milling interests he took his family and made a prolonged tour of Europe. The previous visit had been for business reasons, but had kindled a desire to visit at leisure the famous seats of historic and literary renown. He now indulged his taste, lingering among the galleries and libraries of England and the continent. From his youth he had a strong literary bias, but the urgency of material needs had given him little opportunity to indulge his tastes. He now resumed his books, not by desultory reading or in the enchanted realm of romance and fiction, but rather in the cultivation of linguistic and scientific knowledge. His study has been systematic and thorough. To the rudiments of Greek he has added a reading knowledge of Latin, and a tolerable facility in French, German and Italian. In science he has especially become expert in mathematics, grappling with the most abstruce problems of astronomy.

On his return from Europe, Mr. Christian has been engaged in a variety of minor undertakings. The chief and one

of no small magnitude is the manufacture of barrels and bags. He is chief owner and manager of the Hardwood Manufacturing and Storage Company which has an extensive plant on Third avenue and First street, and employs a large force of mechanics.

The care of his ample fortune, the management of a variety of investments and an active participation in the social and æsthetic culture of the community divides his time with study and leaves little opportunity for the entrance of that ennui which too often assails the man retired from active life.

Mr. Christian is of a short stature and sturdy in build, though by no means corpulent. He is taciturn and not at all fluent in speech until his interest is aroused, when he kindles into vivacity from the abundant stores of knowledge treasured in a retentive memory.

Mr. and Mrs. Christian are communicants of the Episcopal Church, and are active members of the society of Fine Arts. They are much addicted to social relations, and patrons of literary and artistic aims. They have a pleasant residence at Fourth avenue and Eighth street. At the present time, (July, 1892) they are making a tour of Europe. If this sketch omits details of an exemplary life which ought to find place in it, the writer will excuse himself by his inability to gain them by a personal interview.

Christian, Tomlinson & Co. began to operate the Washburn B mill in 1869. In 1870, the firm name was changed to G. H. Christian & Co., the firm being composed of Gen. C. C. Washburn and Geo. H. Christian, who continued to operate the mill until 1876, when Mr. Christian retired from the mill, and Mr. J. H. Hazard became a partner with Gen. Washburn, under the style of Washburn & Hazard.

The firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. took possession of the B mill in 1877, the firm consisting of C. C. Washburn, John Crosby and W. D. Washburn. And this firm, with some changes in its personnel, described elsewhere, continues to operate this mill.

In September, 1866, the millers formed an organization to reduce the expense of buying wheat and facilitate its transportation to the mills at the falls. The organization had a president, secretary and treasurer, and a millers' enchange, with rooms and clerks in Minneapolis. Geo. A. Brackett was president, W. F. Cahill, vice-president, and Dwight Putnam, secretary and manager. The line of operation was on the Milwaukee road from Minneapolis to the northern boundary of Iowa, and up the Minnesota Valley road as far as New Ulm. At each station was a buyer, who bought for the association. The firms composing the association were as follows: Judd & Brackett; Frazee, Murphy & Co.; Perkins, Crocker & Tomlinson; Stevens, Morse & Co.; Eastman, Cahill & Co.; Taylor Brothers; Gibson & Darrow; J. C. Berry & Co.; Kassube & Co.

These firms paid into the association according to the capacity of their mills, and received wheat according to that rule. The competition of the association with outside buyers caused the price of wheat to advance considerably beyond Chicago prices, with freight added, and the millers soon became discontented and the association was abandoned to be taken up in later years.

In 1867, the Dakota mill was built at the corner of Sixth avenue south (then called Cataract street) and First street, fronting on the canal, and was called the Russell mill, being named for R. P. Russell. It was put in operation by Russell & Huy, who were succeeded by O. B. King & Co. In 1873, H. F. Brown, W. F. Cahill, F. L. Greenleaf and S. S. Brown

J. S. Pillsbury

bought the mill, refitted and named it the "Dakota." After the death of Mr. Cahill, Mr. H. F. Brown bought out the interest of his estate, and also Mr. S. S. Brown's interest, and now the mill is owned and operated by H. F. Brown & Co., Mr. Greenleaf being the company and owning a one-fourth interest. The "Dakota" enjoys the distinction of being the only frame flour mill located at the falls of St. Anthony.

In 1870, McMullen & McHeron built the North Star mill, fronting on Main street, on the East Side, with a capacity of 250 barrels per day. In 1871 the mill was sold to H. J. G. Croswell, and was run by Croswell & Lougee and others until it burned in 1885, and was not rebuilt.

The Zenith mill was built by Leonard Day and M. B. Rollins in 1871, with a capacity of 500 barrels per day, the size of the mill being 40 x 102 feet, five stories high. L. Christian bought an interest in the mill in 1872, and the firm became Christian, Day & Co. Mr. Christian retired in about two years, and Day, Rollins & Co. succeeded to the ownership. This mill was destroyed by fire fire during the great mill explosion of 1878, but was immediately rebuilt, and run until 1883, when, upon Mr. Day's death, it was leased to Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes & Co., and has now become the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, with its capacity increased to 1,200 barrels per day.

The Pillsbury Family. The Pillsburys' of Minneapolis are natives of the State of New Hampshire. George A. and John S. Pillsbury are brothers, while Charles A. and Fred C. are sons of George A. Pillsbury. The former are sons of John Pillsbury and Susan (Wadleigh) Pillsbury, residents of Sutton, Merrimac county, New Hampshire. The father was a sturdy carpenter, hotel keeper and farmer. Micajah Pillsbury, the grandfather of John Pillsbury, settled in Sutton in 1795. The American ancestor of the family, William Pillsbury, came from England, where he must have been of the rank of gentleman, for he had armorial bearings, the motto of which was "*Labor Omnia Vincit*," and settled in Dorchester, in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay, in 1640.

From him descended a numerous family, many of whom have filled positions of honor and trust; and most have been conspicuous for integrity and strength of character. These qualities have marked in a remarkable degree the members of the family who, at different times, have made Minneapolis their home, and who have largely contributed to its growth, character and great prosperity.

John Sargent Pillsbury. The first of the Pillsbury family to settle in Minnesota was John S. Pillsbury. After an extended tour in the west in search of a place to locate, he selected St. Anthony, where he made his home early in the year 1855. He was born at Sutton, New Hampshire, July 29, 1828. Growing up with the ordinary advantages of the common school in boyhood, in his early teens he learned a trade, that of painter, but at sixteen he entered his brother George A. Pillsbury's store, as a clerk, continuing in the same capacity, with his brother's successor in business, until his majority. He then went into mercantile business, pursuing it at various places in New Hampshire until his removal to the west. Soon after reaching his majority he formed a partnership with Walter Harriman, which continued for about two years. A peculiar co-incidence of this partnership was that in after life Harriman became governor of New Hampshire and Pillsbury governor

of Minnesota. They remained fast friends and Gov. Harriman made his old partner several visits in Minneapolis.

Arriving here he opened a hardware store in St. Anthony. The business was successful, until in 1857, in addition to the financial panic, he suffered a loss by fire, which swept away his accumulated capital. Obtaining a new stock of goods he soon resumed business, and continued it for many years, until adding wholesaling to his previous retail trade, the establishment became the leading hardware house of the Northwest.

When C. A. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis in 1869, his uncle, John S., joined him in the milling buniness, but continued the hardware trade until 1874. The milling business was continued until 1889, when it was sold with the mills to the English syndicate, which now operates the Pillsbury and Washburn mills, Mr. Pillsbury ramaining as one of the three American directors of the gigantic corporation. To his other business engagements he has added extensive ownership in pine timbered lands and interests in the manufacture of lumber. These various business undertakings have brought an ample fortune, and surrounded him with all the comforts of a home, among the most beautiful of the many homes of the East Side of the river at the city of Minneapolis.

The sterling qualities which gave Mr. Pillsbury success in business early led to his introduction into public life, in which his distinguished services and high positions have brought him respect at home and fame abroad. For thirty years he has almost without an interval, been called to discharge some public trust. His first call to serve the public was in 1860, when he was elected an alderman of the Fourth ward of the city of St. Anthony, continuing in the same position through the two following years. In 1864 he was promoted to the State senate, of which body he continued a member by successive elections, except one term, until 1875, when he was first elected Governor of the State.

Co-temporarily with his election as Senator he was appointed a Regent of the State University, being much of the time President of the Board of Regents, and serving as a Regent almost continuously until the present time. For three successive terms, commencing in 1876, he has been Governor of the State of Minnesota. At the organization of the Board of Park Commissioners for the City of Minneapolis, in 1883, Gov. Pillsbury was one of the commissioners named in the act, and was subsequently elected to the same position.

While discharging these public offices, Gov. Pillsbury has been almost constantly a director or officer of many private trusts, of a quasi public or financial character. Thus he was a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis and of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railroads, of the First National and other banks, insurance, land and trust companies.

Various and useful as have been his services in these positions, it is in connection with the promotion of the higher education that he will be longest remembered and most highly appreciated. The property of the State University, consisting of seventy-two sections of public land granted by congress, had been mortgaged in a premature attempt to erect buildings in 1856. The financial panic of 1857 continuing in its depressing influence for several successive years, had rendered the liquidation of the debt impossible, and it seemed to the Regents and to the State authorities inevitable that the endowment of the University must be lost. Among his earliest acts as senator was a bill designed and intro-

duced by himself, authorizing the appointment of a Board of three Regents with power to deal with the University lands, and to compromise and settle its debts. Gov. Ramsey appointed Senator Pillsbury as a member of this board, and he was chosen its president. With indefatigable labor and close personal attention to all the details of the complicated situation, the board was able to pay off the debts by conveyance of a portion of the lands, and this accomplished, there remained thirty thousand acres of the original grant, together with the University site of twenty-five acres, in the midst of the East Division of the City of Minneapolis, with its buildings. These lands were largely located in the pine timbered region of the State, and brought a revenue from stumpage. Senator Pillsbury was ever watchful to serve the interests of the University. Appropriations were made from the State treasury to supplement its revenue. The agricultural land grant was added to its funds, as well as the salt spring lands, in consideration of which the University undertook the charge of education in agriculture and the mechanic arts, and the geological survey of the State.

How the University developed after it was freed from its financial embarassments, increasing its facilities for instruction as the growth of the population demanded, organizing its departments, and finally calling to its presidency an eminent professor from Yale college, until it has become a leading educational institution, with its schools of literature, science, law, medicine, mines, agriculture and practical arts, with nearly fifteen hundred students, is told in an appropriate chapter of this history. While other eminent gentlemen have contributed to bring about this result, the watchful care and assiduous attention of Regent Pillsbury have been the chief cause of its prosperity. His fortune, as well as his personal service have been at its service, and at a critical time in its history he assumed the construction of one of its buildings, contributing more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for that purpose.

The occasion deserves special mention as it brings out the devotion and self-sacrificing solicitude which he felt for the institution. During the sessions of the Legislature of 1887 and 1889 bills had been introduced and met with much favor to separate the agricultural fund and department from the State University. It was urged by those who advocated the separation that the instruction provided at the University was too scientific for farmers' boys—that it led them away from the farm into professional life. The Regents were persuaded that the best welfare of the agricultural department depended upon its remaining under their charge, but that they were hampered by meagre appropriations from making such improvements as would make the agricultural department satisfactory to the farmers. It was at this juncture that Gov. Pillsbury came forward with his offer to complete the scientific hall at his own expense. The offer was accepted with enthusiasm, the hostile bills were dropped, and a legislative pledge given that the agricultural department should remain as an adjunct of the State University. Out of the agitation has come such changes in the organization and plans of the agricultural school that it has become a practical school of the farm—the first of its kind in the country, and is filled with boys from the farms, who expect to return to them, and the farmers are clamoring to have their daughters admitted to like privileges.

The history of Regent Pillsbury's connection with the experimental farm of the University illustrates the advantages

which accrue from the application of wise business foresight, with an unselfish devotion to the public interests. Both the earlier and the present farm were purchased by Regent Pillsbury with his own funds, and the profits of the deals given to the State. The old farm, adjoining the University, was purchased about 1868 for $8,500. It was held and partially used for experiments in agriculture until 1882, when the Regents decided to sell it and purchase another better adapted to the purpose. It was platted, appraised and sold at public sale, bringing $140,000. In the meantime Mr. Pillsbury had bought the present agricultural farm of two hundred and fifty acres for $64,000, and made the first payment out of his own purse. The Regents assumed the purchase, and have made it the leading experimental farm in the country, and established upon it the practical school of agriculture. The land, without its special buildings, is easily worth at the present time three hundred thousand dollars.

When the patronage of the State University was falling off, and it seemed to fail to meet the demands of the people, Regent Pillsbury determined that the policy which had made his brand of flour the favorte, to furnish "the best," would be equally applicable to the University, and induced the Regents to reorganize the teaching force of the institution. Seven professors were dismissed, and the colleges and universities of the East were ransacked by personal visits. Professor Cyrus Northrup was induced to leave his chair at Yale, and to take the presidency of the University, and the best men who could be found were introduced into the faculty. The result was magical. The people appreciated "the best," and soon the enrollment ran up from one hundred and fifty students to seven hundred, and now stands at over one thousand. The unity of the State system of public instruction was greatly promoted by the enactment of a law devised by Regent Pillsbury, which made the high schools preparatory to the University, so that a graduate of any one of these schools could be received into the University without further examination.

As legislator, Mr. Pillsbury was diligent, wise and influential, especially in shaping the financial policy of the State. As chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Senate, he contributed in no small degree to the economical administration of the State government. A bold attempt to seize the pine timbered school land was thwarted by his influence, and instead of sales a system of selling stumpage was adopted, which has brought a steady stream of revenue to the school fund.

His services as Governor were not less wise. He brought to the administration those business methods which had built up his own fortunes. Economy in expenditures and accountability of public servants were emphasized. On some emergencies he added such personal attention to official action as to extricate the people from serious embarassment. Notable among these was the relief of the population of a large district of the State from destitution and suffering consequent upon the ravages of grasshoppers, when he left the executive office, making a personal investigation among the sufferers, and organized such public and private charities as took the edge of the calamity from the suffers. Again, when the homes of many settlers were menanced by the claims of railroad corporations to their lands, he became a mediater and arbitrator, saving to many their hardly earned homesteads.

In making judicial appointments Gov. Pillsbury set aside partisan considera-

tions and divided his appointments between the leading political parties. But it was his agency in bringing about a settlement of the railroad bond imbraglio satisfactory to the creditors of the State, while saving millions to the people, that constitutes the crowning honor of his administration, and entitles him to the lasting gratitude of the people. It would be interesting to narrate the history of the "Five Million Loan," most of which is told elsewhere in this history, but the limits of this sketch forbid. Suffice it to say, that the stain of repudiation rested upon the State, and its credit was blighted and honor tarnished. Gov. Pillsbury resolved to wipe out the stain. To advocate the recognition of the bonds was unpopular. To bring about measures for their payment seemed hopeless. Nevertheless the Governor boldly took the ground that the obligation of the State should be judicially determined, and if a debt existed it should be discharged. Again and again he recurred to the subject, and finally during his last term in office made the subject a prominent feature of an annual message. His plea for public honor and integrity was pathetic. It will remain as one of the noblest specimens of earnestness and eloquence among our executive records. With indefatigable labor, amid discouragements and opposition, he persevered until the highest court adjudged the bonds to be a public obligation, the Legislature passed the requisite acts, and the last bond was paid. There is no question but that for the bold and energetic stand taken by the Governor, the stigma of state repudiation would long have remained to blight the prosperity of the State.

At the conclusion of his third term, Governor Pillsbury retired to private life, but not to inactivity. The conduct of the largest milling business in the world, his other large business interests, the many corporations in which he is prominent, and the increasing solicitude for the State University, his pet and pride, have fully occupied his time and engrossed his labor. Meanwhile, he has made occasional excursions to Europe, for recreation and instruction, and amid all his cares and responsibilities has maintained a high tone of physical vigor.

The next year after settling in St. Anthony, Mr. Pillsbury was united in marriage with Miss Mahala Fisk, who is descended from Rev. John Fisk, who emigrated from England and settled in Windham, Mass., in 1637. His family has consisted of three daughters and one son. Two of the former, after becoming wives, have been taken away, in the bloom of young motherhood, plunging the family into sorrow and the community into sympathetic grief. Settling in St. Anthony, he has always retained his home on the East side of the river. The mansion built a dozen years ago, is one of the most attractive of the charming homes of Minneapolis, and is the center of a graceful and cordial hospitality.

In a Republican state, it goes without saying that one who has held such continued public offices has been of that political faith. He has been connected with the society of the First Congregational church, a trustee, always a scholar in the Sunday school, and most liberal contributor and supporter. The fine organ of that house of worship is his gift, and recently a heroic effort to pay off a burdensome debt of $15,000 was successful when Gov. Pillsbury pledged and paid half the amount.

Mention has been made of his magnificent contribution to the State University. A no less conspicuous instance of liberality, coupled with a touching remembrance of youthful surroundings,

of the newer portions of the country.

The American ancestor, William Fiske, settled in Wenham, Mass., in 1637. He was descended from an ancient family of distinction for centuries and until a recent period had its seat and manorial [illegible] field, in the county of Suffolk, England. Its existence has been traced to a period as early as the reign of Henry VI, when Simon Fiske was lord of the manor there, and entitled to vote among members of the family during the protracted struggle of the Reformation, and especially in the days of Queen Mary, endured severe persecution on account of their staunch adherence to evangelical principles.

The young lady had the advantage of an academic education at the Hopkinton Academy and at the Sanbornton Seminary, where she graduated at the age of [illegible] years. In scholastic studies, she had given especial attention to music, both vocal and instrumental. Before completing her studies she had engaged in teaching in the public schools of the neighborhood, having at the age of sixteen begun to teach. This was continued at Keene and other places at intervals for eight years, and was only relinquished upon her marriage and removal to Minneapolis.

On the third of November, 1856, she was married to John S. Pillsbury, who had established himself as a hardware merchant at the Falls of St. Anthony, and set out with him for their future home.

Her husband having sold in a stock of goods, was compelled by the inclemency of the season to stop at Dubuque to look after his affairs, and the bride continued her journey up the river without him. [illegible] was compelled to leave the steamboat and finish her journey by [illegible] closed for the season.

Mahala F. Gillaspy.

son. Mr. Pillsbury followed in a few days on horseback, and soon after joined his wife at the St. Charles Hotel in St. Anthony. In a few days Dr. Murphy's house was rented, ready furnished, and the couple commenced housekeeping. After a few months they moved to a small house of four rooms under the hill near the river, but soon after built a small house of their own on Third street. After the fire which consumed Mr. Pillsbury's store, and swept away nearly all his worldly possessions in 1858, some lots were secured at Fifth street and Tenth avenue, and a very comfortable house was built, which remained the family home until 1878, when it was replaced by the fine mansion on the same spot, which constitutes their present home.

The state of society and the conditions of domestic life in the straggling village at the time of Mrs. Pillsbury's arrival in it are graphically described by one who herself was a sharer in it, in the chapter of this history on early social life. Manners were plain, luxuries were few, and ladies thought it no hardship to attend to their own household work. Indeed domestic employment took the place of other diversions, and was the only relief from monotony and ennui. The First Congregational Church had recently been organized, and under the pastoral care of Rev. Charles Secombre had completed a small house of worship and gathered a little congregation. Mrs. Pillsbury at once identified hereself with it and entered into its work. She sang in the choir and often played the organ. She took a class in the Sunday school. She became the leader of the Benevolent Society connected with the church, acting as its secretary for four years, and then being its president for more than twenty years. The devising of social entertainments, the preparation of receptions, fairs and concerts, the sewing circle and ladies meetings, all tasked her thoughts and occupied her hours. Through many struggles and adversities the church and society grew with the increase of the population, ever ministering to the spiritual and social needs of the people, until it is now established in its fine stone edifice, free from debt, with a large congregation, an able minister and powerful influence in the community. The young men and women trained in the Sunday school under Mrs. Pillsbury's teaching have gone out into the world, many of them beyond the mountains and from widely separated places, "rise up and call her blessed."

Meanwhile she was raising and training a family of her own. Two daughters grew to womanhood, received a liberal education at the University, married, and sad to tell were cut off in their early life. They were Addie A., married to Charles A. Webster, and Susie May, wife of Fred B. Snyder. Another daughter, Sarah Bell, has just (June, 1892) married Mr. Edward C. Gale; and a son, Alfred Fisk, has not yet completed his college course.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion the ladies were called on to assist the patriotic work of their husbands and brothers. Mrs. Pillsbury was actively engaged in organizing a society for the relief of the sick, and the care of the families of the soldiers. Funds were raised by all the means commonly employed for like purpose and freely expended for the relief and comfort of the soldiers and their families. When the Sioux massacre added the horror of barbarous atrocities to the ordinary perils of war Mrs. Pillsbury took lessons in arms, learning the use of the rifle, moved no doubt by the legends of Hannah Dustin, lingering among the traditions of her Merrimac home.

It was during the first official term of

her husband as governor of the state that the grass hopper plague devastated a goodly portion of the state. The governor made a personal tour through the afflicted districts, going from house to house among the settlers, and learning by personal inquiry their sufferings. While he was engaged in official work for their relief, his wife organized a bureau of relief in her own dining room. To appeals for aid so liberal responses came that she was compelled to hire a warehouse and engage assistants to the number of a half score, who, working early and late, through months, selected articles adapted to each peculiar appeal, packed them, and sent them away on their errands of mercy. This sympathetic and voluntary labor did much to soften the severity of the suffering, and enabled many a struggling pioneer to hold on to his possessions until the plague had passed.

The need of systematic provision for neglected and homeless children appealed so strongly to Mrs. Pillsbury's sympathies that in 1881 she joined with other benevolent ladies in the establishment of a Children's Home. At the outset a small house was procured on Second street north, and a commencement made with two or three waifs from the street. No sooner was a home provided than its need was shown by increasing numbers of applicants. A society was organized with Mrs. Pillsbury as its president, managed entirely by ladies with like benevolent devotion. The fine homestead of Judge Atwater, with its spacious grounds, on the river bank in the Sixth ward was purchased with funds solicited by the ladies. When these quarters became too restricted for the growing institution they were sold, and a site purchased at Stevens avenue and Thirty-second street, where a permanent building was erected at a cost of $40,000, to which the home was removed. At the same time its scope was enlarged by provision for the care of aged, dependent women, Mrs. Pillsbury remaining president of the institution and its most energetic and devoted promotor. At the present time seventy children and ten old ladies are cared for at the home. This charity has no endowment. Its current needs are supplied by contributions, which are freely made sufficient for its support. These amounted during the last year to nearly $7,000.

Mrs. Pillsbury has also been interested in the organization of the Northwestern Hospital for women, and in the Woman's Exchange, though less prominently than in the Children's Home, of which she has been so long the head. She is also a trustee of the Washburn Home, named as such by Gov. Washburn in his will.

While engaged in these charitable offices Mrs. Pillsbury has not been unmindful of social duties. As the wife of the governor of the state during three official terms she has directed with becoming dignity and grace the hospitalities of the head of the state. While retaining her home residence in Minneapolis, she gave an annual levee at the capital, besides many less formal receptions. Her elegant home has been opened on many occasions for the entertainment of a numerous circle of attached friends. Especially have the hospitalities of the home been extended to the students and officers of the State University, of which Gov. Pillsbury has been a regent almost since its establishment.

An annual reception has been given to the students of the Senior class. On the occasion of the visit of Dr. Northrup to consider an invitation from the regents to become president of the university, a reception was given at the home of Gov. Pillsbury, which was one of the most

Geo. A. Pillsbury

unique and enjoyable occasions that has ever occurred in our city. The college men of the city, who were numerous, were invited with their wives to meet Dr. Northrup, and such an impression was made of the intellectual force of the community as to greatly impress him with the importance of the position tendered him.

Such is a quite inadequate sketch of a lady who is loved and esteemed wherever known, for her personal worth no less than for the prominence of her most distinguished husband. The trait which many consider Mrs. Pillsbury's crowning virtue is a liberality which ignores the creed, financial standing and attire of those with whom she comes in contact, accepting all for what they are, rather than what they seem to be. The fact that she lives in a mansion and is the wife of the most popular governor Minnesota ever had is not indicated in her manner toward others. A true honest heart with noble purpose is a sufficient passport to her favor. Mrs. Pillsbury's charity is unostentatious, nevertheless widely dispersed and hundreds in the city and state receive comfort at her hand, who, from a pioneer of the city, through all stages of its development, has been prominent in charitable work and a leader in its social life, and is entitled, no less than her distinguished husband, to a place in the record of its useful citizens.

George Alfred Pillsbury, the elder of the Pillsbury family, became a member of the milling firm of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. in 1872, but he was then a resident of Concord, N. H., and did not remove to Minneapolis until 1878. He was then past the meridian of life, but, as the sequel will show, not at all in the "sere and yellow leaf."

A quite complete sketch of his life before coming here had been published in the town history of Sutton, N. H., from which are condensed the leading facts of that period of his life:

He was born August 29th, 1816, and married Margaret S. Carlton, May 9th, 1841. He received a thorough common school education, and at the age of eighteen obtained employment with a grocer and fruit dealer doing business under the Boylston market in Boston. After a little more than a year he returned to Sutton and engaged in the manufacture of stoves and sheet iron ware with a cousin—John C. Pillsbury. On the 1st of February, 1840, he removed to Warner, becoming a clerk in the store of John W. Pearson, and soon afterwards purchased the business, and continued it for nearly eight years. His partners during that time were Henry Woodman and H. D. Robertson. In the spring of 1848 he went into a wholesale dry goods house in Boston, but returned the following year to Warner, and buying the stock of goods of Ira Harvey continued the mercantile business until the spring of 1851, when he retired altogether from mercantile business. From 1844 to 1849, he held the office of postmaster at Warner. In 1847, he served the town as Selectman and Treasurer, and in 1850 and 1851 he was elected Representative to the General Court. Having been appointed upon a committee to purchase a site and build a new jail at Concord, he was made chairman of the committee, and gave his whole time the following year to the superintendence of the work. It was considered one of the best buildings of the kind in the State, and is still in use. In November, 1851, Mr. Pillsbury received from the Concord Railroad Corporation an appointment as purchasing

agent for the road, and removing to Concord, entered upon his duties in December, and continued in the same position for nearly twenty-four years. During his administration of the office, his purchases amounted to more than three millions of dollars, and he settled more cases of claims against the road for personal injury, then all other officers combined. In all his long term of office his relations with the officers of the road were of the most agreeable character; no fault was ever found or complaint made of his transactions by the management. He was one of a committee appointed by Union School District to build the High School building and several other school buildings. He was interested in the erection of several of the handsomest business blocks upon Main street, and several fine residences were built by him.

In 1864, Mr. Pillsbury, with others, organized and put in operation the First National Bank of Concord. He was a member of the first Board of Directors, and in 1866 became its president, and continued in that office until his departure from the State. He was also instrumental in procuring the charter and putting in operation the National Savings Bank in 1867. He was the first president of that institution, and held the position till 1874, when he resigned. During his connection with the First National Bank, it became, in proportion to its capital, the strongest bank in the State.

While a resident of Cancord, Mr. Pillsbury was identified with most of the benevolent and charitable institutions of the city, and was always ready to assist by advice and contributions all organizations for the relief of the unfortunate and suffering. He was a liberal supporter of all moral and religious enterprises. To his generosity the city of Concord is indebted for the fine bell which hangs in the tower of the Board of Trade building. The large and handsome organ in the First Baptist church is a gift from him and his son, Charles A., both gentlemen being at the time members of that church. He was actively engaged in instituting the Centennial Home for the aged in Concord; made large contributions to aid in putting it in operation, and was a member of its Board of Trustees. He also contributed largely to the Orphan's Home in Franklin, and was one of its trustees.

Mr. Pillsbury was for several years a member of the city council of Concord; was elected Mayor of the city in 1876, and re-elected the following year. During the year 1871–2 he represented Ward Five in the Legislature, and in the latter year was made chairman of the special committee on the apportionment of public taxes. In 1876, the Concord city council appointed him chairman of a committee of three to appraise all of the real estate in the city, for the purpose of taxation, and in the discharge of the duties thus devolving on him he personally visited every residence within the limits of the city. The position was a very delicate one, requiring the exercise of sound judgment and great patience, and the report of the committee gave general satisfaction.

Having determined to leave Concord, in the spring of 1878 complimentary resolutions were unanimously passed by both branches of the city government, and by the First National bank; the latter testifying strongly to his integrity, honesty and superior business qualities. Resolutions passed by the First Baptist church and society were ordered to be entered upon the records of each organization. The Webster Club, composed of fifty prominent business men of Concord, passed a series of resolutions ex-

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. PILLSBURY, 225 SOUTH TENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1879.

pressive of regret for his departure from the State. A similar testimonial was presented to him, subscribed by more than three hundred of the business men of the city, among whom were all the ex-mayors then living, all the clergymen, all the members of both branches of the city government, all of the bank presidents and officers, twenty-six lawyers, twenty physicians, and nearly all of the business men of the city. On the eve of their departure, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury were presented with an elegant bronze statuette of Mozart. Such tributes, spontaneously bestowed, showed the great esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

After leaving the East, Mr. Pillsbury did not forget the places of his early residence. The year 1890 was made memorable by three gifts of loving remembrance—to Concord a Free Hospital, at a cost of $72,000, named in honor of the companion of his life, the Margaret Pillsbury Hospital; to Warner a free Public Library; to Sutton a Soldier's Monument. In erecting the hospital he brought his own architect, selected and purchased the lot, and personally superintended the work. The Sutton biographer says, in reference to Mr. Pillsbury's many charities: "In his many generous gifts he has gone far beyond the limits of ordinary benevolence, and in his furtherance of great schemes for the support of religion and education he has attained to the height of philanthropy. And yet with all his great success, no poor man whom he meets will say that he ever recieved from Mr. Pillsbury a haughty or cruel word to remind him painfully of the great difference in the bestowment of the gifts of fortune."

Mr. Pillsbury was sixty-two years of age when he settled in Minneapolis. With an ample fortune, a lucrative business, and a record of over forty years of active business and civic life behind him, he might well have concluded that the time had come when he could enjoy in retirement the fruits of his industrious life. But the event proved that he had only entered a wider field of opportunity, and his indomitable energy declined no call to labor or service. Municipal offices, financial boards, charitable, church and missionary enterprises, directorships and trusts were thrust upon him, while the current of private benefience flowed in a steady but enlarged stream. The space alotted to this sketch forbids the details of these varied occupations. Only the most prominent can be named.

Soon after his arrival here he was elected upon the school board, and to the city council, of which he was made president. In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican city convention as its candidate for mayor. A popular democrat had long been at the head of the city government, and vehement public sentiment called for a change. It seemed a "forlorn hope," Mr. Pillsbury being pitted against the mayor then in office. The canvas was brief but energetic on both sides, Mr. Pillsbury being elected by some eight thousand majority—a change from the last preceding city election of more than six thousand votes. His administration of the city government was characterised by devotion to detail, economy in expenditure, and rigid control of unruly elements. Not the least pleasant feature of his public duties was the graceful manner with which he received and welcomed the city's guests. His public addresses were as versatile, and only a little less elegant than those which have given President Harrison so much favor. As mayor he was *ex-officio* a member of the Park and Water Works Boards, as well as head of the Police Department. The ancestral motto of the family found in him a truthful expo-

nent. Labor, constant and concentrated conquered all. Among the corporate and quasi public trusts which he has filled are President of the Board of Trade, of the Homœpathic Hospital, of the Free Dispensary, Chamber of Commerce, Pillsbury & Hurlbut Elevator Company, Vice-president of the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company, Director and President of the Northwestern National Bank, Director of the Manufacturer's National Bank, of the Minneapolis Elevator Company, and of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company.

He has also served as President of the St. Paul & Minneapolis Baptist Union, of the Minnesota Baptist State Convention, as Trustee of the Chicago University, and in 1888, at the annual meeting of the American Baptist Union, he was elected its president. This organization has its headquarters in Boston, and has charge of all the foreign missionary work of all the Northern and some of the Southern states, distributing annually nearly half a million dollars for mission work in foreign fields by the Baptist church.

In 1885, Mayor Pillsbury was chairman of the committee to build the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, one of the finest buildings of its kind in the Northwest, and in which more actual wheat is bought than in any other place in the world. The following year he was chairman of the building committee of the First Baptist church of Minneapolis, in the erection of the third edifice for that growing church, which, when completed, was the largest and most costly church building of any denomination west of Chicago. At its completion, Mr. and Mrs. Pillsbury, with their two sons, placed in the church, at their own expense, the largest and best organ then in the city.

The Minnesota Academy, located at Owatonna, Minn., a school open to all, but under patronage of the Baptist state convention, has been a beneficiary of Mr. Pillsbury's bounty. In 1886 he built at a cost of $30,000, a ladies' boarding hall. It is 128 feet long, has three stories above the basement, is heated by steam, and contains parlors, dormitory, boarding department, bath rooms and gymnasium, and furnishes to young ladies the comforts of a well appointed Christian home. In recognition of this magnificent gift the Legislature changed the name of the institution to "Pillsbury Academy." Three years later the Academy was again favored by its generous patron by the erection, at a cost of $40,000, of a new academic building. It is 122 feet long, three stories high above the basement, with a tower 140 feet high. It contains recitation rooms, library and reading room, chapel and a spacious auditorium. He also contributed $25,000 towards an endowment fund.

This enumeration of the deeds and labors of a busy life will suggest the qualities of the man from whom they have proceeded. There is at the bottom a robust constitution inherited from a line of temperate, religious and laborious ancestors, developed and strengthened by active life among the rough hills of New Hampshire, under the shadow of old Kearsarge, a mind stored with diversified knowledge and directed by practical common sense, a judgment strong and well balanced, industry indefatigable, all denominated by benevolence springing from a deeply and devoutly religious life.

Charles Alfred Pillsbury. Fourteen years after his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, settled in St. Anthony, Charles A. Pillsbury followed him and took up his residence in Minneapolis. He was born at Warner, Merrimac county, New

Chas. A. Pillsbury

RESIDENCE OF C. A. PILLSBURY, 2200 STEVENS AVENUE. BUILT IN 1885-87.

Hampshire, October 3d, 1842. At twenty-one he graduated from Dartmouth college, having diversified his collegiate studies with teaching as a means of partial self-support. He repaired to Montreal, where for six years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, most of the time as clerk. September 12, 1866, he married Miss Mary A. Stinson, of Goffstown, New Hampshire, who was daughter of Captain Charles Stinson.

Mr. Pillsbury came to Minneapolis in 1869, and soon afterwards bought an interest in a small flour mill at the Falls. At that time there were four or five mills here, but they were of the old fashioned sort, using buhr stones for reducing the grain. He applied himself diligently to learn the details of the business; always alert to adopt new methods, and resolved to make the best product possible. About this time the Middlings Purifier, a Minneapolis invention, was introduced and gradually perfected so as to produce a revolution, in connection with other improvements in the process of milling. The Christians, the Washburns, and the Pillsburys remodeled their mills and put the "New Process" flour on the market, each vieing with the other to produce the best flour. How well Mr. Pillsbury succeeded is attested by the favor with which "Pillsbury's Best" was received in all the markets of the country, being soon recognized as the best brand of flour in the world. Simultaneously with the invention of the Middlings Purifier came the introduction of the Roller Mill. The old buhr stones were discarded, or only used in a part of the process, steel rolls taking their place to disintegrate the grain and reduce it to flour by a series of carefully guaged rollers. For some years the Minneapolis mills enjoyed a monopoly of the New Process, reaping large profits from the economy of the process and the high quality of its product. These improvements in turn stimulated the wheat growing industry of Northwest, for it brought hard spring wheat from being an inferior grade in the markets, to the first rank, giving it a preference over the softer but fair winter wheat of lower latitudes. In 1872, Mr. Pillsbury had gained such prestige and success that he associated his father, George A. Pillsbury, (his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, had from the beginning been interested with him) in the business, and greatly enlarged its scope and operations. At a later period, his brother, F. C. Pillsbury, was admitted to the firm, which continued as Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. until the acquisition of the property by the English Syndicate, which now controls it.

To the original mill were added by purchase or lease the Pillsbury "B" mill, the Empire, Excelsior and Anchor mills. These were all rebuilt and fitted with the most improved and modern machinery. To supply them with wheat a Miller's Association was organized whose buyers penetrated all parts of the Northwest, and made selections from the grain fields of the best wheat for the Minneapolis mills. A system of elevators for the storage of the vast supplies of wheat needed to keep the mills in operation was built, distributed along the lines of the railroads penetrating the wheat districts of the Northwestern states and territories.

Not content with these achievements, the milling firm determined to build a new mill. It was located on the water power of the East side of the river. Mr. Pillsbury visited Europe to study the process of milling in vogue there, and went to Buda Pesth, the seat of the celebrated Hungarian mills, which then produced the best flour known to European tastes. Having mastered all the science and practical skill employed in the busi-

ness, he proceeded with the equipment of the Pillsbury "A" mill. When completed it had a capacity of seven thousand barrels of flour per day, and was then, and remains to-day, the largest and best flour mill in the world.

To say that Mr. Pillsbury has organized a milling business producing fifteen thousand barrels of flour per day, year in and year out, with the accompanying methods of securing a constant supply of seventy thousand bushels of wheat per day, and of distributing the product in all the markets of the country and many foreign ones—that the business has prospered through draughts, panics and strikes, and that no combination of carriers or grangers has been able to crush it, is sufficient without words of eulogy to characterize the sagacity, enterprise and breadth of resource of the mind which had planned and the firmness of the hand which has held the helm.

Mr. Pillsbury remained in the conduct of his vast milling business until 1890, when the mills and business were sold to an English syndicate, which acquired besides, the Washburn milling property and the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony. Mr. Pillsbury remains as the manager of the property and one of the three American directors, receiving, it is said, the largest salary paid to any business manager in the whole country.

In connection with the milling business Mr. Pillsbury has become widely prominent in benevolent and economic circles by his early introduction of and persistent adherence in a system of profit sharing with his employees: Just what the system is in detail, is not given to the writer to explain. Suffice to say, that the profits of the year, after assigning to capital invested a reasonable interest, are divided between the labor and capital on a fixed and equitable basis. Under this practice as high as $25,000 per year have been distributed among the employees of the firm, while at the same time they have received liberal wages and are not made liable for losses in the business. It is understood that Mr. Pillsbury claims no consideration of benevolence in this unique distribution of profits, but places it on the ground of wise business prudence, like insurance, and kindred safeguards. While strikes and lockouts have occasionally disturbed the courses of other lines of business in the vicinity, they have never come to vex the tranquility of Mr. Pillsbury, the whole working force having an interest in the success of the business.

So busy a man has naturally declined office and political honors, though these have been repeatedly tendered him. A unanimous nomination of his party as mayor of the city was declined. The only exception during his residence in Minneapolis was the office of State Senotor, which he held for the ten years succeeding January 1st, 1877. The term of service occuring in the winter and occupying but sixty days each year, was not seriously interfering with busiuess engagements. During most of this time he served as chairman of the Finance Committee, and had charge of the bill which his uncle, the Governor, had recommended for the adjusement of the State bonds.

Mr. Pillsbury has robust health and buoyant spirits. He is popular with all classes, easily accessible and democratic in his associations; his large fortune is liberally used in the promotion of public interests, and bounteously distributed in the channels of a wide beneficience. He was long a trustee of Plymouth Congregational church, a constant attendant upon its public worship, and a liberal supporter of its mission enterprises.

Commencing life in Minneapolis he acquired a modest house on Sixth street,

PILLSBURY "A" MILL.

not far from the mills. This was exchanged for a more commodious house on Tenth street, and this in turn for a beautiful stone mansion on Stevens avenue. His immediate family consists of twin sons, yet in their boyhood.

Fred Carlton Pillsbury, the junior member of the milling firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., was born at Concord, New Hampshire, August 27, 1852. He graduated at the high school of his native city in 1870, and came immediately to Minneapolis and engaged as clerk for his uncle, John S. Pillsbury, in the hardware business. October 19, 1876, he married Miss Alice T. Cook, of Minneapolis, and about the same time was admitted a partner in the milling firm. An experience of fourteen years as an active manager of the largest milling business in the world gave him a thorough mastery of the business, so that upon the sale of that great property he joined with other gentlemen of the city in organizing the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, of which he became a director and one of the managing committee. Next to the Pillsbury-Washburn syndicate, this is the largest milling business in the country. It owns and operates the Crown Roller, Pettit, Northwestern, Columbia and Galaxy mills, with a daily capacity of ten thousand five hundred barrels of flour, and a daily consumption of wheat of over fifty thousand bushels.

Mr. Pillsbury was a director in the First National bank, the oldest and largest bank in the city; also in the Swedish American bank, one of the latest. He was president of the Minneapolis, Lyndale & Minnetonka railway, a suburban steam line, until that company was absorbed in the present electric system of rapid transit. He was for two years president of the State Agricultural Society, and giving to the management personal attention and subjecting it to the strict business methods which he had learned, the society was placed on a firm financial basis, and its annual exhibitions became the best in the country. He has a decided taste for rural life. He delights in a good team; and surrounds himself with cattle, like himself, of ample girth. His home is an elegant brick mansion at Tenth street and Third avenue; but he has a summer home on the shore of Lake Minnetonka, and near by a farm, well stocked with the choicest breeds of cattle, sheep and blooded horses. This is rather a recreation and indulgence of natural taste than a branch of business. He has, too, a fine artistic faculty, and has embelished his home with rare examples of the sculptor's and painter's art.

His social inclinations are a marked trait of his character, and have led him to take an active interest in the Minneapolis Club, of which he has been a manager.

The family consists of a son, Carleton Cook, and three daughters, Hattie Goodwin, Marion and Alice. Two young children have been lost from the fold.

Since the foregoing sketch was prepared its subject has been called to the unseen world. Returning from a business trip in the south, he was attacked with a sickness which developed into malignant diphtheria, which proved quickly fatal. His death occurred May 14th, 1892. From the many tributes to his worth which the sad event called forth, the following from one of the daily papers of the city shows the regard in which he was held among those who knew him best:

The death of F. C. Pillsbury was peculiarly sad. Mr. Pillsbury had much to live for. Life held out unusual attractions to him. Loved by a large circle of friends, respected by the whole community as a man of high character and honorable living, rich in the love of a devoted wife and happy child-

Fred C. Pillsbury

RESIDENCE OF MRS. F. C. PILLSBURY, 303 SOUTH TENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1889.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF THE LATE F. C. PILLSBURY.

ren, and prosperous in his business affairs, the ties that bound him to earth were unusually strong.

But death is no respector of persons or conditions, and has summoned him when apparently in the prime of vigorous manhood and surrounded by everything that makes life worth living.

Fred Pillsbury was in the prime of life and comparatively a young man. He had never sought prominence in business or official life, and yet he was regarded as one of the most capable and serviceable men in the community. He was of a peculiarly frank and genial disposition, a man of kind words and generous deeds, a large hearted, manly man who diffused something of his hopeful and courageous spirit wherever he went and into everything with which he was connected. His services to the community, while rendered in a modest way, were none the iess valuable and important.

The memory of Fred Pillsbury will be cherished with only the kindliest feelings by all who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance and experience the pleasure to be derived from his unobtrusive but warm hearted friendship and the never failing gentlemanliness of his bearing toward everyone with whom he came in contact.

In 1870, with the purchase of a third interest in the Minneapolis mill, the great milling firm of Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. commenced business. The firm was originally composed of John S., George A., and Chas. A. Pillsbury, being styled Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. In 1875 F. C. Pillsbury became a partner also, the same firm name remaining. From the beginning the progress of this firm has been remarkable even in the annals of merchant milling in Minneapolis. It became the largest flour milling firm in the world, and its products attained a world wide reputation. The Messrs Pillsbury were in advance of all competitors in the introduction of new and improved machinery, and they reaped the consequent reward. In 1889 they sold their business to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., but they remain the practical managers, as Chas. A. and John S. Pillsbury are both resident directors, and Chas. A. Pillsbury is the managing director of the new company. At the time of the transfer of the property they were operating the following mills: Pillsbury A, Pillsbury B, Anchor and Empire.

Mr. Charles A. Pillsbury was born to be a manufacturer. He has the manufacturers temperament emphatically, genial and jolly, thoroughly democratic, with a kind word for every one, sympathetic, and generous in his dealings with his employees, broad and liberal in his views, with a wonderful capacity for business, while his success has been phenominal, it is not surprising to those who know him well, and he has been fortunate in having so good a counselor as his partner and uncle John S. Pillsbury.

The year of 1870 marked a new era in the manufacture of flour in Minneapolis and the entire Northwest. Prior to that time flour made of spring wheat had been in poor demand and favor, selling at about $1 per barrel cheaper than corresponding qualities of winter wheat flour. The flour business had become depressed in Minneapolis in consequence, and profits were small; but there were no indications of the remarkable change in the business which shortly followed, and revolutionized the worlds idea of spring wheat flour, and brought about that great development of the milling interests of Minneapolis, which has placed this city foremost in the world for its production and quality of flour, and which has contributed not a little to its wonderful growth.

At that time the Washburn B mill was the second largest mill in the United States and was universally known as the big mill. The career of the "big mill" had not been satisfactory and according to popular belief its failure was attributed to its great size. This is in contrast to the present idea, which judges a mill at a disadvantage with a less capacity than 1,000 barrels per day. The revolution in flour manufacture which occurred

in 1870, was in purifying middlings and re-grinding them into what is now known as patent flour. This improvement was first introduced by Geo. H. Christian of the firm of Geo. H. Christian & Co., who were then operating the Washburn B mill; but the first perfected machine was put in and operated by Gardner, Pillsbury & Crocker in the Minneapolis mill. Other millers in Minneapolis and the Northwest speedily adopted the new system, and spring wheat flour suddenly became a favorite, and the best grades advanced to a price amounting to about $3 per barrel over the favorite brands of winter wheat flour, and the milling interest in Minneapolis and elsewhere entered upon a career of unexampled prosperity, which continued through many years. The rapidity with which the system was adopted throughout the United States, has frequently called forth the admiration of the milling engineers of Europe, where changes are accepted with far more conservatism.

In December, 1872, Wm. F. Cahill, Chas. M. Loring, Loren Fletcher, and Geo. Hineline purchased the stone building on First street near Sixth avenue south, used by the city water works of Minneapolis under the Holly system. The new proprietors fitted the building up, as a flour mill, during the next winter, and called it the Holly mill. They run the mill until June, 1878, when they sold it to W. H. Hinkle & Co. The mill, when built, had a capacity of 75 barrels per day, but has since been enlarged to a capacity of 550 barrels. Several changes in the management took place after Hinkle and Co., bought the mill, A. W. Krech operating it for a time, but it is now owned and operated by Charles McC. Reeve, under the style of the Holly Mill Company.

In 1872 Leonard Day & Co. built the Palisade mill at a cost of $100,000, and with a capacity of 500 barrels per day. In 1884, after Leonard Day's death, this mill passed into the hands of The Washburn Mill Co., and when the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. was formed this mill became a part of the properties of that company. The capacity of "The Palisade" has been several times increased. The building is 60x80 on the ground and six stories high.

In 1872 a fire broke out in a small planing mill on Hennepin island owned by J. B. Ross, located between the Island mill and the Farmers mill, and all three mills burned, and the manufacture of flour on Hennepin Island ceased from that date; but as Hennepin Island was the birth place of merchant milling at the Falls of St. Anthony it had already won glory enough in that line, and from that day to this it has been given over to the lumbermen.

W. W. Eastman, Paris Gibson and Geo. H. Eastman built the Anchor mill, fronting on Second street between Sixth and Seventh avenues south, in the year of 1873. After operating it for two years they sold it to Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, he trading his stock of hardware for it. He leased the mill to Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., of which firm he was a member, and they operated it until 1881 when they purchased it. The mill was destroyed by fire in 1879, but was rebuilt at once with increased capacity. In 1890 it passed to the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., who have operated it since that time. The present capacity of the mill is 1,600 barrels per day.

In 1874 the Hungarian system of reduction by chilled iron rollers (instead of by mill stones) was introduced in the Washburn A mill by Geo. H. Christian & Co. and in the Pillsbury B mill by Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co.

These two innovations, the purifying of middlings and the use of chilled iron

John Crosby

rollers, laid the complete foundation of what is known as modern milling, so different from the practices prevailing prior to 1870. The two systems have been much developed since their first introduction, the credit of which is largely due to C. A. Pillsbury & Co., and J. A. Christian & Co. The greatly enhanced profits of the flour business gave a tremendous impetus to its development, and the immediate result was the building of a number of flour mills at Minneapolis, among them the Washburn "A" and Pillsbury "A" mills. The grinding of flour by mill stones gradually became a thing of the past, and no first-class merchant mill now has occasion to use them.

The great Washburn "A" mill was completed in January, 1874, being at that time the largest flour mill in the United States. The mill was owned by Gen. C. C. Washburn and was operated by Geo. H. Christian & Co., the firm being composed of C. C. Washburn, Geo. H. Christian, J. A. Christian and L. Christian. In 1875 Mr. Geo. H. Christian retired from the firm and the other partners continued the business, and they were operating the mill when the great explosion (which is described elsewhere) occurred, involving the entire destruction of the property; but the mill was immediately rebuilt larger than before, the size of the new building being 100x240 feet and eight stories high.

JOHN CROSBY was born at Hampden, Penobscot County, Maine, Nov. 1, 1829. His life's record closed at Minneapolis, Dec. 29, 1888, at the age of fifty-nine years, after a residence here of eleven years. His father and grand-father bore the name of John Crosby and were residents of Hampden. The latter removed from the New Hampshire coast, and belonged to a family that had lived in New England from Colonial days, and was of Scotch origin. John Crosby, the father, was a manufacturer, interested in paper mills. He had a family of ten children, of whom John, of this sketch, was the second born. His son, after obtaining an academic education in his native town, abandoned his plan of college training and entered upon a business life. He was connected with the management of the paper mills, in which his father was interested, and later with an iron foundry and machine shop at Bangor, to which place he removed, making both Hampden and Bangor places of alternate residence. At the latter place he married Miss Olive Muzzy, daughter of Hon. Franklin Muzzy, an extensive manufacturer in that city. Of this union three children were born, John, Caroline M. and Franklin M., all now residents of Minneapolis. Mrs. Crosby died before the removal of the family from Maine.

Mr. Crosby removed to Minneapolis in the year, 1877. He was then in mature age, and had been for almost a generation engaged in manufacturing, bringing with him ripe experience. He at once purchased an interest in the business of the Washburn "B" flouring mill, and assumed its management. Later he became interested in the operation of all the mills built by Gov. Washburn, under the style of Washburn-Crosby & Co., and at the death of the former, the business was incorporated as the Washburn-Crosby Milling Co. Mr. Crosby had the principal charge of the business of the firm during the time the chief improvements which have revolutionized the process of flour milling were evolved, and were adopted in the Washburn mills.

Mr. Crosby was an energetic, careful and prudent manager, and the business prospered, becoming the largest manufactury of flour in the city, unless that of the Pillsbury Company exceeded it,

and that is to say the largest in the world.

In 1879 Mr. Crosby married Miss Emma Gilson of Minneapolis, daughter of the late F. A. Gilson. He erected a fine brick mansion on Tenth street, which became an attractive and hospitable home. Mr. Crosby, though possessed of sterling qualities which would have given him success in public life, preferred to confine himself to the conduct of his business, and did not seek political preferment. He was intelligent beyond most men in public questions, and positive in his opinions. He was courteous in his intercourse, and kindly and genial in his home.

In 1879, after the Washburn A mill was rebuilt the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co., then operating mill B, took the mill and operated it together with the Washburn B and C mills, the last named being completed about that time. In the meantime W. H. Dunwoody and C. J. Martin had been added to the firm, and W. D. Washburn had retired; the firm consisting of C. C. Washburn, John Crosby, W. H. Dunwoody and C. J. Martin, who continued to operate the three mills until 1882, when Gen. C. C. Washburn died and the new firm operating under the same name consisted of John Crosby, W. H. Dunwoody, W. D. Washburn and the C. C. Washburn estate, Mr. Martin retiring and W. D. Washburn coming in again. On September 1st, 1887 another change was made in the personnel of the firm operating the mills, the new firm being composed of John Crosby, W. H. Dunwoody, C. J. Martin, John Washburn and A. V. Martin. The death of Mr. John Crosby occurring during this year the firm was again changed September 1st, 1888, still operating under the same firm name, the new firm being composed of J. S. Bell, C. J. Martin, W. D. Washburn, John Washburn and A. V. Martin. On July 22d, 1887, the firm incorporated under the name of the Washburn, Crosby Co., the incorporators being W. H. Dunwoody, J. S. Bell, C. J. Martin, John Washburn, John Crosby, Jr., and A. V. Martin, and these gentlemen became the first Board of Directors. The following officers were elected and they still retain office: J. S. Bell, president; W. H. Dunwoody, vice-president, C. J. Martin, secretary and treasurer.

WILLIAM H. DUNWOODY. The modest gentleman whose name heads this notice and is known upon the flour exchanges of two continents, has a personality so unassuming that it is recognized by comparatively few of his fellow citizens, among whom he has conducted a large and successful business for more than twenty years. Greatness is often accompanied by striking physical qualities; sometimes, however, its presence is manifested only by results worked out in seclusion, through the dominant power of a thoughtful and active brain.

Mr. Dunwoody is one of those whose thought, elaborated in the quiet seclusion of his office, sets the machinery of business into ceaseless revolution, and achieves results by the unfailing success of his well laid plans. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 14, 1841. His father was James Dunwoody, whose father, grand-father and great-grand-father lived in the same vicinity in Chester County, and were all engaged in agricultural pursuits. They were of Scotch ancestry, and of the Calvinistic faith and Presbyterian Church connection. His mother was Hannah Hood, daughter of William Hood, of Delaware County, Pa. He was a descendant of John Hood, who came with the companions of William Penn, from Lei

Wm. H. Dunwoody

RESIDENCE OF WM. H. DUNWOODY, 52 SOUTH TENTH STREET. BUILT IN 1883.

cestershire, England, in 1684, and settled in Philadelphia. The family belonged to the Society of Friends.

Mr. Dunwoody's early life was passed upon the farm where he was born, after which he was sent to school for a season at Philadelphia. When only eighteen he entered into training for his life work, in the store of an uncle in Philadelphia, in the grain and flour trade. After a few years he embarked in the same business as senior partner of the firm of Dunwoody & Robertson. Ten years in early manhood devoted to the practical details of the grain business in one of the great markets of the country, had given him an excellent preparation for embarking in the manufacture of the staple of the food of mankind, when a happy circumstance led him to Minneapolis, where the opportunity existed to build up a great manufacturing business. It was in 1869 that he took up his residence here. For a year or two his attention was given to the purchase of flour for eastern parties, an employment which brought him into contact with the millers, and gave him familiarity with qualities of grain and flour, as well as terms and methods of transportation.

This was before the introduction of the middlings purifier, or the methods of the new process in milling. The mills of the period were grinding spring wheat on the old fashioned buhr stones and vainly striving to compete with the whiter brands of flour made from fall sown wheat, in the mills of St. Louis and Rochester. It had some superior qualities, especially for bakers use, which gave it access to the eastern markets. The improved methods of milling, which were destined to give to spring wheat flour a precedence over that made from the soft grain, and to produce the patent flour—the finest quality in the world—out of the stuff rejected in the old style of milling, were yet in embryo. Mr. Dunwoody embarked in milling at this turning point in the business, and was enabled to adopt each improvement as it was introduced, and to keep his product at the highest point of progressive excellence.

In 1871 the firm of Tiffany, Dunwoody & Co. was formed, operating the Arctic mill; and that of H. Darrow & Co. operating the Union mill—both under Mr. Dunwoody's personal management. As the consumption of wheat for milling in Minneapolis increased it became evident that co-operation in buying supplies for the mills would be a great economy. It was the practice for each mill to send its buyers to principal shipping points in the wheat producing district, where they not infrequently bid against each other. At the best the system necessitated the employment of a large number of buyers, and was thus burdensome and expensive. Mr. Dunwoody applied himself to devise a better system, and organized with other co-operating millers the once famous Miller's Association, and became manager and general agent of it. Under it all the private buyers were recalled, and the agents of the association bought all the wheat required for the various mills and distributed it according to the capacity and contributions of the several mills. This system was continued until the establishment of elevators of adequate capacity, and the building up of a wheat market in Minneapolis, rendered it no longer necessary to go into the country for the purchase of wheat, when it was discontinued.

After the new process of milling had been successfully introduced into Minneapolis, but before it had become widely introduced elsewhere, Mr. Dunwoody accomplished a new departure in the exportation of flour, which completely emancipated the mills from the middle men of the Eastern sea ports, and freed

them from many delays incident to the old system. At the earnest solicitation of Gov. Washburn he made a trip to Europe to arrange for a direct export business. On his arrival in England in November, 1877, he met with the most determined opposition from merchants and millers whose commissions and profits would be curtailed by the success of his plan. He did not for a moment lose confidence in ultimate success, and at length secured a foot hold. His open, upright way of dealing, coupled with the excellence of the product offered, in time overcame all prejudice, and the Northwestern Miller was soon enjoying a new and important market abroad. The same system was introduced on the Continent, and before long became a settled and recognized method of distributing the product of the mills. At present the mills of Minneapolis export direct, on through bills of lading, one third of their entire product, and the miller draws his own bills of exchange on his consignee in London, Paris, Hamburg, or wherever he may consign it, and the Minneapolis banks negotiate these bills at first hands.

After the great mill explosion in 1878 Gov. Washburn, whose intuitive judgment of men was almost unerring, induced Mr. Dunwoody to join him in a milling partnership with the late John Crosby and Charles J. Martin, and the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. was formed, to run the Washburn mills, commencing business February 1st, 1879. Since that time Mr. Dunwoody has been uninterruptedly identified with the conduct of these famous mills, (with the exception of the year 1888, on account of ill health,) and at present is a large stockholder in the incorporated Washburn, Crosby Milling Company, and is its vice-president.

While he had charge of the operation of the Washburn "B" mill, a hint of the use of rollers for crushing the wheat in the process of milling, as being employed in the mills at Buda Pesth, reached the enterprising proprietors, who took measures to inform themselves on the subject, with the result that some of the rollers then in use were imported. An experimental mill of one hundred and twenty-five barrels capacity, with grinding wholly done by rolls, was built in the "C" mill. Their operation was so satisfactory that the whole "C" mill was changed, and when the machinery of the "A" mill was put in it was completely supplied with rolls, but much improved in construction. Mr. Dunwoody and his associates in the Washburn mills were the first to introduce and apply the use of corrugated rollers for the reduction of wheat—a new departure—which in addition to the middlings purifier, which had already been perfected here, constitutes what is familiarly termed the "new process" in milling.

The intimate connection of milling with the storage of wheat naturally led Mr. Dunwoody to take interests in the building and management of elevators throughout the country, in which enterprises he has invested largely of his ample fortune. He was one of the organizers of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, the St. Anthony Elevator Company, and the Duluth Elevator Company, three of the heaviest concerns in the country. He is president of the first named, and vice-president of the other two companies.

Besides his large interests in milling and elevators Mr. Dunwoody holds other important financial trusts. He is a director of the Northwestern National Bank, of which another Minneapolis miller, Geo. A. Pillsbury, is president, and also he is a director of the Minneapolis Trust Company, two of the largest financial institutions of the city.

While the relations of labor towards capital are in so many places strained and hostile they have always been of the most pacific character between the millers and their employees in Minneapolis. The relations between Mr. Dunwoody and the employees of the Washburn mills are most cordial and reciprocal.

Mr. Dunwoody married before coming to Minneapolis Kate L. Patten, of Philadelphia, daughter of John W. Patten, a prominent leather merchant, but is without other family. He has a pleasant and rich, but unostentatious house on Tenth street, near the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association and the City Library. He is a communicant at Westminister Church.

From this sketch which deals largely with the business relations of Mr. Dunwoody one would gain a very false impression, who should regard him as one absorbed in material things. He has literary and artistic tastes, and enjoys refined social intercourse. He spends much time in travel, and delights above all things to escape from the cares of business into the open country, where with dog and gun, he follows the trail of game fowls with as great avidity as he experiences in his more frequent contests with the bears and bulls of the exchange.

Take him for all in all Mr. Dunwoody is a model citizen, enterprising, methodical, painstaking in business—he is unassuming, genial, and affable in private life. He has the faculty of accumulation, with no sordid stain of greed. His example is both an inspiration and a model to the youth, who would bring into activity both the practical and the ideal elements of character.

The capacity of the three mills under the control of this corporation being 9,500 barrels per day, thus ranking third in capacity among the milling firms in Minneapolis, the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. being first and the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. being second, having a trifle larger capacity than the Washburn-Crosby Co.

In 1874 N. R. Thompson and Chas. Hoyt built the Diamond mill containing five run of stone. After operating it two years Mr. Hoyt sold out to F. B. Mills, and the firm became Mills & Thompson; but they soon sold out to Gorton, Haywood & Co., who were operating the mill when it exploded with the Washburn "A" in 1878.

In 1875 Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co., bought the woolen mill located at the corner of Cataract street and First street, fronting west on the canal and and formerly run by Clapp, Watson & Coon. Messrs. Pillsbury & Co. fitted the building up as a nine run flour mill, and named it the "Empire." They operated it until 1881, when on December 4th, of that year, it was entirely destroyed by fire, with the Minneapolis, Pillsbury "B" and Excelsior mills also. Messrs. Pillsbury & Co. rebuilt the Empire as an elevator, and have continued to operate it as such ever since, until it became the property of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. in 1889.

The Galaxy mill was built in 1875 by W. P. Ankeny and operated by W. P. Ankeny & Bro., and also by Cahill, Ankeny & Co. It was destroyed by fire July 4, 1876, and rebuilt at once, having twelve run of stone; but it was again destroyed in the great mill explosion of 1878, rebuilt in 1879 by Cahill, Fletcher & Co., will 1,000 barrels capacity per day, the size of the building being 65 x 100 feet and six stories high. In 1885, Messrs. C. M. and A. C. Loring bought out the interest of W. F. Cahill's estate and Loren Fletcher and organized the Galaxy Mill Co. This company owned and operated the mill until 1891, when it was

merged into the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Comany, and the capacity of the mill enlarged to 1,800 barrels per day.

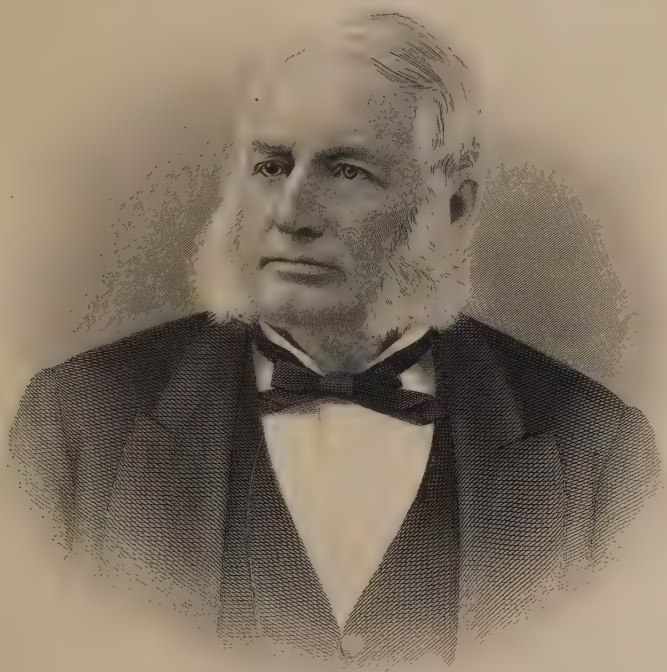
In 1875, Messrs. Stamwitz & Schober built the Phœnix mill, which they have operated ever since. This mill being the only flour mill on the east side of the river besides the Pillsbury "A" mill, its location being at the corner of Main street and Third avenue southeast.

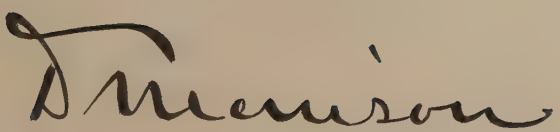
Dorilus Morrison was born in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Me., on the 27th of December, 1814. His father, Samuel Morrison, was of Scotch lineage, and among the early settlers of the state. He was the third son of a family of four brothers and two sisters. His first business venture was as a merchant in his native state. The business of supplying lumbermen at Bangor brought him into contact with men in that business, and gave him an insight into the needs and conduct of the business.

Many of the first settlers of St. Anthony were attracted to the country by the opportunities of pursuing lumbering, which they had become accustomed to among the pineries of Maine. It was with the purpose of locating pine lands for himself and others that Mr. Morrison visited Minnesota in 1854. He was so favorably impressed with the country, especially with its advantages for lumbering, that he returned to Maine, and disposing of his business, which had became large, came to St. Anthony, to make a permanent location, in the spring of 1855, and at once engaged in active business, which has been continued with rare persistency and success until the present time.

At that time the saw mills which had been erected by the owners of the water power on the east side of the Mississippi river had been leased to Messrs. Lovejoy and Brockway. Mr. Morrison took a contract to supply the mills with logs, and in the following winter fitted out and sent into the pineries on Rum river a crew of men to cut the timber, and in the spring brought the winter's cut successfully into the booms. This business was continued for many years. After the completion of the dam of the Minneapolis Mill Company he built a saw mill, and opened a lumber yard, and engaged extensively in the lumber business, conducting all the operations from cutting the logs in the woods to the sale of the manufactured lumber, until accumulating interests induced him to resign the business to his sons, George H. and Clinton, who continued it under the style of Morrison Brothers.

The Minneapolis Mill Company was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature in February, 1856, and upon its organization, Mr. Morrison, who had acquired a large interest in the property, became one of its directors and treasurer. The capital stock was $160,000, made up of the real estate interests conveyed to the company. Hon. Robert Smith, of Alton, Illinois, was president of the company. The stockholders consented to have the stock assessed to raise money for improvements, and a substantial log dam was constructed at a cost of $60,000. Subsequently a canal was built from the west end of the dam, along the bank of the river, and mill sites with water power appurtenant were sold and saw mills were built upon and below the dam. For many years the enterprise was unremunerative. To put on improvements and develop the water power sorely taxed the resources of the stockholders, and many of them were forced to relinquish their stock. Mr. Morrison never hesitated to keep his shares good, and from time to time increased his in-





"VILLA ROSA," RESIDENCE OF HON. DORILUS MORRISON, N. W. CORNER TWENTY-FOURTH STREET AND THIRD AVE. SOUTH. BUILT IN 1858.

terests. His faith in its ultimate success was justified by the result. The water power became the site of varied industries. The dam was lined with saw mills, and the canal with mills and factories, and became, as it was forseen must be the case, the foundation of the prosperity of a great city. Mr. Morrison remained a director, and often was its president, and always an active administrator until the sale of the property to the English syndicate, which now owns it. The capital stock was increased to $400,000, and its earnings paid an ample dividend upon that sum.

Upon the organization of a Union Board of Trade in 1856, to stimulate the business interests of St. Anthony and the incipient town of Minneapolis Mr. Morrison was chosen its president, and was a director for several years. In the several trade organizations which have succeeded the pioneer board, to the present time, he has been an active co-operator, not alone lending them the prestige of his name, but giving them personal attention, serving upon committees and attending meetings. Indeed in this respect his example has been a model, for no one has been more constant in attendence upon meetings, nor more active in forwarding the business. A special point has been punctuality. He was rarely tardy in his appearance at the appointed hour.

In 1857 a New England Society was formed, constituted of the immigrants from that part of the East. Annual reunions were held with banquets, speeches and good fellowship, in which appreciation of a good Yankee origin was not lacking. Mr. Morrison was vice-president of the society, and one of its most interested and active promoters. At the opening of the Nicollet House in 1858 a banquet was given at which Mr. Morrison, although personally interested in that part of the town which clustered about the vicinity of the falls, officiated as vice-president, and was among the speakers who made the occasion memorable. During this year the "Five Million Railroad Loan Bill" was passed and submitted at a special election for approval or rejection by the people. In the canvas which preceded the election Mr. Morrison was among the few who took strong ground against the measure, but their opposition was overborne by an almost unanimous approval of the measure. Subsequent events, which are too well known to require repetition here, proved how wise were the counsels of the small minority. This measure proved abortive. Mr. Morrison is found actively engaged with other citizens organized as Union Commercial Association, in holding public meetings to induce the building of railroads, a purpose which was so tenaciously persisted in that Minneapolis obtained either the terminal or favorable connection with every railroad line entering the State. During the war of the Rebellion he served upon a committee to raise funds for the support of the families of soldiers in the field, and contributed liberally, as was his wont in every public emergency, to the fund.

In 1864 Mr. Morrison was chosen to represent the district of Hennepin West in the State Senate, occupying the position during that and the following year. His colleague from Hennepin East during both sessions was Hon. John S. Pillsbury, and in the House of Representatives during the latter year sat Hon. Cyrus Aldrich and Judge F. R. E. Cornell. Hennepin County, always ably represented in the Legislature, never sent to the body a more brilliant representation.

Upon the incorporation of the City of Minneapolis in 1867 Mr. Morrison was chosen its first mayor. The succeeding year the position was held by H. G. Har-

rison, but in 1869 Mr. Morrison was again elected, and gave to the duties of the office that careful attention, and decisive action, which characterize all his public life, and made the city government so successful in its early years.

When the construction of the Northern Pacific railway was undertaken, a construction company was formed, consisting of Mr. Morrison, associated with Messrs Brackett, King, Eastman, Washburn and Shepherd, of Minneapolis; Merriam, of St. Paul; Payson and Canda, of Chicago; Balch, of New Hampshire; and Ross and Robinson, of Canada; to which was awarded the contract to construct the first section of two hundred and forty miles of the line, from the St. Louis river to the Red river. The work was undertaken and pushed with vigor, and the completed road was turned over to the company in 1872.

The efficiency of Mr. Morrison was so well appreciated by the Northern Pacific company that he was chosen as one of the Board of Directors, which position he held until the general re-organization of the company, after the failure of Jay Cook & Co., its financial agents. Again in 1873 Mr. Morrison was associated with Messrs Brackett, King, Payson and Canda, in a contract to construct the next section of two hundred miles of the road, from the Red river to the Missouri. At its completion the affairs of the company were so low that no money could be obtained to pay for the work. Mr. Morrison assumed the shares of his associates and canceled the indebtedness by receiving in payment a large tract of the company's lands in Northern Minnesota, which were covered with pine timber. Probably Mr. Morrison, from his long connection with the lumber business of the upper Mississippi, appreciated the value of the timber better than the company, for it proved a source of immense profit, and contributed largely in swelling the already ample fortune which his industry and sagacity had accumulated.

Large as were his business engagements at this period, he yet found time, to devote to the unpaid service of the community, for in 1871 he was elected for a term of two years a member of the Board of Education, and later in 1878 he was re-elected for a term of three years and was chosen president of the board.

At the organization of the Board of Park Commissioners of the City of Minneapolis, Mr. Morrison was appointed a Park Commissioner, and held the office also by election. He gave to the duties of the office, although the services were unpaid, much time and thought. He was always prompt in his attendance at meetings of the Board, and served on important committees, The magnificent park system of the city, which has done so much to make it an attractive and healthful place of residence, owes much to the labor and counsel which Mr. Morrison gave to it.

He was also interested in the Athenæum, the predecessor and constituent of the present city library. Often upon its board of managers, sometimes its president, and always a contributor, he greatly aided in building up that institution, and in thus fostering a literary taste in the community.

Among the enterprizes which Mr. Morrison has been identified with during his long business career in Minneapolis is the Minneapolis Harvester Works. Associated with other gentlemen in its beginning, rather as a matter of public interest than of individual profit, after a period of unsatisfactory business he saw it likely to become a failure, and assuming the stock of his discouraged associates, he applied to it his careful business methods, supplied the needed capital and

WEST SIDE FALLS, 1851.

made it a success. For many years it has been among the largest manufacturers of agricultural machinery in the country. Its mowers and twine binders are found in the meadows and among the wheat fields of the Northwest, and not a few on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Morrison while carefully and industriously applying himself to the details of his large business, has nevertheless preserved his health, and re-invigorated himself by frequent journeys. He has, from time to time, visited nearly every part of the country, and his robust form, dignified bearing and courtly manners are recognized at the sea side resorts and throughout the leading cities of the land. His homestead of ten acres, at Twenty-fourth street, when built about 1858, was far beyond the limits of the town. It is now far inside the center of the city's population. The mansion, though surpassed in architectural style by many modern houses, is kept in fine condition, and with its ample grounds, adorned with well grown trees, and blooming with the most beautiful shrubs and flowers, is one of the most attractive places in the cities. It is the home of refinement, and the center of a generous hospitality.

In politics, Mr. Morrison has been a firm Republican, but not a partisan. In religion, he is attached to the Universalist faith. He has ever been a warm friend and liberal supporter of Dr. Tuttle, the genial pastor for so many years of the Church of the Redeemer, and his seat in that place of worship is seldom vacant.

He has been twice married; first in 1840, in Livermore, to Miss H. K. Whittemore, who accompanied him to Minneapolis, and was the mother of his three children, George H., now dead, Clinton and Grace, wife of Dr. H. H. Kimball. She died in 1881, at Vienna, Austria, while on a European trip. His present wife was Mrs. A. C. Clagstone, whose liberal culture and artistic taste have made the home a center of refinement and diffused throughout a wide social circle, a charming and inspiring influence.

D. Morrison built the Excelsior mill in 1878, fronting west on the mill company's canal, and leased it to Chas. A. Pillsbury & Co. This mill was totally destroyed by fire December 4th, 1881, and was immediately rebuilt and operated by Mr. Morrison. Mr. Morrison, associated with E. V. White, built the Standard mill, also fronting on Sixth avenue south, between First and Second streets. Mr. White retired from business after a few years and Mr. Morrison operated the Excelsior and Standard mills alone until his firm in 1889 became the Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co., having consolidated with Morse & Sammis, and operating the Standard, Excelsior and St. Anthony Mills, with a daily capacity of 3,400 barrels, with D. Morrison, president; Samuel Morse, vice-president; D. A. Sammis, secretary, and H. B. Whitmore, treasurer. They also own the Union mill, now used for a grist mill.

The Humboldt mill was built by Bull, Newton & Co. in 1876, destroyed in the great mill explosion of 1878, rebuilt in 1879, refitted and sold to Hinkle, Greenleaf & Co. in 1880, and its capacity increased to 700 barrels per day. It is now owned and managed by W. H. Hinkle, and has a capacity of 1,200 barrels per day, the size of the mill being 65 x 95 feet, and four stories high.

The Pettit mill was built in 1875 by Pettit, Robinson & Co. This mill was destroyed by fire in the great mill explosion of 1878, but rebuilt the summer following by C. H. Pettit, J. M. Robinson and Wm. Pettit. These gentlemen continued to operate the mill until the fall of

1878, when J. A. Christian & Co. succeeded them and operated the mill until 1886. The death of Mr. Christian occurred in that year and the firm was changed to Pettit, Christian & Co., F. R. Pettit entering as a partner and acting as manager of the business. The mill had a capacity of 1,600 barrels per day. This mill became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. on its organization in 1891, and was immediately turned into an elevator, the machinery not being the latest improved milling machinery, and the Pettit mill has become the Pettit elevator with a capacity of 250,000 bushels.

In 1875, the Minneapolis millers finding themselves unnecessarily competing with each other in the same market, and bidding up the price of wheat beyond surrounding and competitive markets, concluded to form some organization to which should be delegated the purchase of wheat for their mills, the corporation to be something on the co-operative plan. When the organization was first formed it was considered to be an experiment only, and the original articles of agreement were only binding for three months. At that time the Minneapolis flour mills contained 169 runs of stone, divided between eighteen mills, and they all joined the new organization. The first officers elected were D. R. Barber, president; Frank D. Mills, secretary, and Wm. H. Dunwoody, agent, and the name of the organization became "The Minneapolis Millers Association, taking the name of the old organization of 1866. The association placed the whole matter of purchasing wheat in the hands of a general agent, he having charge of all the buyers outside of Minneapolis, and upon the arrival of the wheat in Minneapolis it was his duty to attend to its distribution among the members of the association according to the capacity of their mills, each mill to furnish a pro rata portion of the money as called for by the agent. During the first three months the association purchased 802,000 bushels of wheat, and the working of the organization was so satisfactory that the members concluded to continue until September, 1st, 1876. The following firms became members of the original organization:

Firms.	Mills.	Runs of Stone.
J. A. Christian & Co.,	Washburn A.	40
C. A. Pillsbury & Co.,	Anchor, Empire, Pillsbury	30
W. P. Ankeny & Bro.,	Galaxy	12
Gardner & Barber,	Cataract	8
Washburn & Hazard,	Washburn B.	11
W. F. Cahill & Co.,	Holly	4
Crocker, Fisk & Co.,	Minneapolis	8
Jones, Huy & Co.,	Russell	6
Hobart, Schuler & Elliot,	Arctic	5
J. C. Berry & Co.,	City	4
Bull, Newton & Co.,	Humboldt	6
Day, Rollins & Co.,	Zenith	6
Leonard Day & Co.,	Palisade	11
Croswell & Lougee,	North Star	5
Darrow & Dibble,	Union	5
Stamwitz & Schober,	Phœnix	3
Thompson & Hoyt,	Diamond	5
Total runs of stone		169

This made the combined capacity of the mills about 6,000 barrels per day.

In September, 1876, the Miller's Association was incorporated under the laws of the State of Minnesota, with a capital of $35,000 in shares of $50. The by-laws required each firm to pay for at least twelve shares of stock on becoming a member of the association, and this stock was not transferable. After incorporation, W. P. Ankeny was elected president of the association; C. S. Hazard, secretary, and C. S. Bunker, general agent.

During the milling year of 1876-7 the combined capacity of the association was increased to 192 runs of stone. The territory in which the association bought was extended. In 1877, E. B. Andrews

became general agent in place of Mr. Bunker, and the capacity of the association was increased to 233 runs of stone. In 1880, 335 runs of stone were represented in the association, but in that year the association commenced to disintegrate; the Union, Model, North Star and Arctic mills withdrawing, as they believed they could buy their wheat cheaper outside of the association. From this time on dissatisfaction increased among the members until the association disbanded September 17th, 1888. The officers in power at the time of disbandment were as follows; J. A. Christian, president; H. W. Holmes, vice-president; Chas. W. Moore, treasurer; F. L. Greenleaf, secretary, and J. H. Hiland, general agent. At that time there were 611 runs of stone represented in the organization.

The association was very sharply criticized by farmers and opposition wheat buyers in the country, as well as by certain politicians in Minneapolis; but without doubt all such criticisms were unjust and without cause, as the association was fair and honorable in its dealings, just to the wheat raisers, and a benefit to the millers who organized it.

In 1877, Russell, Roots & Crosen built the Model mill on a site fronting east on the canal, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. Mr. R. P. Russell was one of the oldest citizens of Minneapolis, and had for many years occupied the same site with a planing mill, which was torn down to make way for the new flour mill. The mill had five runs of stone and was operated by Russell & Co. until it burned down in 1882, and it was not rebuilt.

This brings us down to the great mill explosion, an appalling catastrophe which occurred on May 2d, 1878. The Washburn "A" mill, at that time the largest flouring mill in the United States, owned by Gen. C. C. Washburn and operated by J. A. Christian & Co., stood on the site of the present Washburn A mill. Immediately west of it stood the the Diamond mill, owned by Gorton, Haywood & Co., and adjoining the Diamond on the south and west of the Washburn "A" stood the Humboldt mill, on the site now occupied by the present mill, and owned by Bull, Newton & Co. Directly south and adjoining the Humboldt mill, stood the two story stone building occupied by Smith, Parker & Co. as a sash, door and blind factory, and north of the Diamond mill A. R. Gilder's mlddling's purifier shop and H. C. Butler's machine shop were located. The mills were all running full time with full crews. The employees of Smith, Parker & Co. had left the factory at about 6:30 P. M. The day shift in the flouring mills had gone home at about the same hour, and the men of the night shift had just taken their places in the mills, preparatory to their twelve hours of labor, when at ten minutes past seven P. M., without any warning whatever, the Washburn "A" mill exploded, followed almost instantly by the explosion of the Diamond mill, which was followed in another instant by the explosion of the Humboldt mill; there not being more than a second of time elapsing between each explosion. All Minneapolis was aghast with fright. It seemed to many as if the great day had come when the "Heavens were to be rolled together as a scroll and the elements melt in fervent heat."

To those who were less frightened and more close observers it seemed as if all the engines in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. round houses had exploded. There were three distinct shocks felt all over the city. The greater portion of the glass in the store fronts on Washington avenue, from Tenth avenue

south to Nicollet avenue, fell outward on the sidewalk with a crash, in many places the sash going out with the glass. Plate glass on Nicollet avenue and Third street was broken. People passing along the adjacent streets were suddenly prostrated to the ground, from some cause, they knew not what. The great roof of the Washburn "A" mill arose to a height of five hundred feet and poising for an instant in mid-air, fell with a crash into the crater of seething flame where the mill once stood. The air was filled with the debris from the three great flouring mills; timbers, stone, iron and human bodies commingled, and instanteously the whole mass was lurid with flame, and the ground for a space of several acres around the demolished buildings was covered with the remains of the three great buildings, now blown to atoms by an unseen power, which no man could measure or at that time comprehend.

The Milwaukee roundhouse was wrecked. The sash, door and blind factory of Smith, Parker & Co. was demolished so that there was not a portion of the wall left three feet high. A. R. Gilder's establishment and H. C. Butler's machine shop were obliterated. Of the three great flouring mills only the foundations remained, and of the fourteen men employed in the Washburn "A" mill not one was left to tell the exact cause of the explosion, which to this day remains a mystery.

The explosion broke every window and door in the Zenith, the Galaxy and the Pettit, Robinson & Co. mills immediately across the canal from the Washburn "A" mill, and they took fire and burned up. Every one was astonished and many terror stricken. All sorts of rumors were in the air; men running from place to place, hatless and coatless, scarcely knowing what to do in the face of this unexplainable calamity. Some said a car a dynamite lying on the track near the Washburn "A" mill had exploded; others that some infernal machine had been placed there to wreck the mills; while those who were better informed as to the possibilities of an explosion from flour dust said that the great explosion had come from the dust house in the Washburn "A" mill, which having exploded, raised the loose dust scattered around which exploded also, causing the great mill to rise in the air like feathers blown in a whirlwind. This explosion causing in turn the explosion of the Diamond and Humboldt mills, the fire of course immediately communicating with the flour dust in each mill. This would account for the three distinct explosions, each immediately following the other. The employees of the Washburn "A" mill killed in the explosion were as follows: E. W. Burbank, Cyrus W. Ewing, E. H. Grundman, Henry Hicks, Charles Henning, Patrick Judd, Charles Kimball, William Leslie, Fred A. Merrill, Edward E. Merrill, Walter E. Savage, Ole Schie, August Smith and Clark Wilbur.

In addition to the fourteen lives lost in the Washburn "A" mill, John Boyer was killed in the Diamond mill; and in the Humboldt, Peter Hogberg, in the Zenith John Rosenius also surrendered up his life, making a total of seventeen men killed in the three mills. Jacob Rhodes, who lived near by the mill at the time of the explosion, was also killed, making a total of eighteen lives lost. Several of the bodies were not recovered, and were undoubtedly blown to atoms in the awful explosion.

For days a large crew of men worked on the debris of the exploded mills, and tenderly gathered all they could find of the remains of the lost men. The fragments of bodies were carried to Lakewood cemetery and buried together, and the Minneapolis head millers raised a

beautiful monument over the grave in memory of the dead men.

But there is something in the Minneapolis atmosphere so stimulating to her citizens that they will not permit ruin to stalk unchecked. Fire cannot burn it or flood drown it; and the proprietors of the destroyed mills immediately proceeded to rebuild. Gen. C. C. Washburn bought the site of the Diamond mill and extended the Washburn "A" over from First street to Second street, doubling its size and making it at that time the largest flouring mill in the world.

The Humboldt mill proprietors also immediately proceeded to rebuild, and put up a more magnificent structure than before. The proprietors of the Diamond mill went out of business.

The Zenith, Galaxy, and Pettit, Robinson & Co. mills were all rebuilt. Smith, Parker & Co. moved their business to the east side of the river, to their present location.

A. R. Guilder built new works on Seventh avenue south. H. C. Butler moved to Sixth avenue south, between Washington avenue and Third street, and the block which had but a few days before been covered by a mass of broken stone and twisted iron beams and demolished machinery, became the busiest place in the city of Minneapolis, being almost covered with men rebuilding the the demolished flour mills; but in rebuilding the proprietors were careful to profit by their former experience.

The subtile flour dust containing so much explosive power was carefully confined to a space particularly prepared for it, so that there is but little danger of a recurrence of a similar disaster to the modern flour mill.

No man will ever know exactly what caused the terrible explosion; but many of those who are expert in the manufacture of flour say that probably one of the employees went into the dust house of the flouring mill with a lighted lamp, and the air being filled with the fine particles of flour dust took fire and exploded, causing the mill to explode; while others say that the buhrs run dry of grain and the stones striking fire communicated it to the conveyors and they carried it to the dust house, which exploded, thereby causing the mill to explode.

Of course these are only suppositions, but they are reasonable ones.

The fire communicated with the Pettit, Robinson & Co. lumber yard just south of the exploded mills and burned it up also. The explosion considerably damaged the Washburn "B" mill, the Excelsor mill just completed by D. Morrison, and the Palisade mill, owned by Leonard Day & Co. The damage to those mills came from the concussion which broke the glass and disarranged the machinery, which was readily repaired.

The mills destroyed contained 88 run of stone, as follows: Washburn A, 41; Humboldt, 8; Galaxy, 12; Diamond, 6; Zenith, 6; Pettit, Robinson & Co., 15.

The mills left upon the Falls contained 150 run of stone, as follows: City, 5; Pillsbury B, 11; Empire, 9; Washburn B, 11; Model, 5; Cataract, 10; Union, 6; Phœnix, 5; Anchor, 12; Minneapolis, 9; Palisade, 11; Excelsior, 14; Dakota, 6; Holly, 5; Arctic, 6; North Star, 5. The Phœnix and North Star being on the east side of the river.

Immediately after the explosion the insurance men came to investigate the calamity as relating to the policies of insurance written upon the property, and the question at once arose as to whether the property was destroyed by fire or explosion. A coroners jury was summoned to pass upon the cause of death to the eighteen men whose lives were lost in the terrible calamity. The

WASHBURN "A" MILL.

jury was composed as follows: J. C. Whitney, foreman; S. C. Gale, O. A. Pray, F. L. Balch, M. L. Higgins, O. J. Evans, and P. Nelson, coroner.

The jury rendered a verdict that the men came to their death by an explosion in the Washburn A, Diamond and Hennepin mills, caused by fire which communicating with flour dust caused the explosion. This settled the question of liability of the insurance companies, and the losses were eventually paid to the extent of the policies.

By order of Gen. C. C. Washburn a tablet of cut stone was placed in the wall at the northeast corner of the new Washburn A mill, bearing the following inscription:

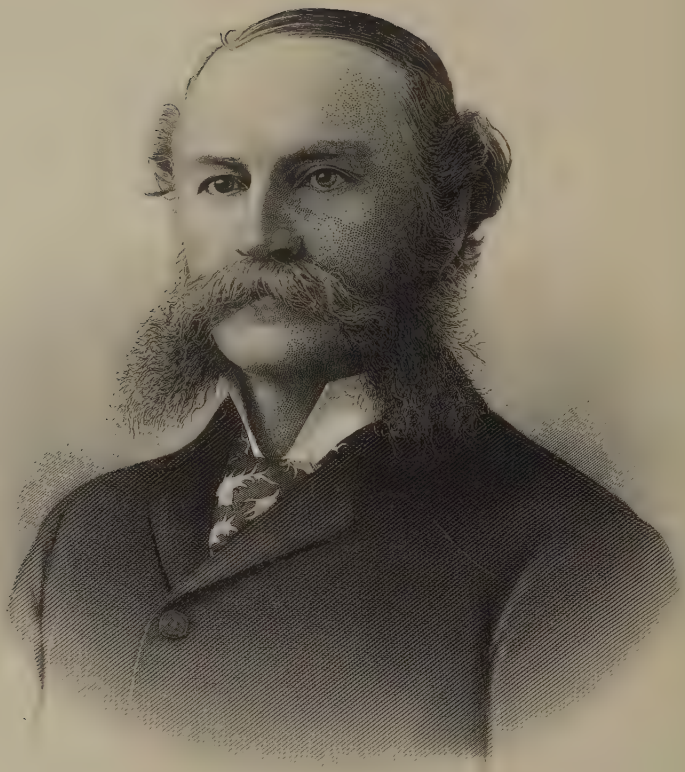
This mill
was erected in the year 1879
on the site of Washburn Mill A which was
totally destroyed
on the Second day of May, 1878,
by fire and a terrific
explosion occasioned by the rapid combustion of
flour dust. Not
one stone was left upon another,
and every person
engaged in the mill instantly
lost his life.
The following are the names of the faithful
and well tried employees who fell
victims of that awful
calaminy, viz:

E. W. BURBANK,	CYRUS W. EWING,
E. H. GRUNDMAN,	HENRY HICKS,
CHARLES HENNING,	PATRICK JUDD,
CHARLES KIMBALL,	WILLIAM LESLIE,
FRED A. MERRILL,	EDWARD E. MERRILL,
WALTER E. SAVAGE,	OLE SCHIE,
AUGUST SMITH,	CLARK WILBUR.

"Labor wide as the earth
Has its summit in Heaven."

In 1878, the Minneapolis millers commenced to export flour to Europe. The exportation for that year being 109,183 barrels, or about one-ninth of the total output. This outlet for flour mill products opened to the Minneapolis millers a constantly increasing trade until in 1891 the exportation of flour aggregated 2,576,545 barrels, or about one-third of the total output for that year. With this ratio of increase in the exportation of flour not many years would elapse until the greater proportion of the flour output of Minneapolis would be sold to foreign countries; but undoubtedly the ratio of exports to output will not increase as rapidly as it has for the past thirteen years for the reason that the greater proportion of flour exported to Europe is of the poorer grades, and of course the mills are limited in the production of the lower grades of flour, and the European market already takes the great bulk of those grades, while the finer grades are nearly all used in the United States, and there is undoubtedly a large waiting market for the increased production of the finer grades of flour, so that it stands to reason that the exportation of flour will increase only in proportion to the increase of the total output.

In 1879, Messrs. Christian Bros. & Co. commenced to build the Crown Roller mill, the firm being composed of J. A. Christian, L. Christian, C. M. Hardenburg and C. E. French. This firm completed and operated the mill until 1886, when J. A. Christian died, and the firm incorporated under the name of the Christian Bros. Mill Co. This corporation owned and operated the mill until 1891, when it became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. The Crown Roller mill is one of the large flouring mills of Minneapolis, being 124x145 feet on the ground and seven



H. E. Fletcher

stories high, and standing upon high ground in the milling district it is an imposing structure. The mill has a capacity of 2,500 barrels per day.

The same year Messrs. Sidle, Fletcher Holmes & Co. built the Northwestern mill, on the site of the City mill, also of the old government mill. The firm was soon after incorporated as the Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes Co. The stock of this company changed hands at different times, with the consequent change of management, until the mill was bought by the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co. in 1891, and the capacity of the mill increased to 2,500 barrels per day, the size of the mill being 50 x 107 feet, eight stories high.

HENRY E. FLETCHER. Honorable, practical industry, wisely and vigorously applied never fails of success. It bears one onward and upward, develops the individual character and powerfully stimulates the action of others. To healthful minds, with personal application comes enjoyment and a sense of duty done. Then too, progress is impossible without it. It is this unflagging spirit of industry that has laid the foundations and built up the commercial greatness of the Northwest. The rapid growth of Minnesota and adjacent territory, while richly endowed by nature and possessing far reaching possibilities, is largely attributable to the untiring energy of individuals.

Closely connected with the development and prosperity of Minneapolis stands the name of Henry E. Fletcher, a gentleman whose long business experience, intuitive knowledge of men, rare executive ability and pleasant social qualities have won for him the highest respect and esteem of his fellow citizens.

The subject of this sketch was born in Lyndon, Caledonia County, Vermont, July 31st, 1843, being a descendant of one of the oldest pioneer families of New England. The genealogy of this family is tracable to the Northern shore of Lake Geneva in that part of Switzerland now known as the Canton de Vaud. From this locality various members of the family journeyed to England, many settling there. The earliest American ancestor, Robert Fletcher, was born in England in 1592, emigrated to America 1630, and died at Concord, Mass., April 3d, 1677.

Capt. Joel Fletcher, a direct descendant of Robert and grandfather of our subject was born in Chesterfield, N. H., Nov. 26th, 1763. In 1793 he removed with his family to Vermont, encountering deprivation, discomfort and varied trials incident to pioneer life. Joel, the youngest of his nine children was born in Lyndon, March 3d, 1818, and was the father of Henry E. Fletcher.

Only the early childhood of Mr. Fletcher was spent in his native town, as when he was but a lad of twelve his father removed to St. Johnsbury, a town only a few miles distant, but one of the most attractive in the state, not only because of Fairbanks scale renown but possessing in an eminent degree rare educational facilities and a high standard of intelligence. After acquiring an academic education supplemented by a preparatory course, at the age of sixteen he entered staunch old Dartmouth, but was constrained to abandon his studies without completing the course by reason of ill health. Upon deciding to lead a business life and finding that of wholesale flour and grain, in which his father had been engaged and had most successfully and ably managed since 1856, most congenial to his tastes, he entered the general office, first as bookkeeper and a little later as manager of a branch house established in Newport upon Lake Memphremagog, one of the most thriv-

ing and popular summer resorts in Northern New England. After a most successful business career of a few years Mr. Fletcher removed to Chicago in 1867, engaging in milling under the firm name of Marple & Fletcher, and just when the business outlook was most encouraging and the bow of promise hung high in the cloud of success, in a moment all hopes were blighted. A terrible explosion, a disastrous fire, and his entire investment was gone.

Early in the spring of 1869 Mr. Fletcher was recalled to Vermont by the failing health of his father. He immediately took charge of the business, thereby enabling his father to make a change of climate, when he at once sought the invigorating air of the Northwest. The climatic change proving beneficial, his last years were spent in Minnesota, measurably in banking at Lake City and subsequently, the last eighteen months attending to varied interests in and about Minneapolis. On the 16th of February, 1875, while on a visit to his family in Vermont, without the slightest premonition, he was stricken with apoplexy and peacefully passed away.

During the years Mr. Fletcher remained at St. Johnsbury he not only extensively enlarged the business established by his father but became more and more identified with varied interests in town and state. He was vice-president of the Merchants National Bank of St. Johnsbury from its organization, June, 1875, until he left the state in 1879.

While on frequent trips to Minnesota he became impressed with the wonderful resources of the Northwest and the commercial and manufacturing importance of Minneapolis, and in December, 1879, removed to that city.

Anticipating for Minneapolis its rapid ascendency to the largest milling point in the world he at once engaged in his favorite pursuit of the manufacture of flour, and immediately the firm of Sidle, Fletcher, Holmes & Co. was organized, erecting one of the best known mills in the far famed Flour City (the Northwestern), now owned by the Consolidoted Milling Co.

In 1882 he retired from the active management of the business, allowing his name and interests to remain until 1886. During these years he was also extensively engaged in the lumber business under the firm name of Fletcher Bros.

He was elected president of the Northern Pacific Elevator Co. in 1886, and upon his retirement one year later left the business in a most prosperous condition.

In 1887 one of the largest and most important industries to the business growth of Minneapolis, viz, the Minneapolis Stock Yards & Packing Co., was organized, Mr. Fletcher being one of its projectors and prime movers; was also elected its first president, which position he held until the fall of 1890.

When the Minneapolis, Sault St. Marie and Atlantic railroad was projected in 1883, Mr. Fletcher was one of the incorporators, giving much of his time and attention to its construction. He was also treasurer and a director of the Minneapolis and Pacific railway, incorporated in 1886. These two roads were subsequently consolidated as the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault St. Marie, and in 1889 Mr. Fletcher resigned his directorship, severing his connection therewith.

In 1889 the City Elevator Co. was organized, Mr. Fletcher being its president and principal owner.

He has also been president of the Green Mountain Stock Ranching Company since its organization in 1883. This company has large live stock interests in Montana.

In political sentiment, Mr. Fletcher is a Republican, but he has never aspired to any public office, merely discharging at the polls his duty as a citizen.

On the 18th of December, 1866, at Newport, Vermont, Mr. Fletcher was united in marriage to Miss Rebecca A. Smith. Two children, a son and a daughter were born to them, both dying in infancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher are members of Plymouth Congregational Church. For four years Mr. Fletcher was president of the Young Mens Christian Association and his efforts in behalf of that deserving cause contributed much to its prosperous condition.

The career of Mr. Fletcher can be summed up in very few words; it is characterized by great earnestness and an unwavering determination to succeed, and it affords a happy illustration of the power of perseverence and conscientious effort in elevating individual character, and of those virtues and principles embodied in a consistent and well defined life.

Early in 1881 the great Pillsbury "A" mill was completed, on the east side of the river at the corner of Third avenue southeast and Main street, at a cost of $500,000. The mill was commenced in 1879, and the size of the building was 115x175 feet on the ground, and seven stories high. This was one of the last flouring mills built at the Falls of St. Anthony. It has a capacity of 7,200 barrels per day. It is a magnificent structure, complete in every part, with the most modern and improved machinery, with acres of floor space, and a capacity for grinding wheat which would astonish a man with an ordinary bank account. The mill was built by Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., and is the largest flour mill in the world. Its fame has gone out over the United States and European countries. The building of this mill has probably advertised the manufacturing industries of Minneapolis more than any other one enterprise connected with the city.

With the purchase of the Palisade mill in 1884, and the building of the Lincoln mill at Anoka, the Washburn mill Co., composed of Wm. D. Washburn and Wm. D. Hale, commenced the manufacture of flour, Mr. Washburn having previously been a member of the firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co. He had long been prominent in the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis, being a large owner in the Minneapolis Mill Co., and extensively engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He became identified with the growth and prosperity of manufactures at an early day and has been continuously engaged in their upbuilding ever since. He took an active part in the consolidation of the Pillsbury and W. D. Washburn mills and their sale to the syndicate composing the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co., and with that sale Senator Washburn quit active operations in flour manufacture, but remains one of the resident directors of the new company. Mr. Hale retired from business with the sale of the mills.

In 1882, J. B. Bassett, Earnest Zeidler, Fred D. Zimmerman and Horace S. Wade built the Columbia flour mill, with a capacity of 1,000 barrels per day. The company was organized and incorporated under the name of the Columbia Mill Co., with J. B. Bassett president. After running the mill for two years its capacity was increased to 2,000 barrels per day. The same company continued to run the mill until 1891, when it became the property of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company.

In 1889 the largest deal in manufacturing property ever made in the Northwest was consummated in the sale of

the three flour mills of Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., the Pillsbury "A," Pillsbury "B" and Anchor, also all their elevators, together with the Palisade mill at Minneapolis and the Lincoln at Anoka, owned by the Washburn Mill Co., and known as the W. D. Washburn mills. Also the entire water power of the Falls of St. Anthony, owned by the Minneapolis Mill Co. and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co., the stock of the last named company being owned by J. J. Hill and his associates. This entire property, consisting of water power, elevators and mills was sold to an English syndicate incorporated as the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. For a time the citizens were fearful lest this sale should be a misfortune to Minneapolis, as the former owners of the property were among our most loyal and enterprising citizens, whose genius had built up an immense business, and their severing their connection with the manufacturing interests of Minneapolis would be little short of a calamity. But after finding that the former proprietors would be active in the ownership and management of the new company, all cause for alarm was dissipated, and the new company has well demonstrated that no cause for alarm should exist. The properties have been put in first class condition and the mills have been operated to their full capacity, and the company contemplates improvements in the water power which will greatly add to its capacity also, and be of immeasurable benefit to Minneapolis; and this alone demonstrated the fact that the consolidation of the two water power companies was a lasting benefit to the city, as it was almost impossible for two companies to work in harmony with their necessarily conflicting interests. Fortunately for the city, Chas. A. Pillsbury, ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury and Senator Wm. D. Washburn remain in the company as resident directors, with Chas. A. Pillsbury as managing director. The company has the largest flour milling capacity of any in the world (14,500 barrels per day), and enjoys a world wide reputation for its products.

JOHN MARTIN. Captain Martin, as the enterprizing lumberman and active business man, whose career is here sketched, has been known in Minneapolis for nearly forty years, earned his title on the inland navigation, as the chief officer of steamboats. Entering active life on his own account at the age of nineteen, he has pursued many lines of business, with uniform success. Whether on the paternal farm in Vermont, on the rivers of New England and the South, amid the golden sands of California rivers, or among the pines of Minnesota, whatever he has undertaken has been pursued with such persistence and good judgment that unaided by fortune or friends the farmer's boy has risen by sheer force of his indomable character, to the head of one of the great lumber manufacturies of the country, and of the second largest milling business in the world.

He was born at Peacham, Caledonia County, Vermont, August 18, 1820. His father, Eliphalet Martin, and his mother, Martha (Hoit) Martin, were settled on a farm in Peacham, having emigrated in early life from Woodbury, Connecticut. John was one of a family of ten children. His early life differed little from that of the sons of New England farmers, who won a scanty living by the cultivation of their rugged and not over productive soil. From infancy he shared such work of the farm as falls to the lot of boys, attending for a few weeks of each winter the district school. But he felt the longing for a wider field and more independant life, and at the age of nineteen bought

John Martin

his time and launched into the world for himself.

The Connecticut river is not far from Peacham, and was at that period the chief avenue of internal commerce in that part of the country. Young Martin took employment as fireman on a steamboat navigating that river, and in course of time became captain of the boat. After five years of steamboating on the Connecticut his boat was sold to go South, Captain Martin was engaged to go with her and for the next five years as captain of the "Wayne" and "Johnson," navigated the waters of the Neuse river, in North Carolina, bringing down the tar and resin and returning with various merchandise. His wages, though not munificent, were saved and carefully invested, mostly in farms among his native hills. After ten years of steamboating he returned to Peacham, where he was married, but alone he joined the procession that was moving to California, after the discovery of gold in the alluvial deposits of the coast. Leaving in December, 1849, by way of the Isthmus of Panama, he reached the golden coast in February, and at once took a placer on the American river. After a laborious year in digging and panning, he sold his placer, and with the dust accumulated (a goodly supply) returned to Vermont. But the rocks and hills had lost the fascination with which the reminiscences of youth had invested them; and the farms lacked the stir and excitement which the deck and the mining camp had made him accustomed; and after two years he determined to explore the West, and visited Illinois and Iowa. At the Mississippi he saw vast rafts of logs floating with the current and determined to go up the river and find where they came from. This led him to St. Anthony, where his practiced eye soon took in the possibilities of the lumber business, and returning to Vermont he sold his farms and movables, and early in the year 1855 removed to St. Anthony. That has been his home from that time to the present. The village has expanded into a metropolitan city. The growth of centuries in the ordinary way, has been condensed into a generation. In the bewildering development which has been going on, Captain Martin has been an important factor. Confining himself to business, his life has been a happy one; and while accumulating wealth, which in his native town would have placed him far in advance of the foremost, he has co-operated in all public enterprizes, and continued a life of activity in a simple and unostentatious style of living to a period of life when most men find themselves exhausted of ambition and vital force.

Settling in St. Anthony, he entered heartily into the enthusiasms of the ambitious community. On the 23d of January, 1855, a banquet was served at the St. Charles Hotel to celebrate the completion of the suspension bridge. The procession, which, according to Col. Stevens, was a mile in length, was led by Dr. J. H. Murphy, marshal of the day, and Captain John Martin as standard bearer, and with music and cannon marched through the streets of both towns.

The same year the citizens formed a steamboat company for the navigation of the lower river, and raised a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars. From his experience in the business, Captain Martin took great interest in the enterprise, and was one of the stockholders, and subsequently became captain of the "Falls City," making trips to the lower Mississippi river points.

Soon after his arrival he engaged in logging in the pineries, and through all the years has been connected in many

ways with the lumber trade. From time to time he purchased pine timbered lands, the stumpage from which is a source of large revenue. He built and operated saw mills and opened lumber yards, and finally some eight or ten years ago incorporated his lumber business as the "John Martin Lumber Company," with yards at St. Paul and saw mill at Mission creek, on the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad.

But he did not confine his attention exclusively to the lumber business. He early engaged in flour milling and was a proprietor of the Northwestern flour mills at Minneapolis. He is now president of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company at Minneapolis, operating five large mills, with a daily capacity of ten thousand five hundred barrels of flour, being next to the Pillsbury-Washburn Company, the largest manufacturers of flour in the world.

Captain Martin has been a director of the First National Bank of Minneapolis since its organization about 1864. He was a director and vice president of the Minneapolis & St. Louis road from its completion until its incorporation into the Rock Island system, and contributed in no small measure, both of his capital and business sagacity, to the success of these vital avenues of the prosperity of his city. He was likewise a director and vice-president of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie & Atlantic railway, and of the Minneapolis & Pacific railway—enterprises which opened up a new and shorter route to the Atlantic seaboard, and placed the milling business of Minneapolis independent of hostile railroad combinations.

The details of a business life furnish few conspicuous points which arrest the public attention; but they engross the activities of life, and are the stepping stones by which the successful man mounts to fortune, and through which he adds his quota to the sum of human achievements. Thus Captain Martin's life, in a private and unostentatious way, has been full of labor, inspired by sagacity, reaching success, and contributing to the common weal.

His marriage in 1849 was to Miss Jane B. Gilfillan, of Peacham. His wife has shared his life and prosperity in Minneapolis, making his home bright and occupying a high and influential social position until March, 1886, when she was called away. A daughter, the only fruit of the marriage, remains to cheer the life of the father.

True to his Pilgrim ancestry, Captain Martin is attached to the First Congregational church, and among the most liberal supporters of the activities of that leading and oldest church of the city. He has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party, though never seeking its honors. His large influence among the people has been freely used to promote the ambition of friends and secure the adoption of his favorite measures. He enjoys in fullest measure the respect and confidence of his neighbors and acquaintances, and has occupied a large place in the growth of Minneapolis.

In July, 1891, the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company was organized with a capital of $2,250,000. The company was formed by six of the large flouring mills joining their capital and interests. The names of the mills forming this company are as follows:

The Crown Roller, Columbia, Northwestern, Zenith, Pettit and Galaxy, the "Pettit" intended to be used as an elevator for the other mills. John Martin was elected president; J. B. Bas-

sett, vice-president; C. T. Fox, secretary and treasurer; F. C. Pillsbury, E. Zeidler and A. C. Loring, managers.

The combined capacity of the mills owned by the company (including the Pettit mill, used now as an elevator) is 10,500 barrels per day, giving the company a milling capacity second only to that of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co. The tendency to consolidation of the flour milling interests of Minneapolis is well illustrated by the fact that four firms now operate mills as follows:

	MILLS.	CAPACITY.
Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co.	5	14,500 bbls.
Northwestern Consol. Milling Co.	6	10,500 bbls.
Washburn, Crosby & Co.	3	9,500 bbls.
Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co.	4	3,500 bbls.

Although the number of flour mills did not increase during the year of 1891, yet the capacity of the mills already built did increase, even after deducting the two mills owned and managed in Minneapolis but located outside, as can be seen from the subjoined table.

List of flour mills and daily capacity.

	Jan. 1, 1892. BARRELS.	1891. BARRELS.
Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Co.		
Pillsbury "A"	7,200	7,200
Pillsbury "B"	2,500	2,500
Anchor	1,600	1,500
Palisade	2,200	2,000
Lincoln (at Anoka)	1,000	.....
Washburn, Crosby & Co.		
Washburn "A"	5,000	4,200
Washburn "B"	1,500	1,300
Washburn "C"	3,000	3,000
Minneapolis Flour Mfg. Co.		
St. Anthony	650	650
Standard	1,750	1,700
Excelsior	1,100	1,100
The Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co.		
Columbia	2,500	2,000
Galaxy	1,500	1,500
Pettit	1,500	1,600
Crown Roller	2,500	2,500
Northwestern	1,200	1,600
Zenith	1,200	1,100
W. H. Hinkle.		
Humboldt	1,200	1,150
Crocker, Fisk & Co.		
Minneapolis	1,500	1,200
D. R. Barber & Son.		
Cataract	800	800
H. F. Brown & Co.		
Dakota	500	350
Holly Mill Co.		
Holly	600	500
Stamwitz & Schober.		
Phœnix	300	325
F. H. Greenleaf.		
Florence (at Stillwater)	600	.....
	43,500	39,777

CORN MEAL, GRAHAM FLOUR & RYE.

Lovejoy, Hinrich & Co.	
Nicollet Island Roller	250
J. E. Osborne.	
Occidental	1,000
W. J. McAffee.	
Union	475

The subjoined table shows the output of flour for Minneapolis from 1878 to 1891, inclusive; and also the shipments to foreign countries for the same years:

CROP YEAR.	Output, Bbls.	Exports, Bbls.
1891	7,434,098	2,576,545
1890	6,863,015	2,091,215
1889	5,740,830	1,557,575
1888	7,244,930	2,617,795
1887	6,375,250	2,523,030
1886	5,951,200	2,288,500
1885	5,221,243	1,834,544
1884	5,317,672	1,805,876
1883	4,046,220	1,343,105
1882	3,175,910	1,201,631
1881	3,142,972	1,181,322
1880	2,051,840	769,442
1879	1,551,789	442,598
1878	940,786	109,183

There is no such profit in the manufacture of flour at the present day as there was during the great growth of the business (following the introduction of the new method of purifying middlings and the use of chilled iron rollers for reduction) from 1870 to 1880. Competition among themselves, and also with outside millers has brought the margin of profit so close to the cost, that the millers must look sharply after their business or they will come out behind at the close of the year. Nearly all the flour mills are now equiped with steam power to supplement the water power, so they can operate during seasons of drought,

I am indebted to the Northwestern Miller for statistics relating to the manufacture and exportation of flour.

when the water power is insufficient for all the mills, otherwise some would have to lie idle. An immense sum of money is needed to handle the wheat required by the Minneapolis flour mills, and deliver it to the eastern markets in the form of flour, but the cheerful miller goes calmly on, and talks of millions of dollars as the ordinary man does of thousands, and his success seems to warrant and justify his assurance.

The development of the cooperage industry of Minneapolis was co-extensive with that of the flour manufacturing interests. An annual output of flour ranging up, within a decade, from a million to seven millions of barrels calls for the manufacture of an immense number of packages. The demand for barrels has been supplied by about half a dozen shops, most of them conducted on the co-operative plan; in fact, this co-operative feature is one of the most interesting phases of Minneapolis industrial progress.

The tremendous development of the flour milling industry afforded a market for an ever increasing number of barrels, and certain journeymen coopers saw an opportunity for bettering their condition by applying the principles of co-operation. The scheme was entirely suecessful. As a consequence some eight or ten co-operative shops have since been organized, at least half a dozen being still in existence. The general principle of organization is equal shareholding in the capital stock, and apportionment of profits in proportion to work done. Initial payments on stock and weekly assessments thereafter accumulated the capital. The system has prospered phenominally. Through periods of businesss activity, the coopers (having disposed of "bosses" and middlemen) accumulated profits rapidly, and were enabled to secure some real estate and commodious shops fitted with proper machinery. In hard times they have been able to earn fair wages when the unorganized journeymen were out of work. The co-operative shops have net assets aggregating approximately $150,000, while many of the members have secured homes of their own. Of late years the cooperage business has declined to some extent on account of large shipments of flour in sacks instead of barrels, but the condition of the "co-operatives" has always been better than that of the journeymen employed in the "boss" shops. As an educational influence the co-operative cooperage industry has been most valuable to wage workers. Probably not less than 2,000 men have been from time to time connected with these organizations and cognizant of their advantages. Numerous co-operative institutions have grown out of the parent movement, some to fail through lack of proper appreciation of the conditions requisite for success, others to go on prosperously.

Previous to 1868 there were no cooper shops of importance in Minneapolis. Half a hundred journeymen were able to produce all the barrels needed in the busiest times. They worked in small shops under bosses and were not certain of regular or continuous employment. In 1868 C. W. Curtiss, a journeyman cooper who had some experience in co-operation, organized a co-operative shop with Wm. H. Reeves, George W. Sargent and Joseph Combs. The experiment was successful and only ended with a time of enforced idleness when the mills were shut down for a protracted period.

The introduction in the early '70s of the new methods in the manufacture of flour wonderfully stimulated its production, and in consequence the cooperage industry revived and great numbers of journeymen flocked to the city, over supplying the market for labor, forcing down

wages and rendering employment uncertain. Mr. Curtiss perceived that the time was ripe for a new co-operative trial, and in November, 1874, he, with F. L. Bachelder, Peter Kenney, J. W. Overacker and H. E. Roberts organized the Co-operative Barrel Manufacturing Company. This was the parent organization. All later co-operative shops have been off-shoots or copies. The new enterprise was fostered by Charles A. Pillsbury, who gave it its first contract and showed his friendliness in many other ways. A capital stock of $10,000 was contemplated in the organization. Ten years of prosperous business brought the paid in capital up to $50,000. As a co-operative success the company has been a model to the coopers, as well as all other wage workers the country over.

Other organizations followed closely upon the demonstrated success of the first company. Some were successful; others failed, usually because of lack of adherence to the true principles of co-operation. The North Star Barrel Company was formed in October, 1877, by Peter Kenney, Daniel G. Wentworth, F. L. Bachelder, John O'Donnell, H. W. Burroughs and C. W. Curtiss. Its progress was quite as rapid as that of the first company. In March, 1880, the Hennepin County Barrel Company was incorporated. It was the outgrowth of a strike in the "boss" shops, none of its original members being from the other co-operative shops. In six years it accumulated assets of $38,000. One year after the "Hennepin" came the Phœnix Barrel Manufacturing Company, a small but successful enterprise.

The Northwestern Barrel Company was organized in December of the same year—again the outcome of a strike in a "boss" shop—and prospered from the start. The Minnesota Barrel Company followed in 1884, the Acme Barrel Company in 1885, and the Twin City Barrel Company in 1886.

These were the co-operative enterprises which may be classed as most successful. Of those organized from time to time, a number whose names are not now known among the business concerns of the city, were simply absorbed by older institutions for the purpose of economy or convenience.

Of the non-co-operative barrel shops the most important organization was the Hall & Dann Barrell Company, incorporated June 12, 1880. The name was afterward changed to the Harwood Manufacturing Company. This concern began with ample capital, erected large buildings at the corner of Third avenue south and First street, equipped them with the latest machinery and commenced the production of barrels at the rate of 6,000 per day, when running at full capacity. Employment was given to 175 men, the number having since been increased at times.

Among the cooper shops doing an extensive business in past years, but now out of the business, may be mentioned P. Daly, who started a barrel factory in 1872; A. M. Anson, who began to operate in 1873, and A. Bumb & Co. in 1874, and other minor establishments. The manufacture of barrels in Minneapolis is now carried on by the following concerns, all but three being conducted on the co-operative plan:

ACME BARRELL CO.,*†
C. E. COTTRELL & CO., (one stave)
CO-OPERATIVE BARRELL CO.,*†
EAGLE BARREL CO.,*
HARDWOOD MFG. CO.,†
HENNEPIN BARREL CO.,*†
NORTH STAR BARREL CO.,*†
NORTHWESTERN BARREL CO.,*†
JAMES KENNEDY.

* Operated on co-operative plan. † Using machinery.

Early in 1854, Orin Rogers built the first furniture factory located at the Falls of St. Anthony. The factory was built on the east river bank near the foot of Third avenue southeast, at the end of the bridge leading to Hennepin Island. In 1855 Mr. Rogers sold out to L. G. and J. C. Johnson, who operated the factory for a number of years, and then sold it to Thos. Barnard & Bro., who continued the business. Mr. Thos. Barnard and Wm. H. Shuey soon succeeded to the ownership under the name of Barnard & Shuey. The factory burned in 1873. Mr. Shuey retired and Mr. Barnard built a new factory on Fourth street and Second avenue northeast, and took in as a partner, Mr. Cope of Philadelphia, and thereafter the firm was styled Barnard & Cope. Mr. Thos. Barnard has for several years been out of the business, and living on the Pacific slope, but his sons have succeeded to his interest in the concern and are now running it under the same firm name.

THOMAS GRIMBALL BARNARD. The firm of Barnard Brothers and Cope is proprietor of a wholesale furniture manufacturing business, at the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue, N. E. in Minneapolis. Its specialty is chamber suits, and extension and center tables, which they sell in all the territory west of the Mississippi river to the Pacific coast. As many as one hundred and forty workmen are constantly employed. Two million feet of lumber are annually worked up, and the manufactured product turned out reaches a value of $250,000 per year. The plant is operated by steam with machinery working almost automatically, and its operations are adjusted with wonderful minuteness and precision. Among the appliances is a machine for wood carving, on which as many as four blocks are simultaneously carved into intricate patterns by the guiding hand of a single expert carver. The furniture when it has received the last touches shines with the lustre of plate glass, and is solid and substantial, and is sold at prices so low, when compared with that produced by old fashioned hand processes, as to seem fabulous—a result only attained by modern methods of division of labor, and perfection of mechanism. The business which has developed to this magnitude was established thirty-five years ago by Mr. T. G. Barnard, father of the three young men who with Mr. Henry Cope constitute the present firm.

Thomas G. Barnard is a native of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island, B. N. A. His father, Jabez Barnard was an Englishman who migrated to the colony in the first years of the present century. He was a carpenter and builder, living in Huntingtonshire, before an engagement in the line of his trade brought him to America. The son was the sixth in a family of eleven children, and was born Sept. 28, 1826. He was placed in a private school at an early age, but tiring of the restraint and monotony, at the age of eleven he left school and commenced with his father to pick up the carpenter's trade. At the age of nineteen he pushed out into the world to earn an independent living, going to Boston. There he worked for a year and a half in an organ factory, at wages. Then he went to work in a cabinet shop, where painted and hard wood sets were manufactured on a large scale, and largely by machinery. Remaining here for five and a half years, he had become thoroughly conversant with the furniture manufacturing business as it was then being conducted. In 1849, while living in Boston, Mr. Barnard married Miss Eliza H. Hayes, of Rochester, New Hampshire.

Thos G Barnard

From Boston he went to Norway, Oxford County, Maine, where he established himself in the furniture manufacturing business, devoting his attention chiefly to bedsteads and conducted the business for four years.

A married sister, Mrs. A. B. Fall, had settled in St. Anthony, and through her Mr. Barnard learned of the advantages which that new town presented for manufacturing and he resolved to establish here a business for manufacturing furniture by machinery which had been so successful in Boston. Three young men joined him in the enterprise. They purchased machinery, a stock of mahogany and veneers, and embarked with it for St. Anthony where it arrived early in May, 1857. The firm of L. G. & J. S. Johnson had been for some time engaged in the furniture business at St. Anthony. This shop was on Main street just below the bridge leading to Hennepin Island. Fearing the effect of competition, the Johnson's sold their manufacturing business to the young men, who formed the firm of Noyes, Waldron & Co. Mr. Barnard and a Mr. Pingree constituting the Co. They went to work with energy, employing from twelve to fourteen men, and turning out furniture suited to the times. In the fall of that year the financial crash came, affecting seriously their bright prospects. As a consequence the firm sold out to Mr. Pingree, who continued it, Mr. Barnard going to work for him. In the following year Mr. Barnard built a house on Sixth street and made himself a permanent home.

In 1859 he was joined by his brother, John F. Barnard, and the firm of Barnard Bros. was formed. They took a shop on Hennepin Island where they had a water power from the Chutes, and set up the business of scroll sawing and turning. Soon the Johnson's sold them their original manufacturing plant, and the Chutes, the building which they occupied, and the Barnard Brothers commenced manufacturing various kinds of furniture. They worked themselves and employed one man. As business revived and their orders increased they made a better class of work. For several succeeding years they turned out some of the finest furniture ever made here. They had orders for furnishing some of the better houses that were built at that period both here and in St. Paul. Not infrequently they turned out sets for which they received $500 and even more. In fact the best furniture to be found in the elegant new residences came from their shop.

In 1865 Mr. William H. Shuey was taken into the business, which became Barnard Bros. & Shuey. The next year John F. Barnard sold out and the business continued as Barnard & Shuey. In 1870 Edward C. Clark joined the firm, which became Barnard, Shuey & Clark. Soon afterwards the factory was burned with a considerable loss, and Mr Shuey retired.

Mr. Henry Cope, a young man from Philadelphia, son of Mr. Thomas P. Cope, an old quaker family of that city, joined the firm in 1873, and brought to it a considerable accession of capital. The firm became now Barnard, Clark & Cope. The factory was rebuilt in its present location, at the corner of Fourth street and Second avenue, north east, and steam was put in for motive power. Here were excellent facilities for shipping, as the factory was located along side the track of the St. Paul & Pacific railroad.

About 1875 the business was divided. Mr. Clark taking the retail department on the West side and Messrs. Barnard & Cope retained the manufacturing. The firm of Barnard & Cope continued until

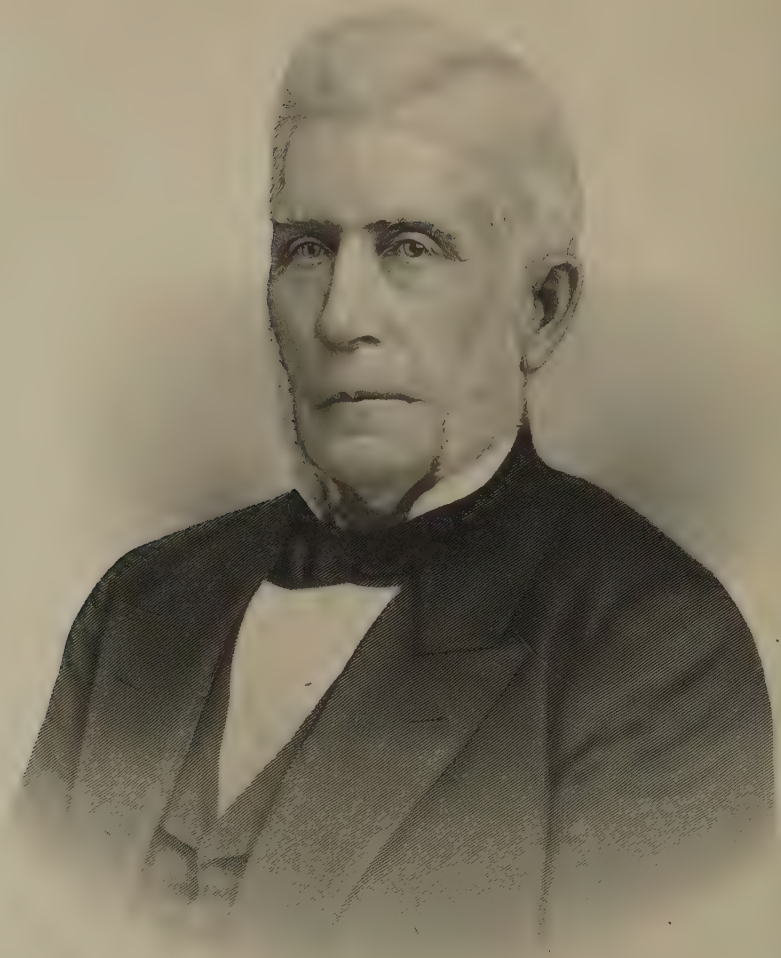
1884, gradually increasing their business and systematizing and perfecting their methods. Mr. T. G. Barnard, during all these changes, had charge of the mechanical work, and superintended the manufacture, with a skill born of a practical knowledge of the trade, and a perseverance that overcame all obstacles which were often serious and almost disheartening.

Mr. Barnard met with a serious accident about the first of Feburary, 1884. He was driving a pair of horses through the streets of Minneapolis when they became startled by the passage of a street car, and threw him out, breaking his thigh. For a time there was fear of a fatal result, but a vigorous constitution and good health, with attentive nursing brought him through. He was however, disabled, and thought it best to retire from active business. His interest in the business was assumed by his three sons, Fred H., Harry A. and Frank S. Barnard and by Mr. Cope, who under the style of Barnard Brothers & Cope have continued it with great success until the present time. Mr. T. G. Barnard after two years spent in attention to building up his shattered health, removed to the Pacific coast. He located at Los Angeles, Cal., where he built a pleasant home, enjoying the milder climate and the fruits and flowers of that prolific region, He makes frequent visits to Minneapolis, and suffers no abatement of his pride in the business which the unwearied labor of his best years had built up. The wife who had accompanied Mr. Barnard to Minneapolis in 1857, died in 1872, leaving the sons above mentioned, and two others, Edward G. and Arthur H., also two daughters, one the wife of H. G. Blake, of St. Paul, and the other married to T. L. Ford, but now deceased.

Mr. Barnard was married again to Mrs. Noyes of Chelsea, Mass., who survived only eight months.

In 1874 he married Mrs. Elvira E. Young, of Minneapolis, to whom a son, William A., was born November 18, 1875.

In 1868 M. C. Burr started a small furniture factory on Second street between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. The next year he took in Mr. Morris as a partner, and continued under the style of Burr & Morris, until the sum- of 1873 when D. M. Gilmore bought into the firm, and the firm name was changed to Burr, Morris & Co. They built a large building on Lake street, near the track of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway and occupied it with their machinery. In 1874 Mr. A. S. McCulloch bought out Mr. Morris, and the firm name was changed to Burr, Gilmore & Co. In a few years Mr. Burr sold out to his partners, and the firm name was again changed to Gilmore & McCulloch, who continued the business until 1881 when the entire plant was destroyed by fire, and the firm dissolved. Mr. D. M. Gilmore then bought a sight on Western avenue near the Great Northern tracks and erected a large brick building and proceeded to manufacture furniture on his own occount. In 1882 Chas. Evans Holt became a partner in the firm under the style of Gilmore & Holt. In 1883 the company became incorporated as the D. M. Gilmore Furniture Co. Mr. Donald Kennedy and Benj. Beverage, Jr. bought into the company and Mr. Holt retired. Donald Kennedy was elected president; D. M. Gilmore, vice-president and general manager; and A. G. Kennedy, secretary and treasurer. They continued to own and operate the business until January 15th, 1891, when D. M. Gilmore sold his stock to Donald



Joathum G. Smith

Kennedy, and retired from the company, and the Messrs. Kennedy continued the business.

In 1877 Salisbury, Coots, Rolph & Co. commenced to manufacture spring beds, mattresses, etc. In 1887 Mr. Coots died and the firm became Salisbury, Rolph & Co., and has since retained that title. The factory is located on Main street between First and Second avenues southeast, and they are doing a large and constantly increasing business.

In 1882 the Minneapolis Furniture Co. was organized, and James T. Elwell was elected president; Geo. H. Elwell, secretary and Carlos Burcon, treasurer. The company built a factory on Division street southeast, and did a good business from the start; their works have been enlarged several times and the business is growing every year. The present officers are Geo. H. Elwell, president and treasurer; and Chas. M. Way, vice-president and secretary.

The Minneapolis Office and School Furniture Co. was incorporated in 1888 with a capital of $50,000. The factory operated by the company is located at the corner of Eighth street and Eighth avenue southeast. As indicated by the name, the company manufactures school furniture and does a large and growing business. The present officers in management are E. M. Johnson, president; P. J. Murphy, secretary and A. C. Austin, treasurer.

Mr. Orrin Rogers also had the honor to be the pioneer in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds at the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1854 he operated in a small way in a building on the river bank at the foot of Third avenue southeast, and in 1855, Rogers, Stimpson & Kent, of which firm he was the senior partner, built the first exclusive sash, door and blind factory located at the Falls. The building was erected in St. Anthony, on the west side of Hennepin island, and was a substantial stone building, and was operated by them for several years as a sash, door and blind factory. It was then sold to Cutter & Secombe, who fitted it up as a paper mill. The main building was 50 x 75 feet, with an ell 40 x 40 feet. In 1880 the building burned, leaving the walls standing, when the building and ground were sold to the city of Minneapolis, and the standing walls remodeled and the building fitted up as the east side station of the city water works, and is now used for that purpose. But few of our citizens know that the old building was once a sash, door and blind factory.

Until 1857 there had been no sash and door factory on the west side of the river, but during that year Mr. Morey built a factory on the south side of the saw mill platform for their manufacture. He operated it until 1862, when he sold it to Joseph Dean, who was at that time a carpenter and builder. Mr. Dean concluding to go into the lumber business, he sold it to J. G. Smith the same year. It was operated by Mr. Smith for two years, when he took in H. F. Lillibridge as partner, and run under the firm name of Smith & Lillibridge. Mr. Lillibridge retired in 1866, and Mr. Smith continued the business alone for two years, when, in 1868, L. D. Parker, who had been previously connected with the firm of Rockey & Parker, became a partner with Mr. Smith, and the firm became Smith & Parker.

JOTHAM GRAVES SMITH was born at Westminster, in the town of Canterbury, Windham county, Connecticut, on the 23rd day of November, 1815. He was the eldest of a family of six children. The father, Asher Smith, was a farmer, of exemplary life and industrious habits,

whose narrow income from a rugged farm, did not permit the expenses of a liberal education for his children, who were obliged to content themselves with such instruction as the country school afforded. The son took the name of his maternal uncle, Jotham Graves, who was a leading man of his time in Holyoke, Mass.

Young Smith picked up the carpenter's trade which he followed for some years. His earnings up to his majority were contributed to the family exchequer. His industry and skill prospered him. Soon after becoming twenty-one he visited Kenosha, Wis., where he worked at his trade for two years and became a contractor and builder. Later he joined his brother-in-law in starting a woolen mill in Stafford, Conn., which he built, and afterwards managed, having an interest in the business.

While living there he met Miss Almira Converse, whose mother, Martha Alden, was of the seventh generation in lineal descent from John Alden, of Plymouth, and the Mayflower. They were married October 20, 1845, and continued to reside at Stafford for the next ten years, where Mr. Smith was industriously conducting the business of the satinet factory in which he was engaged, living with economy and laying by a small capital for future investment.

In 1855 he came west to look for a location in the newly settled country, and at Minneapolis found prospects which pleased him. He spent a part of the summer in looking over the town and adjacent country, and made some small investments. Among these were a tract of land suitable for two farms west of Lake Calhoun, somewhere near the present St. Louis park, and some lots, a part of a block then being surveyed, but not yet legally platted, on Sixth street and Oregon, now Third avenue south. Returning to Connecticut, he brought his family, then consisting of Mrs. Smith and two children, H. Alden and Myra, to Minnesota. Falling in with Mr. Z. M. Brown, he was induced to take an interest in the town site of Monticello, Wright county, where he took up his residence. Here he built a house and engaged in the management of a real estate business, chiefly the sale of lots in the new town. He took an active interest in public affairs, was Deputy County Treasurer, and was chosen County Attorney and Judge of Probate of Wright county. When the proposition to loan five million dollars in State bonds was submitted to a vote of the people, he was one of the few who foresaw the evil results of the measure, and made an active opposition to it.

About 1861 the death of one of her brothers called Mrs. Smith to her old home in Connecticut, where they remained for a year or two. Soon after their return in 1863, they took up their residence in Minneapolis. Mr. Smith built a house upon one of the lots which he had bought in 1855, where the family resided until within a few years. The place is now occupied with manufacturies and business houses. In 1863 Mr. Smith bought the planing mill and sash and door factory of Joseph Dean, which stood upon the brink of the falls below the platform of the Minneapolis Mill Company. It was a wooden structure, and was operated by water that had passed through the wheels of the saw mills located on the dam above. Here he commenced the manufacture of doors, sash and other house fixtures, and soon enjoyed a good patronage. Not long after he took into partnership Mr. L. D. Parker, who was an excellent carpenter and joiner, and an industrious and most able man. In process of time Mr. Smith's son, Alden, was taken into

the firm, and then J. T. Wyman, who had long been employed in the mill, and the business was conducted under the style of Smith, Parker & Co. It became a large and profitable business, and was conducted until the mill was burned in 1876, when J. G. Smith retired, leaving the business to be prosecuted in new quarters by Alden Smith and J. T. Wyman, who are still conducting it.

Mr. Smith did not re-engage in business, except to improve and manage his property. He still held the lots on Fifth street adjoining his residence, upon which he erected a number of tenement houses. His son Alden had taken the manufacturing business off his hands, and was well started in life.

His daughter Myra, married John B. Clark, a young man who had been brought up in Minneapolis, and had graduated at Amherst College. After further study and residence in Europe, he was appointed to the chair of history and political science in Smith College, Mass., and has recently accepted a call to a like professorship in Amherst College.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Smith, as well as the children were members of Plymouth Congregational Church, in which they have been active and most devoted workers. While careful in his business affairs, and economical in personal expenses, Mr. Smith has opened his heart and his purse in liberal offerings to charitable appeals. He contributed large amounts to the endowment of Carlton College, and to Chicago Theological Seminary, and to the building of the Bethel Mission of Plymouth Church, and to the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, as well as to the acadamies at Salt Lake City, Utah and Montevideo, Minn. He is one of those who, nurtured in the evangelical faith of New England, and inheriting the spirit and principles of the Pilgrims, brought to the west this heritage of faith, and erected again beyond the Mississippi, the institutions of education and religion which have blessed the land of their birth and made it great.

In 1872, Mr. Smith's son, H. Alden Smith, was taken into the firm, and in 1874 James T. Wyman became a partner also, and the name of the firm was changed to Smith, Parker & Co. Mr. Smith, Sr. retired in 1876, and Mr. Parker in 1881, and the name of the firm became Smith & Wyman, consisting of H. Alden Smith and James T. Wyman, who still conduct the business.

The old mill built in 1857 on the Falls burned up in the spring of 1876, and was never rebuilt. Immediately after the burning of the old mill the firm moved to the two-story stone mill south of and adjoining the Humbolt Flour mill, which they operated until 1878, when the explosion of the three flour mills occurred on May 2nd of that year and the stone mill occupied by Smith, Parker & Co. was blown to the ground, there not being a piece of the wall left three feet high, and fire completed the destruction. The mill at present occupied by the company is located on Eighth street and Second avenue southeast, and was built by Stetson & Nelson, but was purchased and enlarged by Smith & Wyman, and with one exception is the oldest sash, door and blind factory in the city; that exception being the old Jesse Copeland factory on the corner of Third street and Third avenue south.

In 1858 Mr. John McCabe built a small sash, door and blind factory just north of Bridge Square, on the river bank near Suspension bridge. He sold it to L. D. Parker, and in 1860 it burned and was not rebuilt.

In 1863 Rockey & Duncan started a small sash and door factory over R. P.

Russell's planing mill on First street between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. They continued until 1866 when Mr. Duncan sold out to L. D. Parker and the firm became Rockey & Parker. Mr. Parker retired from the firm in 1868 to become a partner in the business of J. G. Smith, and Mr. Rockey soon sold out to Mr. R. P. Russell, the owner of the building. Mr. Russell continued the business until he decided to remove the building and build a flour mill on the site which he did in 1877.

In 1863 Geo. Wheaton and C. E. Reynolds started a sash, door and blind factory in the Ames building, located on the east side nearly opposite the Pillsbury "A" Mill. Mr. Wheaton retired in 1864 and Geo. A. Wheaton, his son, and Alfred Francis, came into the firm, and the firm was styled Wheaton, Reynolds & Francis. In 1866 Mr. Francis sold out to his partners, who continued the business until 1872, when the building burned and they moved to Sixth street and Second avenue northeast, occupying a building built by Stetson & Nelson, and J. F. Wilcox became a partner, the firm being styled Wheaton, Reynolds & Co. In May, 1882, the mill burned and the firm bought the sight and put up the large brick mill at present occupied by them. Mr. Wilcox retired from the firm in 1884, and started a planing mill in North Minneapolis. Messrs. Wheaton & Reynolds continue the business to the present day. Mr. Reynolds has had a longer continuous service in the sash, door and blind business than any other man now engaged in that line of manufacture in Minneapolis.

Ward Brothers and Wentworth ran a small sash and door factory over Morrison's planing mill, from 1866 to 1878, but retired from business at that time.

Jesse Copeland & Co. built a sash, door and blind factory on the corner of Third street and Third avenue south in the year of 1865, the firm consisting of Jesse Copeland and his son, B. F. Copeland; they continued to operate the factory until 1871, when F. L. Johnson became a partner and the firm name became Copeland & Johnson. Mr. Jesse Copeland retiring from the business. In 1876 B. F. Copeland retired also, and Mr. Johnson became sole proprietor, and operated the factory under the name of the F. L. Johnson Co. until 1880, when B. C. Hurd became interested in the business and the name of the firm was changed to Johnson & Hurd, and has so remained to the present time. The factory is located in the heart of the city and has become a landmark to the old settlers, being the oldest sash, door and blind factory in Minneapolis. But as the firm has incorporated recently as the Johnson & Hurd Co. with the purpose of building a new factory in northeast Minneapolis and moving their business to that location, this old landmark will undoubtedly soon disappear.

J. R. Ross operated a small sash and door factory, for several years, in Barnard & Shuey's furniture factory on the east side, he afterward moved to a building on Hennepin Island; but this factory was destroyed by fire in 1871, and he quit the business.

During the year of 1868 Moffitt & Co. built a sash, door and blind factory at the foot of Fifth avenue north on the river bank. The company confined itself principally to stock work and did a large business until 1871, when the factory was closed and the building rebuilt as a saw mill.

The year of 1872 brought another sash, door and blind factory into operation, the firm operating it being styled Witbeck, Potter & Co. They occupied a stone building at the corner of Second

EAST SIDE FALLS, 1851.

street and Seventh avenue south, afterward occupied by Smith, Parker & Co., and destroyed in the mill explosion of 1878. Messrs. Witbeck, Potter & Co. operated the mill until 1875, when meeting with financial reverses, they closed out the business.

In 1873 L. C. Bisbee and C. S. Bardwell built a sash, door and blind factory on the east side, in the vicinity of where the Pillsbury "A" mill now stands. In 1876 the building burned and they moved to the West side and erected their factory, locating on First street and Twelfth avenue south, and Mr. P. P. Eddy came into the firm, and the firm name became Bisbee, Bardwell & Co. In 1877 Mr. S. C. Robinson bought out Mr. Bisbee, and the firm became Bardwell, Robinson & Co. Mr. Eddy retired in 1879 and Chas. N. Robinson became a partner, the same firm name remaining. In 1885 they built extensive works in North Minneapolis, near the west end of the Northern Pacific railroad bridge, dismantled their old factory and moved to their new location, where they still continue. In 1890 Mr. R. R. Clark became a partner in the concern, the firm still being styed Bardwell, Robinson & Co.

In 1879 Peter Frazer and B. F. Holbrook started a small sash and door factory on the East Side, near First avenue southeast and Main street, under the firm name of Frazer & Holbrook. Their business soon outgrowing their quarters, they purchased a site and built a factory on Fifth street and Fifth avenue north. Mr. Holbrook soon retired from the firm and Nathan Shepherd became a partner, under the style of Frazer & Shepherd. In 1886, their factory was entirely destroyed by fire, but they immediately proceeded to build the brick factory now occupied by them, and have operated it ever since.

Church & Brackett built a small sash and door factory on Division street southeast in 1882. Mr. Brackett sold out in 1884 to Lorin Graves, and the firm incorporated as the Church & Graves Manufacturing Company. Meeting with financial reverses, the firm went out of the business in 1888, and Mr. C. D. Lougee purchased the factory, which is now rented to the Minneapolis Furniture Company.

In 1884, Carver, Young & Clark built a sash and door factory at the foot of Twentieth avenue north, near the river bank. After operating it until 1889, they sold out to Johannin & Hansen, who have continued to operate the factory since that date.

The years from 1880 to 1885 inclusive, were years of high prices and large profit to the manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds. But few questions were asked as to prices, but such was the rush of trade that the important question was "Can you fill the order?" The large influx of population to the Northwestern States and the Province of Manitoba, and the wonderful growth of Minneapolis, created such a demand for finished material that the manufacturers were scarcely able to supply it. This unusual state of affairs caused a large number of sash, door and blind factories to be started, resulting in a stagnation of trade and an over supply of the market, from which it has taken years to recover. But the country tributary to this market has grown so rapidly during the last five years that the demand now equals the supply, and it looks as if a brighter future awaits the manufacturer of sash, doors and blinds. During the period of prosperity referred to, factories were put in operation by the following firms:

Jenson, Gilbranson & Co., afterwards changed to the Standard Sash & Door Co.; Simonson Bros. Manufacturing Co.,

and the State Sash & Door Co. all located in South Minneapolis. Frazer & Shepherd, Johannin & Hanson, and Carver, Young & Clark located in North Minneapolis. Church & Graves Manufacturing Co., Flour City Sash & Door Co., John F. Wilcox, and Minneapolis Sash & Door Co., located in East Minneapolis. McDonald & Delamater, and R. Alexander, located on Nicollet island.

Besides these, there were several short lived establishments which it is not necessary to enumerate; there being at one time twenty factories, large and small, in operation. In addition to the new factories, the old firms had all increased their capacity, and in most cases doubled their output. As a result, from 1885 to 1890, Minneapolis had more machinery engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds than any other city on the continent. But recently Church & Graves Manufacturing Co., the Flour City Sash & Door Co., and Carver, Young & Clark have gone out of business; the Minneapolis Sash & Door Co. have closed their factory and confine their business strictly to jobbing; Carpenter Bros. & Co. and Fulton, Libbey & Co. also conduct a jobbing business. The twelve firms now engaged in the manufacture of sash, doors and blinds in Minneapolis are as follows, their names occurring in the order in which their business was established:

SMITH & WYMAN,
WHEATON & REYNOLDS,
JOHNSON & HURD,
BARDWELL, ROBINSON & CO.,
FRAZER & SHEPHERD,
SIMONSON BROS. MANFG. CO.,
STANDARD SASH & DOOR CO.,
MCDONALD & DELAMATER,
JOHANNIN & HANSEN,
JOHN F. WILCOX,
R. ALEXANDER,
STATE SASH & DOOR CO.

There are a great many planing mills also, mostly belonging to the lumber manufacturers, that business having almost entirely passed into the hands of the lumbermen, where it naturally belongs, and where it will probably stay hereafter.

The earliest manufacturer at the Falls in the line of iron work and mill machinery was E. Broad, who commenced to make edged tools in St. Anthony in 1855. His business soon increased and he built a stone building on the east side of Hennepin Island, where he continued until 1870, when he abandoned miscellaneous manufacturing and gave his entire attention to producing a patent cant-hook. He pursued this line of manufacture until his death in 1872, when the manufacture of the cant-hooks was taken up by E. K. Smith, and is carried on by him at the present time.

In 1856, Messrs. Scott & Morgan built the first iron foundry and machine shop located at the Falls of St. Anthony. The establishment was located on the east river bank, directly across Main street from the Pillsbury A mill. The building was a substantial wooden structure, four stories in the rear and two stories in front, and for many years was the pride of St. Anthony people, as being a prosperous manufacturing establishment. Messrs. Scott & Morgan continued to operate the foundry until the breaking out of the Rebellion, when the junior partner, Geo. N. Morgan, went into the Union army, the partnership dissolved and the building burned, and none but old residents remember that there was such an establishment.

In 1857, H. C. Butler opened an establishment for the manufacture of millpicks and other iron work. He first occupied a small shop on Eighth avenue south. His business was developed through a series of disasters, including

the total destruction of his shop at the time of the great flour mill explosion in 1878, when he moved to his present location on Sixth avenue south.

The St. Anthony Iron Works began business in 1865, under the ownership of Snow & Co. They were located on the St. Anthony side immediately upon the river bank between Central avenue and First avenue southeast. The plant occupied extensive wooden buildings. After operating the works for two years, Snow & Co sold out to Bushnell & Co., afterward Bushnell & Hayes. Messrs. Bushnell & Hayes increased the capacity of the works and operated the plant until it was destroyed by fire in 1880.

I. L. Penney started the Minneapolis Drill Manufactory in 1865, and gradually developed the business until the making of tools became a specialty, and he named his establishment the Novelty Iron Works, which is now located on Third avenue south between Third and Fourth street.

The North Star Iron Works were established in the year of 1866 by W. M. Harrison, A. E. McGaughey and R. H. Depew. They were located on the St. Anthony side of the river in a large brick building purchased of D. Edwards. Two years later the works were moved to the west side of the river, the extensive plant occupying a tract of land on the river bank at the foot of Seventh avenue north. Mr. McGaughey and Mr. Depew soon retired from the business, and in 1870, J. W. Johnson, the son-in-law of Mr. Harrison, became a partner, and their business was greatly increased, their product going to all the Northwestern states. Mr. Harrison dying in 1877, Mr. Johnson became sole proprietor, and successfully run the works until 1880, when his health failing he sold the plant and tools, and all the movable machinery was moved out of the city, and the business discontinued, greatly to the regret of an extensive patronage.

William M. Harrison was the oldest of the Harrison brothers, who settled in Minneapolis in the year 1860. He was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, January 24, 1809, and was the third of a family of nine children born to his father, Rev. Thomas Harrison, who was a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, a pioneer in the settlement of Illinois, and extensively engaged in milling and other business at Belleville, Ills. A brief account of his father, and of his enterprises at Belleville, will be found in the sketch of his sons, Thomas A. and Hugh G. in another chapter of this history, and need not be repeated here. He was twenty-one years old when the family removed to Belleville, having before that time lived upon a farm in the same county. With an older brother, William engaged actively in assisting their father to build his mills, and in their operation when built. The first mill was run by ox power, afterwards steam was introduced. The business was enlarged, and became one of the largest of the merchant mills in the vicinity of St. Louis. These mills were in full operation at the time of the breaking out of the Crimean war in 1853. The blockade of the Black Sea ports by the allied fleets so obstructed the exportation of grain from the south of Russia that prices of grain and flour rapidly increased. The period of the war which was protracted through three years, was a golden opportunity for the millers of America. The Harrisons were in condition to reap great benefit from the unusual condition of affairs. The value of their stock greatly increased on their hands, and they continued to make flour on a constantly rising market. So satisfactory were

William M. Hanson

MUNSELL & Co N.Y.

their profits during this period, that they felt themselves in condition to retire from the business. With a foresight characteristic of the brothers, they sold their milling property, which not long afterwards ceased to be profitable. It was in the fall of 1859, that H. G. Harrison with one of his sisters visited Minneapolis, and upon their return, with a glowing account of the beauty and the advantages of the place, the brothers whose business interests had for a long time been held in common, determined to remove here. In the spring of 1860 the removal was made, each bringing his family and effects. They at once made preparations for permanent homes, the first and most important of which was to build houses, William purchased an entire block lying between Second and Third avenues and Eighth and Ninth streets, upon which he built a homestead which still stands on that part of the block at the corner of Second avenue and Eighth street. It was, for the time, an elegant house. The ample grounds were put into cultivation, trees were planted and the square soon became one of the attractive places in the town. Mr. Harrison had a taste for rural occupations and spent much time in his garden and grounds. He entered into various business engagements with his brothers, whose interests remained for many years as they had before been a joint interest. Thus they took interests in banking institutions, especially in St. Paul, which at that time was the financial center of the State. When the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad was started they became large stockholders in the company.

They joined with Joseph Dean in 1862, in the lumbering firm of J. Dean & Co., which for a period of fifteen years carried on the most extensive lumber business on the upper Mississippi.

It was independently of his brothers, that in 1867 he founded the North Star Iron Works, which became under the wise management of his son-in-law, Mr. J. W. Johnson, the largest establishment of the kind in the State. At first the business was started in St. Anthony, but was afterwards re-opened in Minneapolis. Large stone shops were built on the river bank, just north of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad crossing, which were equipped with the best machinery for general machine work. Here all descriptions of machinery were manufactured, including steam engines, saw mills and flour mills. Though not engaged in the mechanical management, Mr. Harrison contributed the capital, and gave to the business his good judgment and careful methods, with the strict integrity which characterized all his operations.

Mr. Harrison attached himself to the Centenary M. E. church, for the prosperity of which he not only felt a very deep interest, but was abundant in labors to secure it, contributing of his means in a most generous and liberal way. "In his relations with the membership," testifies the pastor, "he was so gentle, unobtrusive, genial and kind, that all were bound to him in very strong ties, and prized his fellowship highly. With the pastors of the church he was always careful to maintain such intimate and tender cordiality as to make him a most highly prized friend; in him they had a counsellor judicious, wise and safe, and for their comfort he was always tenderly and unostentatiously careful. As a Christian and member of the church his life and conduct was always, and under all circumstances such as to be not only an honor to the church, but such as made him to be in a very large measure a light to the world."

In his social relations, outside of his

family and church, Mr. Harrison made warm and lasting attachments. He was agreeable, frank, friendly and unpretentious. There existed about him an air of friendliness and cheer. He loved nature and loved to meet common people and talk about common, but not trivial things.

While yet in the full exercise of his physicial and mental powers at the age of sixty-six years, his life was by a sudden attack of sickness, terminated on the second day of May, 1874.

Five children, all of mature age, except one survived their father. They are Mrs. Melinda E., wife of J. W. Johnson; Wm. Henry, of New York; Mrs. Anna M., wife of Jesse G. Jones; Thomas, who died in infancy, and Dr. James McKendree Harrison, of Bryn Mawr, Pa.

Mrs. Harrison survived her husband about twelve years. At her decease a liberal portion of her estate bequeathed to her by her husband was devoted to charitable foundations of this city. In its distribution, the Home for Women, established by the Women's Christian Association, the Northwestern Hospital, and the Home for Aged Women and Ministers, received liberal sums. The fortune gathered through years of labor and patient devotion to business, by this man of Christian nurture and personal consecration after provisions for the family, remains a perennial fountain of beneficence through the years to come.

In 1867, John Hinton commenced the manufacture of saws on First avenue south, betweet First and Second streets. The firm was originally Richardson & Hinton, but Mr. Richardson retired in 1869, and Mr. Hinton soon moved to a location on Second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south, where he continued business until his death, which occurred a few years later.

Lee & Hardenburg commenced the manufacture of iron work on the east side of the river early in the '60s. In 1865 they decided to build on the west side. The firm was composed of Wm. H. Lee and C. M. Hardenburg. They put up extensive buildings on the site now occupied by the Crown Roller flour mill, and named their establishment the Minnesota Iron Works. The buildings were large and well adapted to their business, considering the time at which they were built, and represented an investment of nearly $80,000. The establishment was completed and in running order in August, 1865. The firm operated the works until Mr. Lee died in 1870, and C. M. Hardenburg continued to run the works alone until 1879, when the buildings were torn down to make way for the Crown Roller mill.

In 1866, John Webster and Otis A. Pray, under the style of Webster & Pray, formed a partnership and established the Minneapolis Iron Works, for the purpose of manufacturing mill furnishings. Their first shop was a brick building on Washington avenue, between First and Second avenues south. From this time Mr. Pray was prominently identified with the iron working business of the city. After several years the Minneapolis Iron Works were consolidated with the Minnesota Iron Works, owned by Lee & Hardenburg, but Mr. Pray soon withdrew and commenced anew, leaving his old business with Messrs. Lee and Hardenburg. He soon sold out his new business to the North Star Iron Works, who were to manufacture his goods, while he managed their sale. But this arrangement becoming unsatisfactory to both parties, Mr. Pray commenced again on his own account. In 1873 he began to operate on a larger scale, and on June 1st, 1876, the firm of O. A. Pray & Co. was formed, which was soon incorpor-

ated as the Pray Manf'g Co.; the members of the company were O. A. Pray, A. L. Miner and Charles Evans Holt. Large buildings were erected on the corner of First street and Fifth avenue south, and a very extensive business was carried on and continued until 1888, when the firm retired from business, having met with financial reverses.

Soon after the closing out of the Pray Manufacturing Co., Mr. Pray, with his son, A. F. Pray, established the Minneapolis Foundry Co., the plant being located in the northern part of the city, on the line of the "Soo" railroad. Mr. O. A. Pray died March 17th, 1890, and his son succeeded to the business and continues to operate the Minneapolis foundry.

In 1869, Philip Herzog opened a small shop for the purpose of manufacturing iron fences; and a most rapid development of his business followed. In 1876 the building occupied by Mr. Herzog burned and he moved to the East Side, locating on Third avenue southeast and Second street, and added architectural iron and bridge material to his product. In 1882, Mr. Herzog incorporated his business as the Herzog Manufacturing Company, and his son, Philip Herzog, became a stockholder and active partner. In 1886, Mr. L. S. Gillette bought out Mr. Philip Herzog, Sr., and with Mr. Herzog's son continued the business until 1889, when Philip Herzog, Jr., also retired, and Mr. Geo. M. Gillette, Peter Lees and Frank J. Llewellyn became stockholders and partners in the business. In 1890, the old plant becoming too small for the firm, they built extensive works, occupying two blocks of land on Second street and seventh avenue southeast, and the name of the corporation was changed to the Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Company, with the following officers conducting the business; L. S. Gillette, president; Geo. M. Gillete, secretary; Peter Lees, superintendent; Frank J. Llewellyn, chief engineer. The Gillette-Herzog Manufacturing Co. is the largest iron working establishment in the city of Minneapolis, and does a business all over the Northwest, reaching as far east as Michigan and west to the Pacific coast.

In 1872, J. E. Lockwood opened a machine shop on the site of the present Humbolt flour mill. Three years later he moved to J. B. Bassett's mill, where he operated for four years. In June, 1879, C. H. Upton and Niles Nyberg became partners with Mr. Lockwood, and the firm name was changed to Lockwood, Upton & Co., and the establishment was moved to the east side of the river, and located at the corner of Second avenue southeast and Main street, and became the Union Iron Works, where they still continue the business on an extensive scale and under the management of Messrs. Lockwood, Upton & Co.

The Minneapolis Boiler Works were established also in 1872, by C. H. Hardenberg, Emmerman & Hardenberg having commenced the manufacture of boilers as early as 1867. In 1878 the works were purchased by M. W. Glenn and operated by him, and also by M. W. Glenn & Co., until 1887, when M. W. Glenn sold out to J. H. Moorhead, John Rowan and J. W. Glenn, who still operate the plant. The location of the works is at the corner of Fifth avenue south and Second street.

G. Menzel & Co. started the Northwestern Foundry, at the corner of Third street and Tenth avenue south, in 1874. The firm was composed of Gregor Menzel, Chas. G. Menzel and D. C. Howard. Mr. Menzel was a machinist of long experience, having for years been superintendent of the North Star Iron Works.

They commenced the manufacture of car wheels, and soon did a large business in supplying the rapidly multiplying northwestern railroads, and now rank as one of the leading iron working industries of the city.

GREGOR MENZEL was born in Bielendorf, in the province of Silesia, Prussia, August 21st, 1826. His father died before Gregor's birth, but his last request was, if his offspring was a boy and lived, he should learn a trade. When five years of age his life came very near being lost in a flood which swept away their little home and nearly all the property his mother possessed. At the age of ten years he crossed the mountains on foot to Friedeburg, Austria, to live with an uncle and fulfill his father's last wish. Here he learned the locksmith trade, which was accomplished July 26th, 1842. He re-crossed the mountains on foot into Prussia, and went to work in Lindheim's machine shop near Glatz to learn the machinist trade. After this he considered it necessary to travel and work in different places in order to perfect his knowledge as a mechanic. He walked to Breslau, Frankfort, Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen, being employed in different shops. While working in Blumenthal, near the latter city, he married Henrietta Dorothea Roesner. They started February 13th, 1847, for this country, stopping for a short time in London, arriving at New York, April 7th, 1847, on the sailing vessel Northumberland, which made the trip in twenty-eight days. He at once commenced work with James Bogardus, the celebrated inventor (see Vol. II, page 780, American Encyclopedia), whom he assisted in constructing his factory of five stories, entirely of cast-iron, it being the first complete cast-iron building in the world, and was the first to be represented in the *Illustrated London News*. He remained with Mr. Bogardus until August, 1850, when he concluded to go West, choosing Milwaukee as his destination.

He was made foreman in the machinery department of the Menominee Locomotive Manufacturing Co., holding this position until Dec. 1st, 1854, when he went into partnership with L. Keuck, and carried on steam-engine building, under the firm name of Menzel & Keuck. In 1855, M. and M. Stone bought Mr. Keuck's interest and the new firm of Menzel, Stone & Co. were also extensively engaged in manufacturing threshing machines, and in 1855 built the first threshing engine used in the West.

The following year he took an active part in politics, helped organize the Republican party, was president of the Young Men's Fremont Club, and was the presidential elector from the first district of Wisconsin, casting his vote in the electoral college for John C. Fremont and William L. Dayton, Feb. 1st, 1857. The concern was consolidated with the Badger Iron Works, and business carried on under the name of Menzel, Cummings & Goodrich. The same year the first elevator was built in Milwaukee by Angus Smith & Co., for which he manufactured all the machinery and iron works, including the engine and boiler. He also built the first mash machine driven by power in the city, for V. Blatz's brewery. But after years of prosperity came also reverses, and in the financial crisis of 1857, which swept the whole country, the firm went under and he lost all of his hard earnings, including his homestead. He then for a time devoted himself to inventions. On April 5th, 1859, he obtained a patent on a steam boiler (see Patent Office Report of 1859, and for cut see *Scientific American* of Oct. 1st, 1859), also on a fire and burg-

Gregor Menzel

lar proof safe April 24th, 1860 (see Patent Office Report of 1860), one of his large safes being now in possession of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., of Minneapolis. On the 24th of May, 1860, he took an eight stamp steam quartz mill to Colorado for W. S. Candee, of Milwaukee, put it in operation, and returning Feb. 22d, 1861, with the intention of building another quartz mill to work the claims he secured in Colorado, but the Rebellion broke out, and his plans were frustrated.

October 29th, 1861, he took charge of the elevator engines of Angus Smith & Co., remaining with them until June 11th, 1864, when he accepted the position of superintendent of the Bay State Iron Manufacturing Co., at that time the largest concern of the kind in Milwaukee. His first work there was to build a five hundred horse power low pressure beam engine for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway's new Elevator A, it being the first of that kind of engine built in that city. In 1866, the steam engines, boilers, etc., were built under his supervision for J. Dean & Co.'s Pacific mill, and August 14th he came to Minneapolis to superintend putting the machinery in position. His work was completed October 12th, and was so well appreciated that the firm presented him with one hundred dollars. He liked this city so well that he determined to make it his home in time.

July 1st, 1868, he bought an interest in the Cream City Iron Works of Milwaukee, and the business was carried on under the firm name of Menzel, Stowell & Co. until November, 1870, when he withdrew from the firm to accept the position offered him as superintendent of the North Star Iron Works of Minneapolis. While in this position he designed and constructed the engine and machinery for the celebrated W. D. Washburn & Co. saw mill at Anoka, Isaac Staples' mill at Stillwater, engine and machinery in the City Hall, including passenger and freight elevator, the first in the city. The building was occupied at that time by the Tribune company, and many other important machinery outfits were designed by him and constructed under his direction. April 1st, 1874, he formed a partnership with his son, Charles G. Menzel, and D. C. Howard, and established the Northwestern Foundry, in its present location, corner Third street, Ninth and Tenth avenues south. The first grey iron castings were made July 13th, and the first car wheels, first in the city, were cast October 12th, 1874.

September 1st, 1874, L. V. N. Blakeman bought out the interest of C. G. Menzel and D. C. Howard, and the business was continued under the firm name of G. Menzel & Co. On the first of September, 1882, S. T. Ferguson bought Mr. Blakeman's interest and the business has since been carried on under the name of Menzel & Ferguson. April 9th, 1881, he was appointed by the Hon. Mayor A. C. Rand as water works commissioner for a term of four years, but he found that his ideas about water works were too far in advance to harmonize with the other members of the board, he being decidedly in favor of changing from the direct pressure to the reservoir and standpipe system, etc., so he resigned October 11th, 1881.

Owing to impaired health he has of late years been obliged to travel considerable, crossing the ocean several times, which has proven of great benefit to his health. His family circle until their arrival in Minneapolis, November 30th, 1870, was unbroken, and previous to the death of his wife, Henrietta Dorothea, who passed away January 22d, 1891, and Maggie H., their eldest daughter, who passed away January 24th,

1872, and was the first person buried in Lakewood cemetery, consisted of his wife Henrietta D., Maggie H., Carrie M., Charles G., Minnie A. and Emma D.

The Variety Iron Works, now doing an extensive business, grew out of a small machine shop started in a basement on First avenue south, between Washington avenue and Second street, by Hashaw, Maish & Davis, in 1878.

Like many of the prominent manufacturing establishments of Minneapolis, the Diamond Iron Works sprang from small beginnings. In 1885, Messrs. Smith & Richardson established a small repair shop in connection with their saw mill employing at first only ten men. Within a year the capacity of the plant was doubled, and in five years the concern had one of the largest iron working establishments in the Northwest, and was producing all kinds of saw mill, flour mill, elevator and wood working machinery. Their plant now covers several acres in extent, and is a growing establishment.

The first iron cornice works ever established in Minneapolis was started by Frank Grygla in 1878. The works were located in an old wooden building on Third street, between First and Second avenue north. After running the works in a small way for three years Mr. Grygla concluded to take in a partner, and in 1880 H. E. Selden bought a half interest in the concern, and the firm became Grygla & Selden. They soon found their establishment required more room, so they proceeded to build extensive works on Mary Place, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, and L. H. Selden became a partner. The firm is still doing an extensive business at that location.

In 1878, Spear & Laird built a large stove foundry at East Twenty-sixth street and Hiawatha avenue. In 1880, Mr. Laird sold out to Mr. J. B. Bushnell, and the firm became Bushnell & Spear. In 1882, the company was incorparated under the name of the Northwestern Stove Company, and the business has been continued under that title since that time. This company was the pioneer in stove manufacture in Minneapolis.

H. M. Crittenden & Son have an extensive plant on Fifth street and Seventh avenue south for the manufacture of iron cornice work, which they have successfully operated for several years. J. B. Starkey is also manufacturing in the same line, his works being located at 1412 South Seventh street.

In 1884 the Crown Iron Works began operation, the organization growing out of the business formerly conducted by Malmsten, Nelson & Co. This company was incorporated with a capital of $100,000. E. K. Smith was elected president and treasurer; August Malmsten, manager, and J. W. Hernlund, secretary. On January 1st, 1886, E. K. Smith retired from the company, and August Malmsten was elected president and manager; A. H. Nelson, vice-president, and J. W. Hernlund, secretary and treasurer. The company operate extensive works on Second avenue southeast and Second street.

Sam T. Ferguson. To have been a pioneer in the development of the manufacturing interests of this city, to have labored with his hands in raising some of her early tenements, to have brought an important branch of manufacturing industry from the small beginning of hand craft to a great corporation employing manifold machinery and sending its finished product to break the sod, till the soil and sow the seeds on multitudes of farms throughout the Northwest, and finally to maintain a complete iron foun-

S. S. Ferguson

dry, with its varied products of utility and ornament, constitute the patent of nobility with which the truthful historian would ennoble this useful and industrious life.

Tradition assigns to the ancestor of the family a Scotch origin. Authentic records show that Daniel Ferguson died at Kittery, Maine, in 1676, where he had resided more than ten years upon a farm. After him succeeded in regular generations James Ferguson, James Ferguson, Jr., Reuben Ferguson and Ivory Ferguson, who was the father of S. T. Ferguson. His mother was Abigail Goodhue. He was born in the town of Dixmont, Penobscot County, Maine, Dec. 29, 1835, being the seventh born of a family of nine sons and daughters. Until his ninth year he attended the district school of the neighborhood, and from that time until his seventeenth year aided in the farm work through the summers, continuing at school winters. At this age he entered the academy at Hampden with the purpose of preparing to enter Bowdoin college. Winters he engaged in teaching school and working as a joiner in the ship yards at Rockland and Belfast. Having completed his preparatory studies in 1857 he was compelled to relinquish his purpose to enter college by premonitions of pulmonary disease, which forbade a sedentary life. He therefore turned his face westward, following the large tide of emigration which at that time was setting from Northern New England to the Northwest, and made a pre-emption claim near Monticello, Wright County, Minn. The outdoor life through the summer, so recruited his health that he went to Madison, Wis., where a school mate had settled, and after working for a few months as a carpenter he thought his health sufficiently restored to continue his studies.

He entered the State University at Madison in the second term of the Freshman class, but after a term at study the old symptoms returned, compelling him to give up his plans of study. He now returned to Minnesota, and in the spring of 1857 formed a partnership with Daniel Young at St. Anthony, in the business of contracting and building. For two years the firm was constantly employed, putting up several stores and dwellings. In the spring of 1859 he had a severe hemorhage from the lungs, which so depleted his strength that he was compelled to abandon his prosperous business.

Repairing again to Madison and then to Cincinnatti and Chicago, he spent the next two years in attempts to regain health, with intervals of labor at his mechanical trade. At Cincinnatti he spent some time with J. A. Fay & Co., manufacturers of wood working machinery.

With strength regained he returned to Minneapolis and formed a partnership with Charles Brown, a practical blacksmith, for the manufacture of plows. In the spring of 1861 he occupied a small shop on Minnetonka street (First avenue south) between First and Second streets, where the infant business was started. They made wrought steel plows, Mr. Ferguson designing and making his own patterns. Soon after commencing the business his partner volunteered in the famous First Minnesota regiment and Mr. Ferguson bought his interest and continued the business. In the fall he took Mr. C. K. Perrine, who was a blacksmith into partnership, and the new firm built a shop at the corner of Utah street (First avenue north) and First street. In 1863 Mr. Ferguson bought out his partner and continued the business until 1865, when his shop was burned. He now removed to the corner of Itasca street (Second avenue north)

and First street, and resumed and continued the business until 1869, when he took as a partner Mr. John B. Clark, now professor of political economy in Amherst College. Afterwards E. H. Holbrook acquired Mr. Clark's interest, and when the late W. B. Jackson entered the firm in 1871, the business was incorporated as the Monitor Plow Works. The popularity of their plows had steadily increased, the business had greatly enlarged, so that with additional capital, and much improved machinery, their products were multiplied. Mr. Ferguson invented and patented improvements in the gang plow, the horse rake, and corn planter, as well as the old walking plow, which were introduced into their implements and sold throughout the Northwest; the Monitor plow and Monitor breaking plow having great popularity. Mr. Ferguson remained as mechanical manager of the works for ten years. When the business was thoroughly established, occupying a large plant which had been built in the westerly part of the city, he withdrew. He now bought the interest of Mr. L. V. N. Blakeman, in the firm of Menzel & Co., and associating with Mr. Gregor Menzel, formed a partnership in the foundry business, under the style of Menzel & Ferguson, which still exists. Their works are situated at the corner of Tenth avenue south and Third street, on the line of the Milwaukee railroad. For a long time they made a specialty of car wheels, but now are largely occupied with architectural iron and general castings. The works are very complete, equipped with all needed machinery, and employ a large capital.

Mr. Ferguson married in 1886 Miss Clara Murch, of Redwood City, California. They have three children. The pleasant residence is at No. 1412 Stevens avenue. They are members of the congregation of Park Avenue Congregational Church, Mrs. Ferguson being connected with that church.

Mr. Ferguson in his busy life has not been unmindful of social obligations. He is a charter member of the order of Good Templars, and is connected with the Masonic fraternity, having attained the thirty-second degree of Scottish Rite. Other manufacturing interests than the one with which he is personally connected engage his attention. He is a director of the Minneapolis Plow Works and president of the Coffin Box and Lumber Company.

In person Mr. Ferguson is a quiet, dignified and agreeable gentleman. He thoroughly understands his business, giving to it close attention, while indulging a taste for literature, especially as connected with practical arts.

The first attempt to produce farm machinery in Minneapolis was made in 1860, when S. T. Ferguson established the Monitor Plow Works. The company was incorporated in 1872, and started with a capital of $30,000, which was increased in 1874 to $75,000, and sulky rakes were added as a part of their line of manufacture. The shops and grounds becoming too small for the extensive business of the concern, the Monitor Plow works were moved to a tract of land near the St. Louis railroad shops located in the western part of the city on the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad. The company did an extensive business until the works were burned in 1888 and for a while the business was discontinued; but the corporation was re-organized in 1891 and have commenced business under the new administration.

In 1866 N. F. Griswold commenced the manufacture of fanning mills, occupying the lower floor of a building owned by D. Morrison on the saw mill platform.

In 1868 John DeLaittre retired from the North Star Woolen mill and became a partner with Mr. Griswold under the style of Griswold & DeLaittre. The firm continued the business for two years when Mr. DeLaittre sold out to his partner, and Mr. Griswold moved the works to a building at the corner of Fourth street and Seventh avenue south, where he continued the business until 1875, when he retired and the business was discontinued.

In 1868 Messrs. O. M. Larraway and C. K. Perrine, opened the Minneapolis Plow Works under the firm name of Larraway & Perrine. Their works were located on First avenue north and High street, sometimes called River street, being one-half block from Bridge Square. In 1870 the firm increased its business and took in another partner, and became Larraway, King & Perrine. In 1877 Mr. Perrine retired from the firm and opened a plow factory on his own account, and Messrs. Larraway & King continued the business until 1882, when the ground occupied by the works was sold to the Great Northern Railroad Co., the road being under the necessity of purchasing the same for track purposes, in connection with building the Union station and making other improvements at the westerly end of the suspension bridge. Messrs. Larraway & King retired from the business upon the sale of their site, and the Minneapolis Plow Works were discontinued.

The Minneapolis Harvester Works were organized as a stock company in 1873 with $150,000 capital. N. G. Hubbard was superintendent and Nelson Williams, secretary and treasurer. J. L. Spink & Co. operated the works from 1874 to 1876, and in September of that year a new company was organized from the old company with D. Morrison as president, Clinton Morrison, vice-president, and R. H. Jones, secretary and treasurer. The works were destroyed by fire soon after but were immediately rebuilt and in 1878 the capacity was doubled. Mr. D. Morrrison and his son, Clinton Morrison, having been long and prominently identified with the manufactures of Minneapolis, became owners of the entire stock of the corporation, and conducted an extensive business in the manufacture of harvesting machinery until 1891, when the entire plant was purchased by the Walter A. Woods Mfg. Co., of Hoosic Falls, New York.

In 1887 one of the most important manufacturing concerns of Minneapolis was incorporated and named the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. The plant had formerly been operated in Fon du Lac, Wisconsin, under the ownership of John S. McDonald, a gentleman thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of harvesting machinery. The Minneapolis Board of Trade secured from Mr. McDonald a liberal proposition to move the plant to this city. The proposition was accepted and a corporation was formed with a capital of $300,000. The following directors were elected: J. S. McDonald, T. B. Walker, H. C. Akeley, W. A. Barnes, W. S. Nott, C. M. Pond, Levi Longfellow and George H. Rust. J. S. McDonald was elected president, George H. Rust, treasurer. The organization has been somewhat changed since that time. Mr. Rust has retired. Mr. McDonald still continues as president, with Levi Longfellow as treasurer, and J. B. Bushnell, secretary. The company put up extensive buildings immediately after organization, and proceeded to build threshers, and its trade has doubled annually. It now makes traction engines as well as threshing machines, and employs from 300 to 400 men. The establishment is located at West Minneapolis, and its buildings cover several acres of

ground. The sale of its product is only limited by its ability to fill orders.

In 1861, David Lewis came to St. Anthony from Worcester county, Massachusetts. He was a practical weaver and brought a carding machine and a jack spinner with him and set them up in a building just south of the Tremont house immediately on his arrival. These were the first machines for making cloth ever operated at the Falls of St. Anthony. He did custom work for the farmers in the vicinity until February, 1862, when he was burned out, losing everything pertaining to his mill. But he soon commenced operations again over Prescott & Vinal's planing mill, and continued for many years.

An important addition to the manufacturing industries of Minneapolis was made in 1864 by Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & Co., who built the North Star Woolen mill. The firm was composed of W. W. Eastman, Paris Gibson, W. S. Judd, Geo. A. Brackett and John DeLaittre. The building was 50 x 75 feet, four stories high, and cost $70,000. The firm divided as soon as the mill was completed and Messrs. Eastman, Gibson & DeLaittre took the woolen mill for their part of the firm property. They fitted the mill up with the most improved machinery and made an excellent article of cloth and found ready sale for all their product. After running the mill until 1867, Messrs. Eastman & DeLaittre sold out to Alexander Tyler, and the firm became Gibson & Tyler. They increased the size and capacity of the mill and continued to operate it until 1875, when the mill passed into the hands of the North Star Woolen Mill Co., with the following officers now managing the corporation: Dorilus Morrison, president; Wm. D. Washburn, vice-president; Levi B. Morrison, secretary, and Wm. G. Northrup, treasurer and general manager.

WILLIAM GUILE NORTHUP. Woolen blankets are a product for which Minneapolis has been famed for at least a quarter of a century. From the heavy folds which wrap the woodsman in his sleep among the icy forests of the north, and the gay covering which the Indian maiden draws around her tawny shoulders, to the elegant rug of the railway traveler, and the downy and delicate folds that envelope the cradle of the tender scion of a royal house—blankets in endless variety, and unexcelled in softness and beauty, have formed the product of the North Star Woolen Mill Company, and made its name famous in the competion of textile fairs, and among the safeguards against the winter's cold, throughout the entire country.

To Messrs. Eastman and Gibson belongs the credit of organizing the business, in building and putting into operation the woolen mills as early as 1864. The manufacture was perfected and prosecuted by Mr. Paris Gibson, under the firm of Gibson & Tyler, with more advantage to the city to whose credit it added lustre, than of pecuniary advantage to themselves.

After undergoing vicissitudes to which infant manufacturers are often subjected, intensified by the stagnation of general business, the financial condition of the woolen factory suffered serious depression, while it in no way lowered the quality of its product. After being conducted for a year or two by the old Minneapolis Mill Company, at the beginning of the year 1879, two young men, with but slight acquaintance with the manufacturing processes, Wm. G. Northup and James C. Tuttle, the former a nephew and the latter a son of Rev. Dr. James H. Tuttle, pastor of the

Wm G. Northrup

Church of the Redeemer, undertook the conduct of the business. Mr. Northup being general manager and Mr. Tuttle secretary and treasurer. With improvement in the woolen business, and cautious and skillful management, they met with such encouraging success, that in 1881 they organized the present North Star Woolen Mill Company, composed of ex-Gov. C. C. Washburn, D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn and the young men before named. Five years later Mr. Tuttle died, leaving the main responsibility of the management with Mr. Northup, he being elected treasurer and general manager and L. B. Morison secretary. When they took the control, the mill had eight sets of cards, which have been increased to thirteen sets, with corresponding increase of output. The company owns a fine stone mill on the southerly side of the canal at the Falls, operated by water power, with a sales-warehouse and business office at the corner of Third avenue and Second street. The company has a paid up capital of $400,000. It employs about two hundred and sixty operatives, and turns out a value of over $600,000 of annual product. Its blankets are widely sold throughout the country. It is conceded that the blankets manufactured by this mill are the best in the world. William G. Northup, the head of this manufacturing concern, was born at Salisbury Center, Herkimer county, New York, July 21, 1851. He was a son of Daniel A. and Louisa (Guile) Northup. His father was a merchant by occupation and a prominent man in northern New York. His family came from Connecticut, where the several lines having a slightly varient orthography of name, doubtless sprang from a common ancestor. Mr. Northup suffered the irreparable loss of his mother when he was under two years of age. In early years he divided his time between school and the country store, but at the age of sixteen came to Minneapolis to live with his uncle, Rev. James H. Tuttle, with whom he has been associated in family life to the present time. For the two or three years after coming here, he did nothing worthy of note, except to take a course of instruction at one of the so-called "business colleges." In 1871 he entered the Tribune office. At that time Hugh G. Green was editor of the paper and Jacob Stone business manager, excellent men for a young man to be associated with. When Mr. Green left the Tribune, young Northup went to the hardware store of J. S. Pillsbury & Co. After a few months he accepted an offer to go on the "Times" an evening newspaper, predecessor of the present "Journal." After a few months this position was resigned to return to the Pillsbury store, to learn the business. Remaining here until 1874, he was engaged by Mr. Paris Gibson to take charge of the office of the North Star Woolen Mill. Upon Messrs. Gibson & Tyler's failure two years later, Mr. Northup was placed in charge of the business by R. B. Langdon, the assignee, with a view of running out the stock and closing up the business. The woolen mill and business passed to the control of the Minneapolis Mill Company, which at first placed Mr. Gibson in its management, and operated the business until the close of the year 1878. This was one of the hardest years that the woolen industry has ever experienced. The mill made no money, but on the contrary had incurred a considerable debt.

It was at this period that the business was placed in charge of Messrs. Northup and Tuttle, as stated in the beginning of this sketch, whose management was so conservative and satis-

MIDDLE FALLS, 1851.

factory, that aided by an improvement in general business, the debt was cancelled and a profit balance was shown by the books. From the organization of the present corporation to the present time, the business has been one of constant development, a satisfactory investment to its owners, and an object of pride to the citizens of Minneapolis, ever solicitous for the building up of her manufacturing industries.

Mr. Northup married in 1874 Miss Leila Tucker, daughter of Henry G. Tucker, of Providence, R. I. They have two children, Marjorie, a daughter of ten years of age and W. G. Jr., a boy of six.

The regard in which Mr. Northup is held in the community in which he has been brought up, for integrity and financial ability is shown in his selection by the stockholders of the Minneapolis Trust Company, as one of its board of directors. He is a trustee of the Church of the Redeemer, to which, by his connection and training, he naturally belonged.

In 1865, Charles Kent Clapp & Co., composed of Wm. T. Brown, Daniel W. Coon, Charles K. Clapp and Henry L. Watson, built the Minneapolis Woolen Mill, at the corner of First street and Sixth avenue south. The building was 40 x 70 feet, four stories high, and cost $45,000. After running the mill a few years, the firm was changed to Clapp, Watson & Coon. In 1875, Charles A. Pillsbury & Co. bought the property. The machinery was taken out and the mill fitted up to manufacture flour, and became the Empire mill.

Old residents will also remember the carding mill of M. Hilliard, which occupied the one story frame building in the rear of the North Star Woolen Mill from 1865 to 1868. It was then moved into the basement of Plummer, Moore & Co.'s machine shop on Sixth avenue south, next to and west of the North Star Woolen Mill, and remained in that location for many years. Country visitors to the city took great pleasure in stepping in and looking at the machines in operation, unhindered by the kind hearted operator, who was evidently fond of visitors.

In 1859 Messrs. Cutter & Secombe purchased the sash, door and blind factory operated by Rogers, Stimpson & Kent on the west side of Hennepin Island, and fitted it up for the manufacture of paper, and named it the Island Paper Mill. Messrs. Cutter & Secombe were therefore the pioneers in the manufacture of paper at the Falls of St. Anthony. In 1861 H. M. Carpenter became a member of the firm and the style was changed to Cutter, Secombe & Co. In 1866 J. T. Averill was taken into the firm and in 1869 W. A. Russell also became a partner, and Messrs. Cutter & Secombe retired from business, and the firm became Averill, Russell & Carpenter, who continued to operate the mill until 1882, when the building burned leaving the walls standing, and the firm quit the manufacture of paper at Minneapolis. For the last few years the mill was operated, it was used to grind pulp for other mills. The standing walls were afterwards utilized for the City Water Works building, located on Hennepin Island.

In 1866 the Minneapolis Paper Mill was erected by L. W. Montgomery. Mr. Montgomery was unable to complete the mill and sold it to Warner, Brewster & Co. The firm consisting of R. D. Warner, E. B. Warner, T. J. Witbeck and E. N. Brown. This firm completed the mill and had it ready for operation in January, 1868, and successfully operated it for many years

thereafter. The mill was located at the foot of Seventh avenue south. It changed ownership several times, all the original partners having retired, and finally became the property of the City Bank of Minneapolis; in 1889 it was purchased by B. F. Nelson, T. B. Walker and Gilbert M. Walker, and became the Hennepin Paper Mill; it is now used for the manufacture of printing paper. The company operating it incorporated as The Hennepin Paper Co. They also operate a large mill at Little Falls, Minnesota, and utilize its product to supply their Minneapolis mill.

Ransom D. Warner, the founder of the first paper mill in Minneapolis and the Northwest, was born at Fayetteville near Syracuse, New York, on March 3d, 1818. He passed his childhood and youth at home and in the employ of his father, Ebenezer C. Warner, who was engaged in business as a contractor. The varying fortunes of his parents and the removal of the family to Saratoga county and later to Albany, gave to the young man a self-reliant and enterprising character which made it quite natural that he should be intrusted with the command of a Hudson river trading vessel even before he was twenty-one.

Upon reaching his majority he went to New York city, engaging in business for himself for five years. Returning to Albany in 1844 he went into the manufacture of lime, cement and plaster, in connection with his father and brothers, the firm being E. C. Warner & Sons. In this venture Mr. Warner displayed the business qualities which brought him such marked success in later years. The business prospered from the start. After a few years the firm began to branch out and Mr. Warner moved to West Troy to take charge of works established there. Later the concern had mills and warehouses in New York city, Rondout, and East Troy, and enlarged its scope by manufacturing cement pipe under patents acquired by purchase. Mr. Warner, senior, retired from the firm in 1857, leaving a large part of the management of the business to his son Ransom. As a result of years of untiring work Mr. Warner's health failed, and in the summer of 1866 he disposed of a part of his interest in the company and came west for needed rest and recreation. Arriving in Duluth in July, he made a tour of northern Minnesota, hunting and fishing among the lakes, and reached Minneapolis in the fall completely restored to health. He was pleased with the town and decided to make it his home.

During his active life in the east Mr. Warner had seen something of the paper business and he quickly came to the conclusion that Minneapolis was an excellent point for the manufacture of the commodity. It was no easy task to establish a new industry at the Falls of St. Anthony at that early date, but with characteristic energy Mr. Warner went about the undertaking, erecting a building at the Falls, going east and buying machinery, and actually putting the mill in operation during the following summer. Business was commenced under the firm name of Warner, Brewster & Co. Under Mr. Warner's direction the enterprise became one of the solid manfacturing interests of the city. It gave constant employment to about forty hands, besides the many who found occupation in gathering material for the machines. At the time of starting the paper mill Mr. Warner had the purpose of building a woolen mill and with Mr. Brewster purchased a mill-site and a perpetual water power right with this idea in view. Later he gave up the project, and his health having again become poor, he retired from

Eng'v F. Kernan NY

R. D. Warner

MUNSELL & CO N.

business (in 1879), disposing of his interests at the Falls and investing largely in real estate in time to reap the benefits of the rapid increase in values.

Among his ventnres in this line was one sufficiently remarkable to be of particular interest. In 1880 he bought a lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street for $6,400, and in 1892 was offered $85,000 for the property.

Mr. Warner was married in 1840 in New York city to Miss Martha Snyder. Of their eight children but one is living—Mr. John Henry Warner, whose son, Edwin R. Warner, is a resident of Minneapolis. Mr. Warner's only other grandchild is Mrs. Mattie E. Stewart, wife of James H. Stewart, of California. Mrs. Warner's death occurred before Mr. Warner came west. In 1874 he was married to Miss Martha Hipwood, who died two years later. In 1880, soon after his retirement from business, Mr. Warner married Mrs. Margaret B. Milligan, a lady who had been much esteemed in Minneapolis as the principal of Bennet Seminary. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Warner have resided at Bonita Cottage near Hotel Lafayette, Minnetonka, and have spent the winters in California.

The Nelson Paper Co. operate an extensive plant fronting on Main street at the foot of Fourth avenue Northeast. Mr. B. F. Nelson started the establishment in 1887 having purchased the plant of Channel & Haywood. After operating it for one year, Mr. C. H. Spencer became a partner and the firm incorporated as the Nelson, Spencer Paper Co., but Mr. Spencer retired in 1890 and the name of the corporation was changed to the Nelson Paper Co., with the following officers—B. F. Nelson, president and treasurer; E. R. Hovenden, vice-president, and W. E. Nelson, secretary. The building occupied by the company as a mill, was one of the old landmarks in St. Anthony, having been occupied by Doran's bank in the 50's. It was changed into a paper mill by Jones & Brown, and after changing ownership several times at last became the property of the Nelson Paper Company. It is located on Main street, at the foot of Fourth avenue northeast, on the river bank.

In 1868 Todd & Squires consisting of S. D. Todd and R. B. Squires; started a wooden eave spout and gutter factory, on Main street between Second and Third avenues southeast. In 1870 Mr. Todd sold out his interest in the business to W. H. Nudd. In 1872 Mr. Squires sold to E. K. Smith, and the firm became W. H. Nudd & Co. In 1877 Mr. J. H. Knight bought out Mr. Smith and the firm name became Nudd & Knight, and they built a frame factory on Main street between First and Second avenues southeast. Mr. Nudd soon purchased Mr. Knight's interest and continued the business alone until 1882, when his factory was destroyed by fire. He immediately purchased a site on Central avenue and Third avenue northeast, put up a new factory and Herbert A. Holmes became his partner, under the firm name of Nudd & Holmes. They still continue the business, having added also, the production of excelsior for matresses and packing purposes.

In 1869, the Minnesota Linseed Oil Works were put in operation by G. Scheitlin, D. C. Bell, J. K. and H. G. Sidle; but they did not then incorporate. The location of the works was on Tenth avenue south and Washington avenue, reaching over to the tracks of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad. In 1870 the buildings of the company were destroyed by fire, but were immediately rebuilt and the company incorporated

as the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co. In a few years thereafter, Mr. Scheitlin and the Messrs. Sidle retired from the company and Mr. W. A. Ramsey became interested. In 1880 W. S. Benton bought a large block of the stock and took an active part in the management of the business. In 1885 D. C. Bell retired and W. S. Benton was elected president and general superintendent, and W. A. Ramsey, secretary and treasurer, and they continue to manage the business. The company has a large establishment and secures its flax seed from the southern portions of Minnesota and South Dakota.

In 1871 Day & Rollins started the Minneapolis Fence Works, their business being the manufacture of wooden fence. They commenced operations on Second street and Fifth avenue south. Mr. Day died in 1875, and Mr. Rollins continued the business alone until 1878, when he took E. F. Melony as a partner under the firm name of Chas. G. Rollins & Co. Within a few months thereafter Mr. Rollins sold his interest to J. N. Kyle, and the firm name was changed to Melony & Kyle. In the spring of 1880 they moved their works to Third street and Fifth avenue south, where they conducted the business until 1886 when they dissolved and closed out the business.

In 1873 H. F. Lillibridge began the manufacture of crackers on Washington avenue and First avenue south, having purchased the factory of J. C. Gardner, who started it in 1870. Mr. Lillibridge soon found his quarters too small, and in 1875 moved to Third street between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues, and in 1880 he proceeded to erect suitable buildings upon that site, which he had previously purchased. In 1885 S. D. and Geo. S. Works became partners and the firm was changed to H. F. Lillibridge & Co. In 1889 the firm was consolidated with that of D. F. Bremmer & Co., of Chicago, and the joint concern was called The Lillibridge-Bremmer Co. In August, 1890, the company sold out to the American Biscuit & Manufacturing Co., the members of the old company taking stock in the new company and S. D. Works remaining as resident manager.

The North Star Boot & Shoe Co, was organized in 1873 with H. G. Harrison, president; C. B. Heffelfinger, business manager and A. M. Reed, secretary and treasurer. The organization of this company marked the real beginning of the manufacture of boots and shoes in the City of Minneapolis, and it has done a large and constantly increasing business from the commencement. The company began operations in the three-story building located at 228 North Washington avenue. It changed quarters several times, finally occupying the building on Third street between Hennepin and First avenue north, which was built for it by H. G. Harrison. The building was destroyed by fire on the 23rd of November, 1891, and the company moved into commodious quarters at the corner of Third street and Third avenue north, where the business is continued. The present officers are as follows—C. B. Heffelfinger, president; Frank F. Heffelfinger, treasurer, and John Lucy, secretary.

Wyman, Mullen & Co., consisting of O. C. Wyman and Z. T. Mullen began to manufacture clothing as an adjunct to their wholesale dry goods business in 1875. At first they let out piece work in Minneapolis, and as the business increased they let contracts in eastern cities for the manufacture of clothing. In 1880 they put in machines and began to manufacrure more extensively. In 1882 Mr. S. D. Coykendall became a partner and the firm continued under

W. P. Northway

MUNSELL & CO N.Y.

the same name with increased capital and facilities, until 1889, when Mr. Z. T. Mullen retired from the firm and Mr. Geo. H. Partridge became a partner, and the firm name was changed to Wyman, Partridge & Co. Their factory is located in the upper story of Commission Row at the corner of Second street and First avenue north. They employ 300 hands in their manufacturing department, and run 300 sewing machines. Their product being distributed all over the northwest.

In 1879, J. L. Willford and W. P. Northway formed a partnership under the firm name of Willford & Northway, for the purpose of building Middling Purifiers, and other machines used in the manufacture of flour under modern methods. Minneapolis being the natural center for modern milling machines of that class. They conducted the business until 1885, when the firm incorporated as the Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company, with a paid-up capital of $100,000. The first officers of the corporation were, J. L. Willford, president; J. S. Leas, vice-president; W. P. Northway, secretary and treasurer. The directors were J. L. Willford, J. S. Leas, W. P. Northway, H. A. Barnard and B. A. O'Neill.

Winslow Paige Northway. The development of the new process of milling ing is one of the most interesting incidents in the history of Minneapolis. The accuracy of construction, the inventive skill, and the nice adjustment of natural forces with mechanical movements combined in the intricate machines that are employed in the process, show what perseverance and intelligence have actuated her artisans in bringing the art to its high state of perfection. In this mechanical evolution many minds have been engaged and many skilled hands have been employed. Among them, one studying the subject will not fail to find the name of Mr. W. P. Northway.

He is a native of the city of Syracuse, New York, where he was born November 22d, 1839. His parents were Corydon C. and Rhoda Northway, the former a carpenter and joiner by trade. He was a son of Josiah Northway, who was a soldier in the war of 1812, born in Connecticut. His father was Ozias Northway, who emigrated from England some time before the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in the war for Independence. Winslow P., attended the excellent schools of his native city, and graduated at its high school at the age of eighteen years. He then entered the office of Frazer & Burns, of that city, as a clerk, with a view especially of learning bookkeeping.

In April, 1861, he left home and came to Wisconsin, where he lived with an uncle through the summer, and in the following October pushed on westward until he reached Minneapolis, where his aunt, Mrs. A. K. Hartwell, resided. He found employment here in teaching school in the Pratt district of the township of Richfield, then a farming neighborhood, now becoming the manufacturing suburb of St. Louis Park. The next spring he went to Red Wing, and in the fall rejoined his uncle in Oakland, Wis. There he was appointed Deputy Assessor of Excise, under the revenue system of the general government. In the spring of 1863 he went to Sterling, Ill., where he spent three months, when his father requested him to go to Michigan and investigate the title and situation of some lands which he owned there, but had never seen. At Monroe, in that state, he met some officers of the Fifteenth Regiment of Michigan Volunteers, who were recruiting for their arm of the service. Volunteering to serve in

this regiment, in January, 1864, he was forwarded to Scottsboro, Ala., and then to Chattanooga, Tenn. Thence he was attached to Sherman's army, then about to commence its march to the sea. In one of a series of battles before Atlanta, at Dallas, Georgia, he received two wounds, one being a painful gun shot in the knee, which sent him to a field hospital for four weeks, after which he was granted a furlow of thirty days, which was extended to three months. When sufficiently recovered to rejoin his command, he went to Nashville, and thence was put on board the top of a train of cars, with a large number of troops, to open the road to Chattanooga. Obstructions were met, so that the train was three days and two nights in reaching its destination, during which he was exposed to a continuous rain storm. This brought on a severe attack of neuralgia, which again consigned him to the hospital. When convalesent, the officers in command learning his adeptness as a bookkeeper promoted him to the charge of the office of the hospital, with ten clerks under him. Gen. Sherman having broken up the communications in his rear, he was unable to rejoin his regiment, and was retained in clerical work at the hospital until his discharge in July, 1865, and then was employed by contract to remain in the same situation until the following October. After leaving the South he returned to Syracuse, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1866, came west again to Red Wing, and thence in October returned to Minneapolis, where he made his permanent home and has remained here ever since.

His first business engagement was in partnership with A. K. Hartwell, in the grocery and feed business. Their store was in the old Merchant's block, on the south side of Washington avenue, near Minnetonka street (now First avenue south). In 1870, he sold out his interest to his partner, and engaged for a year and a half in contracting and building for which his early training in his father's shop had fitted him.

In 1872, he formed a partnership with Mr. A. R. Guilder, for the manufacture of middlings purifiers, of which his partner was an invertor and patentee, having been associated in the mills with La-Croix and Smith. He was also the inventor of a sectional air blast for the separation of middlings into different grades. The association continued until 1874.

Mr. Northway then went to work for for John Webster, a millwright, who was engaged in fitting the old Washburn A mill, being employed in office work. In 1876, he joined John Baxter in operating a flour mill at Champlin, Minn., continuing in this connection until 1878. He then engaged as bookkeeper for a firm of mill builders in Minneapolis.

In 1879, Mr. Northway formed a partnership with Mr. Joseph L. Willford for mill building and the manufacture of the wood furnishings for flour mills, a relation which still continues, and which has grown from small beginnings to a business of considerable magnitude. Their shop was at Second street and Fifth avenue south. In 1885 the business was incorporated as the Willford & Northway Manufacturing Company, with a capital of $130,000. They manufacture roller mills, reels, centrifugal and round reel flour dressers, middlings purifiers, bran dusters, scalpers and graders, besides shafting, pulleys, gearing and other mill furnishings. All machines manufactured by them were designed by Mr. Willford or himself. The centrifugal reel, the invention of Mr. Northway, is a very successful machine. About one hundred men are employed in the

A. W. Pray

factory, and from ten to seventy-five on the outside, according to the number of jobs on hand. At the present time they have five mill jobs on hand, scattered from Texas to Wisconsin. The annual output of the business is about $250,000.

Mr. Northway was married November 10, 1868, to Miss Mary J. Woodworth, daughter of John L. Woodworth, of Scoharie county, New York. They have three sons, Robert S., born Oct. 12, 1871, Leroy W., born May 4, 1876 and Winslow P. born September 5, 1885. Their only daughter, Edith W., died at the age of thirteen. Mr. and Mrs. Northway have a pleasant home at No. 19 West Fifteenth street, facing the beautiful Loring Park.

On January 1st, 1892, they increased their capital to $130,000, and decided to move their factory to Jordan, Minn., but their general office and repair shops will remain in Minneapolis.

In addition to the manufacture of mill machinery, they contract for the erection of flour mills, furnishing all material and machinery for the same, and make necessary plans and furnish the mill complete, ready for operation. Their trade extends east to the Atlantic states, and west to the Pacific coast.

In 1882 the Island Power Company's building was erected on the south end of Nicollet Island by W. W. Eastman and his associates in the ownership of that part of the island, the design of the builders being to rent room and lease power to small manufacturers. The project has been a success from the start and the building soon became a veritable hive of industry, being filled with sash and door, furniture, box, feed and other manufacturers, which makes that end of the island a busy place and in some measure justifies cutting the timber from that part of the island to build the old Steele dam across the east channel.

Otis Arkwright Pray. Otis Pray, the father of O. A. Pray, was a millwright and farmer, living in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, to which place he had removed from Worcester County, Mass. With a seeming prescience of the undeveloped capacities of his son he had given him the name of the inventor of one of the most valuable labor-saving machines of modern times. O. A. Pray was born February 28, 1833. His parents, like most persons in the community of that day, were in moderate circumstances, but they gave their son the best advantages they could afford, which were good for those times. He was early taught the use of his father's tools. At the age of eighteen he began under Daniel Beedy, a course of thorough instruction in the millwright business, at Lewiston, Maine, a lumbering town on the Androsggin river. After a term of three years his employer took him into partnership, and for the next two years he was engaged in various places in Maine in building mills, chiefly for manufacturing flour. In 1857 he came to Minneapolis. His first work in Minnesota was in the completion of a partly built saw mill at Kingston, Meeker county. He was then employed on the improvements at the Falls in which the Minneapolis Mill Company was engaged. During the year 1858, Mr. Pray went back to his native state and married Miss Frances Fenderson.

Returning to Minneapolis he at once engaged in a certain class of work which occupied the greater part of his attention and energies during the remainder of his life, that of building flour mills, especially in fitting up the machinery for their operation. In this line his engagements were numerous, and some-

times of great magnitude. Commencing with the milling machinery then in use, his skill was employed in the development of the mechanical improvements in milling processes, step by step, until the modern roller mill came from his hand, a perfected and almost automatic machine for the manufacture of flour. His first engagement in the line of flour mill construction was in building the Cataract mill, (the first flour mill built in Minneapolis, except the old Government mill,) for Eastman & Gibson in the spring and summer of 1859. It was a stone mill on the canal of the mill company at the corner of Cataract street, and was fitted with four sets of buhrs, and had a capacity of grinding one hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day. The mill has since been enlarged and furnished several times with new machinery to keep pace with the rapid improvements in processes, and is still running with a daily capacity of eight hundred barrels.

About the time of the completion of this work Mr. Pray formed a partnership with the late Leander Gorton, then living at St. Cloud, for the building and operation of a flour mill at that place, to which he removed, and where he continued to reside for the next two years, when he sold out his interest to his partner.

During the progress of the war of the Rebellion enterprise was at a stand, and not many new mills were built.

About the time of its close Mr. Pray returned to Minneapolis and was associated with Mr. John Webster, under the style of Webster & Pray, in the business of mill-furnishing, and soon took numerous contracts to build flour mills. They built the Washburn "B" mill, the pioneer in introducing the various improvements constituting the new process. This was in 1866. The mill had eleven run of stones, and a daily capacity of about four hundred barrels, but it was constructed upon the old system. Here middling's purifiers were first introduced, as well as rolls, although both were already in use in a crude form in the mills at Buda Pest, and the capacity of the mill was increased to eight hundred barrels. In these improvements the enterprising firm of millwrights kept pace with developments, and adopted them in their work as soon as they had proved effective. The introduction of the new process of milling greatly stimulated the business of mill building throughout the country, and in a short time the firm had about twenty different contracts in progress, employing a force of three hundred millwrights.

In 1876 the firm of O. A. Pray & Co. built an extensive plant of machine works on First street near the Falls, where the now immense business of mill furnishing was carried on, as well as other branches of iron work. The business was afterwards incorporated and operated with success for several years, when it was forced to suspend by the stringency of the times and the decline in activity of this line of business.

Subsequently Mr. Pray, in connection with his son, A. F. Pray, erected the plant of the Minneapolis Foundry Co. at Woodland, a suburb of Minneapolis, on the line of the "Soo" railroad, where the iron business was carried on.

Mr. Pray was one of the most enthusiastic and efficient promoters of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, serving on its Board of Directors, and giving to the planning and erection of its fine building much thought and labor.

From this rapid sketch it will be seen that Mr. Pray was the pioneer mill builder and furnisher at Minneapolis, and that his enterprise has entered largely into the growth of manufactures in the city.

Mr. Pray was for a time vice-president of the National Bank of Commerce. He was a member of the City Council in 1871, 72 and 73. He was an active co-adjator of Dr. Tuttle in the work of his large and influential church, and for a long time a trustee of the society. He rendered by his constant interest and skillful oversight inestimable aid in the building of the two fine church edifices—the one before and the larger one after the fire on the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south. The Church of the Redeemer met with an irreparable loss in his death.

Mr. and Mrs. Pray have occupied a leading position in the social life of the city. Their only surviving child is Albert F. Pray, one of the active young business men of the city. Mr. Pray physically, was large and robust. He was kindly in his intercourse, his face lighting up with a most genial smile in conversation. His death occurred on the 18th of March, 1890, he having been for thirty-three years one of the most active and useful of the citizens of Minneapolis.

In 1882 also the Northwestern Casket Co. was organized by Geo. S. Spaulding, M. R. Ellis, Geo. W. Bailey and I. W. Crane. Geo. S. Spaulding was elected president and M. R. Ellis secretary and treasurer. The company began operations in Southeast Minneapolis, but as its business outgrew its quarters, a large brick factory was built in Northeast Minneapolis where the business is continued on an extensive scale. The Board of Directors now holding office is as follows—E. M. Johnson, M. C. Williams, F. J. Litz, Wm. Litz and W. C. Johnson. E. M. Johnson is president; M. C. Williams, vice-president and W. C. Johnson, secretary and treasurer.

The manufacture and application of electricity for purposes of light and power, date back but a few years. For a man to have made the statement 25 years ago, that electricity was the coming light for the stores, dwellings and streets of our large cities, as well as the best power for small manufacturing plants, would have challenged the faith of the most credulous, but such is the fact nevertheless, and to-day in all the large cities, the greater portion of power used for manufacture in store buildings and small rooms, where less than 25 horse-power are required, the electric motor can be found; quietly, noiselessly, without fuel, fireman or engineer, doing its work in such a thorough and business-like manner, that the most prejudiced observer is won over and becomes its earnest advocate. This is all true of Minneapolis as of other cities. The first company to occupy the electric field in Minneapolis, was the Minnesota Brush Electric Company, which was incorporated January 14th, 1881, with a paid-up capital stock of $200,000. The first board of directors consisted of the following well known citizens: Geo. A. Pillsbury, Anthony Kelly, Joel B. Bassett, T. S. King and Loren Fletcher. They immediately organized by electing the following officers—Geo. A. Pillsbury, president; Joel B. Bassett, treasurer and T. S. King, secretary. Several changes have since occurred in the board of directors as well as among the officers. A. M. Reed was elected president in 1882, 1883 and 1884. In 1885 Anthony Kelly was elected president, and he served until 1888 when W. A. Barnes was elected president and served until January 1st, 1892. T. S. King served as secretary and business manager until 1888. In that year J. W. Griffin was elected secretary and he served until January 1st, 1892. The directors and officers for 1892 are as follows: Directors A. B. Barton, E. S. Corser, Anthony

Kelley, J. W. Griffin and C. H. Prior. Officers, E. S. Corser, president; C. H. Prior, vice-president; A. M. Robertson, secretary and A. B. Barton, treasurer. On January 1st, 1883, the capital stock was increased to $500,000 and since that time an increase of $100,000 has been made, making the present capital stock of the company $600,000. The plant is located at the foot of Third avenue north on the river bank, and consists of 2,000 horse-power, in boiler capacity, and 2,000 horse-power in Reynolds - Corliss engine capacity. The company uses crude petroleum for fuel. The electrical plant consists of 22 arc light dynamos and 5 incandescent lighting dynamos and two power generators for the operation of stationary motors.

But there was soon to be a competitor in the electric field, and seven years later, or in 1888, the Edison Light & Power Co. was organized with a paid-up capital of $250,000. The incorporators of the company were as follows: T. B. Walker, S. G. Cook, C. H. Chadbourn, H. C. Akeley, C. H. Maxey, W. W. Huntington, all of Minneapolis and O. K. Boland of New York. These gentlemen were elected the first board of directors of the company and have since retained that office. H. C. Akeley is president of the company; C. H. Chadbourn, vice-president; S. G. Cook, treasurer and C. H. Maxey; secretary. After some delay in obtaining a franchise from the city for laying their underground wires, they at last secured it, and commenced at once the construction of a large central station, situated in the rear of the Lumber Exchange building, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street. In the following year the company opened its station for business. The building occupied by the company is of the most substantial character, being 60 x 100 feet, 12 stories in heighth and built of brick. The dynamo floor is laid with corrugated iron arches filled in with pieces of broken stone and Portland cement, and covered with one inch of asphalt. There are ten floors of the building available for renting, aside from the part required for the use of the company. The building is especially adapted to printers and other small manufacturers or users of small power. The station equipment is of the latest patterns and inventions of electrical equipment. The boiler capacity at present is 1,500 horse-power, furnishing steam to six large high speed engines, driving ten of the largest standard Edison dynamos. This company distributes its electricity solely by means of underground wires, using no poles whatever in any part of the city. It has at present about ten miles of underground conductors, furnishing light and power in the business district of Minneapolis.

In 1882, Bishop, Dodson & Fisher commenced the manufacture of saddlery hardware on Hennepin avenue between Third and Fourth streets. Mr. Bishop soon retired from the business, selling out to his partners, and the firm became Dodson & Fisher. In 1885 F. A. Fisher & Co. erected a brick building at Nos. 15, 17 and 19 Third street north, and Dodson & Fisher occupied the upper stories for their saddlery manufacturing business. In 1887, Mr. Wm. H. Brockmann was admitted as junior partner and the firm became Dodson, Fisher & Brockmann. The firm employs about one hundred men in the manufacture of harness, horse collars, etc., and disposes of its product all over the Northwestern States. Messrs. Dodson, Fisher and Brockmann are doing a large and increasing business, having been obliged to enlarge their establishment several times since they moved to their new quarters on Third street.

In 1884, Alfred W. Paris and Stephen J. Murton formed a partnership under the style of Paris & Murton, and commenced to manufacture candy in a small store on Washington avenue between First and Second avenues north. Their business increased to such an extent that they were soon compelled to move to larger quarters. In 1888 they moved their business to the large building now occupied by them, being Nos. 23 to 29, inclusive, north Second street. The firm then incorporated as the Paris-Murton Co. They greatly increased their facilities for the manufacture of candy and also added a department for the manufacture and sale of fire works. The present officers of the company are Alfred W. Paris; president; Joseph H. Paris, vice-president and manager, and Stephen J. Murton, secretary and treasurer.

In 1884, also, Roberts Bros., established the Minneapolis Wire Works Company, located on Nicollet Island, in the building owned by W. W. Eastman and his associates, and rented for manufacturing purposes, The wire works company was incorporated with a capital stock of $50,000. Its specialties are elevator inclosures, bank and office work, in steel, brass or nickel wire, web fencing, ornamental lawn fences, etc. They have a very complete establishment in their line, selling their products in nearly all the states West of the Mississippi river. They have branch offices in Omaha and Kansas City. The officers of the company are H. M. Roberts, president; L. W. Roberts, vice-president; C. H. Roberts, secretary and treasurer and Frederick Shilling, superintendent.

Messrs. Young & Brown commenced the manufacture of leaded stained glass, and beveled plate, in the month of November, 1885. Their location was on First avenue north near Third street. At the end of six months Mr. Young retired, Mr. Wm. F. Haywood purchasing his interest, the firm name being changed to Brown & Haywood. This was the beginning of the manufacture of leaded stained glass in Minneapolis. Their business soon outgrew their quarters, and they moved to the large brick building now occupied by them, being Nos. 124, 126 and 128 north Third street, and added to their business the manufacture of crystalline glass, the process of manufacturing crystalline glass being new to this country, and but few men having the necessary information to successfully produce it. The motive power used by the company for its manufacturing plant is supplied by a 15 horse-power electric motor, which very successfully operates all the machinery. As the business of the firm constantly increased the members concluded to incorporate. In July, 1891, the company was incorporated under the name of Brown & Haywood, the incorporators being Chas. W. Brown, W. F. Haywood, E. A. Merrill, E. J. Phelps, and H. L. Graves, with the following officers, W. F. Haywood, president; E. A. Merrill, vice-president; Chas. W. Brown, treasurer and general manager, and H. L. Graves, secretary. The company is doing a large manufacturing business in its specialties and is also doing a jobbing business in window glass.

In 1887 the firm of Forman, Ford & Co. also commenced the manufacture of leaded stained glass, beveled plate, etc. This firm was organized in 1883 as a glass jobbing house, the original partners being W. E. Steele, J. W. Birdwell and Theo. Ford. In 1884 F. B. Forman purchased the interest of J. W. Birdwell and the firm name was changed to Steele, Forman & Ford. In 1885 Theo. Ford

died and his brother, F. D. Ford, purchased his interest in the business. In 1886 W. E. Steele sold his interest in the business to F. W. Forman and the firm name was again changed to Forman, Ford & Co., who continued the business until January 1, 1892, when F. D. Ford sold out to his partners, F. W. and F. B. Forman, who continue the business under the old name of Forman, Ford & Co. This firm manufactures mirror plate, in addition to its other specialties, and is doing a large and increasing business, in its line of manufacture, and also does a large jobbing business in window glass.

The Northwestern Knitting Company was established in 1888 and commenced the manufacture of underwear under the Munsing patents. In 1890 the business had developed to such an extent that the capital was increased to $100,000 and a $30,000 building was erected. During 1891 the improved and increased facilities were hardly adequate for the business offered. The present directors are as follows; C. A. Pillsbury, Clinton Morrison, Thomas Lowry, C. Wright Dayison, A. C. Paul, C. D. Munsing and C. S. Gold, with the following officers: A. C. Paul, president; Geo. C. Munsing, vice-president and general manager; C. S. Gold, treasurer and C. J. Couper, secretary.

In May, 1890, an important addition was made to the manufactures of Minneapolis by the organization of the Century Piano Co., with the following incorporators: Chas. R. Chute, J. S. Pillsbury, C. L. Travis, W. S. King, Thos. Lowry, O. C. Merriman, M. A. Paulson, A. M. Shuey, Chas. A. Stickle and Robt. T. Lang. The company organized with M. A. Paulson, president and general manager; H. P. Mehlin, vice-president; Paul G. Mehlin, general superintendent; A. M. Shuey, secretary, and C. A. Stickle, treasurer. They built a large five story brick building at the corner of Main and Bank streets, southeast, and proceeded to manufacture the Mehlin Grand Piano. This was the first concern to manufacture pianos in Minneapolis and it has met with well deserved success fron the beginning. The company has found ready sale for all it could make, up to the present time, with a constantly increasing trade. It is said that the dry climate of Minnesota is peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of pianos, as the lumber goes into the instrument thoroughly seasoned, and does not absorb moisture as it does in a more humid climate. The company employes about three hundred men when running at full capacity, and has a good future before it.

On July 11th, 1890, the Northern Car Co. was organized under the laws of the state of Iowa. J. M. Moen, C. P. Jones and C. E. Mabie being the incorporators and first board of directors. C. P. Jones was elected president; J. M. Moen, vice-president; and C. E. Mabie, secretary and treasurer. The company after operating one year was re-organized on October 31st, 1891 under the laws of Minnesota, the incorporators being C. P. Jones, D. M. Gilmore, W. E. Steele and S. S. Thorpe, and the stockholders elected the following board of directors: C. P. Jones, D. M. Gilmore, S. S. Thorpe, A. B. Robbins, J. M. Bartlett, N. F. Griswold, F. W. Forman and J. D. Blake. C. P. Jones was elected president; W. E. Steele, vice-president; D. M. Gilmore, treasurer and general manager, and G. P. Stearns, secretary. The company own and operate extensive works north of the city limits on the line of the Great Northern Railroad. As its name indicates, the principle business of the company is building cars, and street cars are its specialty. Although

HENNEPIN ISLAND AND THE EAST AND WEST SIDE BRANCHES OF THE RIVER, 1852.

the company has been in operation but a few months, the outlook is promising, the natural location of Minneapolis being favorable to a business of that nature.

On November 1st, 1890, the Frisk-Turner Co. was incorporated by M. Frisk, E. H. Turner, F. E. Tallant, W. S. Nott and William Donaldson, who with C. L. Travis became the first board of directors. M. Frisk was elected president; F. E. Tallant, vice-president and E. H. Turner, secretary and treasurer. The business of the company was to manufacture clothing. A new and commodious building was erected on First avenue north between Third and Fourth streets and the company commenced operations. Messrs. Frisk & Turner had been conducting a similar business in St. Paul, and that formed a nucleus around which to gather a large trade. The company was successful beyond expectations and has enjoyed a constantly increasing business, and already contemplates an enlargement of its establishment. Three hundred hands are employed and prospects indicate a continual growth of the business.

The Cunningham Egg Macaroni Co. was incorporated in 1890 with the following gentlemen composing the directorate. Frank B. Cole, Francis B. Thurber, R. N. Cunningham, John C. Burton and S. Blair McBeath. With a capital of $100,000 and a complete equipment in the way of buildings and machinery, the company made rapid progress and has already taken a leading position among the manufacturing concerns of the northwest. The following named persons are the officers of the company: F. B. Dole, president; Francis B. Thurber, treasurer; S. Blair McBeath, secretary.

For many years Minnesota farmers have raised flax for the seed. The straw has generally been burned and was not regarded by the farmers as being of any particular value. Early in 1890, Mr. T. B. Walker authorized the secretary of the Board of Trade to experiment with flax straw raised in Minnesota and if possible find out whether the fibre was of sufficient strength to warrant its manufacture into linen. The secretary thereupon secured fair samples of flax straw and forwarded them to Belfast, Ireland, and in a short time had samples of tow in return. The result of the experiment was all that its most sanguine advocates anticipated, and as a direct result of these tests of Minnesota flax fibre, the Board of Trade and Business Men's Union took up the matter and fully investigated the feasibility of manufacturing the flax straw into linen. As a result, a company was formed in October, 1890, with a capital of $75,000. The following persons from among the stockholders were elected as directors of the company: C. A. Pillsbury, S. C. Gale, Wm. Donaldson, P. D. McMillan, C. L. Travis, V. W. Bayless, C. R. Chute, Geo. A. Brackett and E. M. Johnson. Officers were elected as follows: C. A. Pillsbury, president; Wm. Donaldson, vice-president; C. R. Chute, secretary; V. W. Bayless, treasurer and general manager. Machinery was ordered from Europe. A large brick building was erected on a site located between Tyler and Polk streets, on Fifteenth avenue northeast, and the company proceeded to manufacture linen. The product of the mill found ready sale from the commencement, and the company has bright prospects ahead. The work of training a crew to the unaccustomed work caused considerable delay, but that has now been overcome, and the mill is paying a profit. During the year of 1890 Minnesota raised more flax than Ireland, although Ireland leads the world

in the manufacture of linen fabrics. The outlook for the manufacture of linen in Minneapolis is very promising and every indication points to the growth of that line of manufacture until it ranks with flour and lumber as one of the great industries of our city.

It has long been the opinion of leading business men of Minneapolis that works for the reduction of gold and silver bearing quartz should be established in this city. Several attempts to organize a company for that purpose have been made in years past, but none were successful until the year of 1891, when the Minneapolis & St. Louis Reduction Works were organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. The company was chartered on the 10th day of November, 1891, and purchased land in West Minneapolis, on the line of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad. The incorporators of the company were as follows: L. Candee of Minneapolis, and L. H. Rumsey, A. B. Sillman, and Fred Lebens of St. Louis. The capital stock fully paid in amounted to $150,000. The officers elected to manage the company are as follows: L. H. Rumsey, president; Wm. Lucus, vice-president and treasurer; L. Candee, superintendent, and J. T. Hemphill, secretary. As an evidence that the officers will push the business they are already putting in side tracks and will commence at once to erect suitable buildings, and will put in machinery for the crushing and smelting of ores. The company expect to commence operations by June 1st, 1892. The immense amount of silver and gold bearing quarts, naturally tributary to Minneapolis by rail, should make this corporation one of the most prosperous manufacturing concerns recently located at Minneapolis.

The first beer brewed in Hennepin County was made by John Orth in 1850 in a wooden building on the site of Orth's present brewery, 1215 Marshall street northeast. Glueks brewery was started in 1857 on Marshall street near Twenty-second avenue northeast. The original firm was Rank & Gluek, but Mr. Rank sold out to his partner in 1863, who continued the business until he died, October 16th, 1880, when his sons, Louis and Charles took charge of the business.

Kranzlein & Mueller built the Minneapolis brewery in 1860 on the West side near the Washington avenue bridge. In 1873 the firm was changed to Mueller & Heinrich, and continues operations under the same name at the present time.

The three years following the close of the war of Rebellion, from 1865 to 1868, gave a great impetus to the manufacturers of Minneapolis and St. Anthony. The building of the Minnesota Central and Minnesota Valley railroads opened up a vast territory in which to market the lumber and other products of our mills and factories, and also made Minneapolis the natural market for large quantities of wheat, which had heretofore been shipped to Chicago and Milwaukee. The people at the Falls were proud of their city, and the newspapers vied with each other in publishing good things about the present prosperity, and glowing prospects of the new manufacturing centre.

A few selections mainly from the headlines of the daily paper of that time will show how enthusiastically they spoke of Minneapolis as a manufacturing city.

On October 18th, 1865, the Minneapolis and St. Anthony State Atlas published with editorial comments the following extract from a letter written by Hon. Horace Greely, while he was visiting Minneapolis, to his paper, the New York Tribune:

"Minneapolis has advantages enough in her enormous yet most facile water power, which may be made to give employment to a population of 100,000 souls. It has no superior but Niagara and surpasses that inasmuch as the pineries above and the wheat lands all aronnd are calculated to supply it with profitable employment. Nowhere on earth are the beneficient influences of protective tariff destined to be more signally, more promptly realized, than throughout the great west, and this city in consequence ought to quadruple its population within the next ten years."

From St. Paul Pioneer headlines, January 1st, 1866:

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE AT THE FALLS.

REVIEW OF MANUFACTURERS FOR 1865.

A SPLENDID EXHIBIT FOR MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY.

AN ASTONISHING ARRAY OF FACTS AND FIGURES.

NEARLY SIXTY-TWO MILLION FEET OF LUMBER SAWED.

TWENTY AND A HALF MILLION SHINGLES.

ELEVEN MILLION NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND LATH.

A GREAT EXPORTATION OF FLOUR TO NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

78,880 BARRELS SENT TO THE EAST.

PAPER AND WOOLEN MILLS IN FULL BLAST.

IRON WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, CAR SHOPS, &C.

"The business season of 1866, of the communities of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, is about to open with great earnestness, and with all the elements of wonderful prosperity. An enormous amount of floating capital will find a safe and profitable investment around the Falls of St. Anthony. With this short preface, we proceed to give a few details of the more prominent operations in manufactures and industrial complications, which, in the future, will make the great water power here, and its surrounding commnnities, the centre of Northwestern enterprise."

From the St. Paul Press, January 26, 1867:

ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

THE GREAT WATER POWER OF THE CONTINENT.

NATURE AND SCIENCE HAND IN HAND.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY.

THE FACTORIES OF THE WEST.

GRAND REVIEW FOR 1866.

INVESTMENTS, $1,951,000.

MANUFACTURES, $4,348,150.

77,419,548 FEET OF LUMBER SAWED.

VALUE, $1,855,000.

172,000 BARRELS OF FLOUR GROUND.

VALUE, $1,661,500.

166,500 YARDS WOOLEN CLOTH MADE.

DETAILS AS TO MACHINE SHOPS, FOUNDRIES, PLANING MILLS, SASH AND DOOR FACTORIES, COOPER SHOPS, &C., &C.

From Minneapolis Tribune, January 7th, 1868:

MINNEAPOLIS,

THE HEAD OF MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION AND THE MANUFACTURING AND RAILROAD CENTRE OF THE NORTHWEST.

ST. ANTHONY FALLS.

THE GREAT WATER POWER OF THE WORLD.

GRAND MANUFACTURING REVIEW FOR 1867.

INVESTMENT IN FACTORIES, $2,186,430.

MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS, $4,669,357.

MINNEAPOLIS AND ST. ANTHONY FACTORIES, DETAILS, &C.

Immediately after its organization in November, 1867, the Union Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Anthony formulated a complete and interesting report of the growth of manufactures in the two cities at the Falls for the year of 1866. The following recapitulation of the report will give a good idea of their combined manufactures at that date. This report was written up by Hon. Geo. A. Brackett, at the time, but was never published:

LUMBER CHUTES REMAINING BELOW MILLS IN 1869.

RECAPITULATION, 1886.

	Capital Invested.	Value of Product.
Lumber mills	$481,000.00	$1,855,000.00
Flour mills	409,000.00	1,661,500.00
Wo'len & card'g m'ls	119,500.00	174,000.00
Pail and tub factory	40,000.00	60,000.00
Machine shops &c...	203,700.00	211,450.00
Paper mills	125,000.00	100,000.00
Plan'g, S, B & D m'ls	62,000.00	84,200.00
Cooper shops	20,700.00	106,000.00
Furniture	39,000.00	96,000.00
Grand total	$1,499,900.00	$4,348,150.00

It can be seen from this report of the Board of Trade that the lumber product of Minneapolis and St. Anthony exceeded the flour product in value by nearly $200,000, but after that date the flour product increased more rapidly than lumber, until flour took the lead, and has maintained it ever since.

The following table gives an itemized estimate of the value of the manufactures of Minneapolis for the year 1891:

Agricultural implements, mill furnishing, machinery, etc	$2,800,000
Awnings, tents, picture frames, etc	145,000
Barrels	1,600,000
Bags, paper boxes and straw-board building paper	412,000
Blacksmith supplies	275,900
Box factories and woodenware	497,000
Boots and shoes	2,500,000
Bottling, brewing and distilling	1,259,000
Brick and artificial stone	1,500,000
Brooms and brushes	60,000
Carpenters', plumbers', and builders' supplies	9,960,000
Car building and repairing	4,500,000
Cigars	630,000
Clothing, tailoring and dressmaking	2,800,000
Creameries	215,000
Confectionery and bakery goods	1,700,000
Electrotyping and printers' supplies	45,000
Feed mills	610,000
Flour	37,170,490
Foundries and machine shops, castings, etc	3,315,000
Furniture and household goods	2,300,000
Glass, cut, stained, window, etc	146,000
Gloves, moccasins and furs	144,000
Granite and marble works	263,000
Hardware, stoves, furnaces, etc	260,000
Harness, belting, trunks, etc	326,000
Jewelry, plating, etc	80,000
Locksmithing, gunsmithing, optical goods	50,000
Millinery, hair goods, etc	155,000
Meat packing, slaughtering, etc	2,676,000
Office fixtures, show cases, etc	345,000
Paints, oils and varnishes	600,000
Patterns, models, brass works	56,000
Printing, bookbinding, lithographing and engraving	1,900,000
Planing mills	3,305,000
Saw mills	6,000,000
Sash, doors and blinds	3,750,000
Soda and mineral waters	85,000
Spices, starch, extracts, etc	266,000
Tinware and stencil stamps	500,000
Underwear, knit goods, etc	1,200,000
Wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc	380,000
Wheelwrighting	83,000
Sundry manufacturing	2,500,000
Total	$99,363,490

The subjoined table shows the estimated value of the manufactured products of Minneapolis from 1878 to 1891, inclusive:

Year.	Value of Manufactured Products.
1878	$10,399,930
1879	15,913,945
1880	10,592,200
1881	30,586,860
1882	31,606,550
1883	44,233,100
1884	52,215,360
1885	53,433,215
1886	65,076,000
1887	71,876,250
1888	83,020,862
1889	77,052,709
1890	90,067,128
1891	99,363,490

It is perhaps proper to give a brief sketch at this point, of those organizations in the City of Minneapolis, having mainly for their object the location of manufactures in this city, and their encouragement and upbuilding after they are located. The oldest and best known organization of this kind, is the Minneapolis Board of Trade; an organiza-

tion which has always been managed by our leading citizens, and which has been prominent in all the plans and operations put forth for the growth of the city. While the Board of Trade has taken part in all matters of importance under discussion by the citizens of Minneapolis, having for their object the welfare of the city, yet it has given its particular attention to manufactures. Much of the wonderful growth of manufactures in Minneapolis is due to the efforts put forth by the Board of Trade; and although other organizations have grown up in later years, and have assumed part of the burden and responsibility formerly devolving upon the Board of Trade, yet that organization is still active and aggressive, and its influence is felt throughout the city. The first Board of Trade of Minneapolis was organized in 1855, and Richard Chute was elected president. In 1856 D. Morrison became president and in 1857 Capt. John C. Reno, each serving for a term of one year. The directors were J. S. Pillsbury, D. Morrison, W. D. Babbitt, Samuel Hidden and Edward Hedderly. The financial crisis developing in 1857 seemed to be a death blow to the Board of Trade, and the organization was allowed to go to pieces, and there was no Board of Trade from that time until 1867, when on October 28th of that year a meeting was called of which D. Morrison was made chairman and James Murison secretary. A committee was appointed consisting of Richard Price, C. M. Loring, Paris Gibson, E. H. Davis and J. H. Thompson, whose duty it was to secure members to form a new Board of Trade. This committee was eminently successful, and on November 14th, 1867, the new Board of Trade was organized by the election of twenty-six directors, who selected from their own members the following officers: C. E. Flandreau, president; Paris Gibson, first vice-president; S. C. Gale, second vice-president; Thos. Hale Williams, secretary, and J. K. Sidle, treasurer. The Board immediately commenced its good work, and on January 5th, 1868, it was incorporated under the name of The Union Board of Trade of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, and this name was continued until the consolidation of the two cities. Judge C. E. Flandreau was re-elected president in the year of 1869, and again re-elected for the year of 1870. When the great washout under the Falls of St. Anthony occurred, caused by the Eastman tunnel under Hennepin Island, and the citizens of Minneapolis and St. Anthony were greatly depressed and disheartened, the Board of Trade was active and energetic in the use of all means to encourage them, and to induce government aid in the repair of the Falls, as well as to secure subscriptions from our own citizens to that end. The work accomplished by the Board at that period in the history of Minneapolis, has alone justified its existence and all the expense it has been to our citizens. W. D. Washburn was elected president for the years of 1871, 72 and 73. S. C. Gale for 1874 and 75, C. M. Loring for 1876, W. D. Washburn for 1877 and 78, Richard Chute for 1879 and 80, John S. Pillsbury for 1881 and 82, F. W. Brooks for 1883, E. J. Phelps for 1884 and 85, Judge Isaac Atwater for 1886 and 87, James T. Wyman for 1888 and 89, B. F. Nelson for 1890 and 91, and Capt. John C. Reno for 1892. It will be noted that Capt. Reno served as president of the old Board of Trade for the year of 1857; and thirty-five years after, is again elected president of the Board. Such honors are seldom conferred upon a man with a space of thirty-five years between. In the case of Capt. Reno, all who know him will say that they are

well merited. The Board of Directors for 1892 is as follows; Isaac Atwater, A. M. Allen, E. C. Babb, A. B. Barton, V. W. Bayless, J. M. Bartlett, J. B. Bassett, Daniel Bassett, H. T. Bush, C. C. Curtiss, Frank Crowell, S. G. Cook, L. W. Campbell, C. H. Chadbourn, D. M. Clough, W. J. Dean, James T. Elwell, O. J. Evans, Daniel Fish, E. Farnsworth Jr., J. B. Eustis, Wm. D. Hall, S. A. Harris, Anthony Kelly, C. P. Lovell, P. D. McMillan, B. F. Nelson, F. C. Nickels, Jesse E. Northrup, A. G. Parkhurst, John S. Pillsbury, John R. Purchase, E. J. Phelps, M. D. Ridgway, J. C. Reno, Chester Simmons, L. Swift Jr., C. A. Smith, W. E. Steele, J. W. Thomas, H. A. Towne, C. C. Taylor, W. F. Ustick, W. D. Washburn, James T. Wyman, George P. Wilson, T. B. Walker, Nelson Williams and Judson L. Wicks. Many of the large manufacturing establishments of Minneapolis owe it to the Board of Trade that they have an existence and many others owe it to the same organization that they were induced to locate within the confines of so enterprising and progressive a city as Minneapolis. Although the conditions and circumstances under which such an organization can aid the city have materially changed in the last few years, yet there is much to be done and the old residents of Minneapolis, as well as new comers who keep themselves informed of our material growth and progress, will desire that long life and prosperity may be the portion of the Board of Trade, for the great work it has already accomplished in that direction, as well as for the watchful eye it has kept on the municipal affairs. In this latter field it has often aroused the enmity of that class of our citizens known as "practical politicians," but always to the best interests of the city evidently, as the best citizens of all classes have sustained it in all such instances.

JOHN CHRISTMAS RENO. The Reneau family were among the Huguenots of France, who after the persecution which succeeded the revolution of the Edict of Nautes in 1685, were compelled to emigrate from their native country. They took up their residence in Canterbury, England, whence at the beginning of the eighteenth century they joined a colony migrating to the New World and settled on the James River in Virginia. In America the authography of the name was conformed to its pronunciation and has been spelled Reno.

The Rev. Francis Reno was educated at William and Mary College in Virginia, and was ordained a priest of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop White, in Christ Church, Philadelphia; Oct. 26, 1792. He built and ministered in the first Episcopal church that was erected west of the Allegheny Mountains. His son, John Reno, was a merchant and farmer, who settled when a young man at Pittsburg, but removed to Ohio, where, at the village of Loudonville, Richland County, John C. Reno was born Dec. 30, 1822. His mother was Eliza W. Christmas, a sister of Charles W. Christmas, who settled in Minneapolis in 1850, and took up one of the first claims on the west side of the river. Young Reno remained with his father during his boyhood, attending the district school, and assisting in the labor of the farm. At the age of eighteen he entered a store as clerk in Beaver County, Pa., and continued in the same employment for four or five years. He then went on the Ohio River as steamboat clerk, plying between Pittsburg and St. Louis, making occasional trips to other ports, as far as New Orleans. He followed the river for the next eleven

John C. Reno.

years. During this time he commanded several boats, in some of which he was part owner. In 1854 he built and commanded the Fairy Queen, one of the elegant boats then plying the Ohio and Mississippi.

Making an advantageous sale of his steamboat he brought the proceeds to Minneapolis, where his uncle Christmas had been settled for about six years, whose letters setting forth the attractions of this new region had induced him to come here. His arrival was May 12, 1856. He soon purchased a one-third interest in the Christmas pre-emption of about one hundred acres, lying along the west bank of the river between Twentieth and Twenty-third avenues north. Isaac I. Lewis owned another third of the tract. A portion of the land was soon platted as North Minneapolis, and sales of lots were made and improvements commenced. Among them was a large saw mill put up by the Walcotts.

Among the enterprising men who settled in Minneapolis about that time was Ivory F. Woodman. He built the three story frame building on the corner of Washington avenue and Helen street, in the upper story of which was Woodman's Hall, as well as the brick block on the opposite corner now known as the St. James Hotel. He entered with enthusiasm into the plans proposed by Capt. Reno to make the Falls of St. Anthony the head of navigation on the Mississippi river.

In February, 1857, Capt. Reno, accompanied by Mr. Woodman visited Pittsburg and made contracts by which the owners of the four steamboats, Cremona, Harmonia, Orb and Rosalic agreed to make regular trips during the season of navigation from Fulton City to the Falls of St. Anthony. The towns became enthusiastic at the prospect of securing navigation. Ware houses were built on each side of the river to accommodate the trade. During the season there were fifty-two steamboat arrivals, discharging no less than 10,000 tons of freight. There were a few arrivals in the season of 1858. The experiment then tried proved that there exists no natural impediment to navigation, save some removable boulders. It was at this period that a pencil sketch of the town at the Falls of St. Anthony was made by a local artist, showing a steamboat at the landing on the St. Anthony side, and another with steam up, in full course for her return trip. An engraving of this sketch will be found on page 43 of this history.

In 1857 Capt. Reno became the third president of the Minneapolis Board of Trade* which had been organized two years before, and he was again elected to that office in January, 1892.

The depression which followed the panic of 1857, checked real estate sales, and suspended the river navigation at this point. Capt. Reno now removed to Pittsburgh and engaged again in the river business. The war soon came on and employed a great part of the river craft in the transportation of troops and military supplies. Capt. Reno who now commanded a steamboat, was busy in the government service. In 1863, he took part with his steamboat, the Lebanon, in the Yazoo Pass expedition, where in obeying a military order at night, he received an injury which compelled him to leave the service. He then took up his abode in Cincinnati, and engaged in the ship chandlery business, which he prosecuted for the next fourteen years. In 1877 he returned to his old employment on the river, running the Laura L. Davis between Cincinnati and Florence and Tuscumbia, in north

*Board of Trade covered fully in Manufacturers article.

Alabama, on the Tennessee river. Finally in 1884 Capt. Reno retired from the steamboat business and returned to Minneapolis, where he has been engaged in improving his property. He has been a zealous and public spirited citizen, spending much time in promoting the business interests of the city. He is still an enthusiastic advocate of the river navigation, holding the idea that Minneapolis is the practical head of navigation on the Mississippi river. Through his efforts, seconded by others whom his zeal has kindled into like faith, an appropriation has been made by Congress for the improvement of the river above St. Paul to the Falls of St. Anthony. Many of the boulders have been removed from the channel during the present season. Capt. Reno induced the owners of the steamer Atlanta to make repeated trips from the landing in Minneapolis to Fort Snelling and St. Paul during several months of the summer of 1892. Not only so, but Congress in the passage of a river improvement bill, at its last session, has designated Minneapolis as the initial point for the improvements provided for.

When the river shall have been improved, with steamboats arriving and departing at regular schedule from the Falls of St. Anthony, the result will be largely due to the persistent efforts, through many years of discouragement of Capt. Reno.

Capt. Reno has always been a zealous and devoted supporter of the Episcopal Church. At the organization of Gethsemane Church in Minneapolis in 1858 Mr. and Mrs. Reno were the 10th and and 11th communicants and being among the charter members. He was made a warden, associated with H. T. Welles at Easter, 1858. At present he is connected with St. Mark's Church. He was married in 1852 Dec. 21, to Miss Jane Howard, daughter of William J. Howard of Pittsburgh. Mr. Howard was a merchant and mayor of Pittsburgh at one time.

Mr. Reno's family consists of three sons and one daughter. The sons are William J. and Alexander N. of Minneapolis and Howard Reno of New Mexico. His daughter Virginia H., is unmarried and a member of his family. Capt. Reno resides at No. 1212 Hennepin avenue, in the former homestead of Dea Allen Harmon.

For several years previous to 1890 many of our citizens felt that another organization should be formed to give particular attention to the location of mauufactures at Minneapolis, thus supplementing the efforts of the Board of Trade in that direction. Several propositions were presented at meetings of citizens called for that purpose, and during the winter of 1889 and 90 these several propositions crystalized into a proposition to form a Business Men's Union, which was organized March 31st, 1890. The organization was composed of about 300 active business men. At their first meeting they elected a board of fifty directors as follows: T. B. Walker, J. S. Pillsbury, C. G. Goodrich, Samuel Hill, S. C. Gale, E. S. Corser, C. R. Chute, W. S. Nott, J. C. Eliel, B. F. Nelson, W. G. Northrup, Anthony Kelly, James T. Wyman, T. B. Janney, R. B. Langdon, J. M. Bartlett, A. J. Boardman, S. A. Harris, W. A. Barnes, A. L. Crocker, W. E. Steele, P. D. McMillan, E. M. Johnson, I. C. Seeley, G. H. Christian, Clinton Morrison, F. H. Peavey, John A. Schlener, A. C. Loring, S. E. Olson, C. P. Lovell, H. E. Selden, R. C. Haywood, E. J. Phelps, G. L. Baker, F. C. Barrows, H. F. Brown, H. C. Henry, O. C. Wyman, S. B. Loye, A. B. Robins, E. C. Babb, W. J. Dean, R.

D. Russell, Wm. McCrory, D. C. Bell, Ezra Farnsworth, Henry Doerr, C. McC. McReeve and Wm. Regan. The Board of Directors elected the following officers: T. B. Walker, president; J. S. Pillsbury, first vice-president; C. G. Goodrich, second vice-president; B. F. Nelson, treasurer, and A. L. Crocker, secretary. The organization at once became active in the establishment of manufactures and other business institutions in Minneapolis, and many establishments have been located here as the result of its labors. No large fund has been expended to provide a bonus for the location of an establishment, but nearly all the work has been done by committees, in showing the advantages Minneapolis can offer for the location of an industry. The union is still active and successful, and it looks as if its work had but just commenced. The officers elected for 1892 are as follows: Geo. A. Brackett, president; E. J. Phelps, first vice-president; Chas. R. Chute, second vice-president; A. J. Dean, treasurer, and F. H. Forbes, secretary.

In 1890 an important step was taken to locate manufactures in that part of West Minneapolis generally called St. Louis Park. Mr. T. B. Walker, who was at that time president of the Business Men's Union, conceived the plan of operations. He associated with him Messrs. C. G. Goodrich, L. F. Menage, H. F. Brown, Haywood & Boshart, and A. M. Allen of Minneapolis, and M. P. Mason of Carthage, New York, and they immediately proceeded to organize the Minneapolis Land and Investment Co., with an authorized capital of $1,500,000. The Minneapolis members of the company constituted the first board of directors of which Mr. T. B. Walker was elected president; L. F. Menage, first vice-president; H. F. Brown, second vice-president; C. G. Goodrich, treasurer and A. M. Allen, secretary. The company immediately purchased 2,000 acres of land in the vicinity of St. Louis Park, a suburb on the western border of Minneapolis. The purpose of organizing the company was to promote the establishment of manufactures at that point, and at the same time increase the value of the land purchased, so as not only to furnish the ground for the location of manufactures gratis to the company locating, but to also bring a profit to the men engaged in the enterprise. There was no claim that the purpose in forming the company was philanthropic, but it was a pure business proposition, which the company thought would redound greatly to the advantage of Minneapolis, as well as to that of its promoters. Although the enterprise is yet in its infancy, it has already been shown that it is all its promoters anticipated it would be. A belt line of railroad was built through that part of the tract of the land set apart as a manufacturing district, connecting the Minneapolis & St. Louis; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul; The Great Northern; and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railways with all the factory sites. The following manufacturing concerns have been located on the ground and are now in operation: The Monitor Manf'g. Co.; Thompson Wagon Works; Minneapolis Malleable Iron Works; The Minneapolis Jarless Spring Carriage Co. and the Shaft-Pierce Shoe Co. These companies already employ 500 hands, and that number will be materially increased after the companies get their business well established. The Minneapolis Land & Investment Co., is negotiating with other firms to locate their factories at St. Louis Park, and a contract is already signed for the removal of the Esterly Harvesting Machine Co., of Whitewater,

Wisconsin, and its location at St. Louis Park. After the removal of the company is accomplished, its name will be changed to the Minneapolis Esterly Harvester Co., and every indication points to the growth of a large manufacturing suburb at St. Louis Park.

In writing these pages it has been my purpose to briefly cover every important manufacturing industry, but the magnitude of the subject is such, that the space apportioned is not sufficient to do full justice to all, and many will have to pass unmentioned. But it has seemed best to devote considerable space to those industries which had their birth with that of our city, in consequence of which, they have contributed more to its growth and prosperity than all others combined; but the smaller industries are as essential, in proportion, to the growth of a great city as the larger, and all deserve commendation which all have done so well, then let me in conclusion sum up the achievements of Minneapolis manufacturers and cast a horoscope of the industrial development of our city.

The manufacture of lumber from the small beginning made in 1848 has reached the maguificent total of 447,713,252 feet for the year of 1891. This is the highest point reached in an unchecked flood tide of prosperity, but with the almost limitless forests tributary to Minneapolis by water and rail, the production of lumber will increase for years to come.

In the production of flour Minneapolis manufacturers have already gained world wide notority; the product for 1890 amounting to 6,871,985 barrels, an increase of 1,000,000 barrels over 1889, and the steady growth of that industry is assured, while the millers of Minneapolis command the markets of the world, and both prince and peasant acknowledge their supremacy.

The manufacture of flax fibre into the various products for which it is adapted is just beginning, and it presents possibilities beyond computation to the Minneapolis manufacturer, with our tributary fields of flax seeking a market, every indication points to the Falls of St. Anthony as the location where whirring looms and busy hands shall make the fibre into cloth, which marketed by our eager tradesmen shall return a proper wage to honest toil, and fill the coffers of the manufacturer with shining gold. The manufacturers of sash and doors, furniture, and farm machinery, have already wrought beyond their highest anticipations; but as the tributary forests make Minneapolis the natural location for the manufacture of wood products, there is every reason to believe that the ratio of growth for past years in these lines of manufacture will be maintained for years to come. But these are not all. In response to the indomitable energy of our manufacturers, other industries too numerous to mention follow in close column, until there are now over one thousand important manufacturing establishments in Minneapolis; and this splendid result has been accomplished within a few years; but we look forward to more substantial achievements in years to come. The natural accretion of manufactures already established, will alone make a healthy growth, but add to that the many locating here on account of conditions, conducive to the successful conduct of a manufacturing business, and we shall have a growth unprecedented.

Time has worked many changes in Minneapolis since the first saw mill was put in operation on the East side of the river in 1848, and the pioneer manufacturers have also been subject to the inexorable laws governing all mankind. Many of them are living in affluence, sur-

James T. Wyman

rounded by the material results of their industry, and many are living in poverty but honored and respected by their fellow citizens; while many more have crossed to that silent shore from whence no voice is heard; but they have left enduring monuments in the towering mills and factories they have reared, which continue to furnish employment to the thousands left behind.

FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY, 1892.

JAMES T. WYMAN. The subject of this sketch was born October 15th, 1849, in Millbridge, Washington County, Maine. He was one of a family of twelve children, ten of whom are still living. His parents were John and Clarinda Wyman, descended from old Puritan stock, the family having first settled at Woburn, Mass., in 1640. After the close of the Revolutionary war, his great-grandfather removed to Maine.

Mr. Wyman lived in Millbridge until 1868, and received a good common school education. In the spring of 1868 he came to Minnesota, and located at Northfield, and attended Carleton College for one year. In 1869 he engaged in business in that village with his brother, operating a sash, door and blind factory and saw mill, but was burned out March 12th, 1871—a most serious loss, as they had no insurance. His character for integrity was even then so well established, and his business habits so well formed, that he was able to borrow money on his own name, and paid off every debt.

In March, 1871, he came to Minneapolis and became superintendent of the sash, door and blind factory operated by Jothan G. Smith and L. D. Parker, then located on the west side saw mill platform. In that capacity he developed such marked business ability that in 1874 he became a partner, under the firm name of Smith, Parker & Co. In this business he has been an active partner ever since, the firm name since 1881 having been Smith & Wyman, his partner being H. Alden Smith.

It will thus be seen that Mr. Wyman has been a manufacturer for upwards of twenty years, and during the most of that time a proprietor in the business. The firm's business has been extensive, for many years having on its pay roll from 200 to 250 men, and on such just and equitable principles has their business been conducted, that rarely, if ever, has a complaint been heard from an employe.

On September 3d, 1873, Mr. Wyman was married to Miss Rosetta Lamberson, the daughter of a Methodist clergyman of Northfield, Minn. Seven children have been born to them of this union, four boys and three girls, as follows: Roy L., Guy A., Grace Alice, James C., Maude Ethelwynne, Earle F. and Ruth Wyman, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Wyman, while a most active and successful business man, has by no means confined his energies to the prosecution of his private business. He has a strong faith in and love for this city of his adoption. Whenever and wherever he has seen opportunity to aid in advancing the general interests of the city, he is always among the foremost to seize it and push it to a successful issue. He early became an active member of the Board of Trade, and did service for several years in that organization as chairman of the committee on manufactures. He was vice-president of the board in 1887, and was unanimously elected president in 1888, and also in 1889, and declined another re-election. He was one of the original members of the Business Mens Union, organized in 1889, and also a member of the board of directors.

Mr. Wyman was one of the most prominent in the organization of the Metropolitan Bank of Minneapolis in the spring of 1889, and in a few months after its organization he became its vice-president. At the first annual meeting of the bank he was elected president and has held the office ever since.

Mr. Wyman has been an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church ever since he came to Minneapolis, and now holds the office of trustee of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal church; and also for many years has been a trustee of Hamline University, the most important educational institution of that denomination in Minnesota, and for the last four years has been vice-president of the board of trustees of the college.

The Associated Charities of Minneapolis is doing a most important benevolent work for the city, in which Mr. Wyman has always taken a deep interest. He was chosen one of the first directors of the association, afterwards its president, and still holds the office of vice-president of the board of directors.

With all these multiplied activities, to each of which he devotes its full share of time, it may well be inferred that Mr. Wyman is an unusually busy man. But these by no means comprehend the full measure of his public services. Other public organizations might be mentioned to which he has devoted no small amount of time. Hardly any important public gathering is held, looking towards the advancement of the moral or material interests of the city, at which he is not invited to be present and participate. While he makes no pretensions to oratorical display or rhetorical effect, yet he never fails to command and hold the attention of his audience, and is a most convincing speaker on any subject he undertakes to handle. As an after dinner speaker he is especially happy and never fails to "bring down the house," by his humor and wit, whose flavor does not require the adventitious aid of champagne (which he eschews) to make it truly enjoyable and delightful. And that he equally excells as a writer is proved by the able and exhaustive article on the manufactures of Minneapolis, which preceeds this biographical sketch. Few, unless they have undertaken similar work, can estimate truly the vast amount of research and labor required to prepare a comprehensive article like that. It is confined to a plain statement of facts without unnecessary verbiage and though it is

S. C. Hall.

possible omissions may have occurred, it is safe to say, that no city has had a more complete and satisfactory article written on so important a subject.

Mr. Wyman has in politics always been recognized as a consistent Republican, though he has too much independence of character ever to become a slave to party. He does not favor partizan political action in municipal affairs, but reserves to himself the right of private judgment as to men and measures, most likely to promote the general interests of the city.

Mr. Wyman has never held or sought political office, although urgently solicited by a very large number of citizens to permit the use of his name as a candidate for mayor. Political office has personally no attractions for him, nor could he be induced to accept such a position unless it was morally certain that by such acceptance he could be of more service to the public than as a private citizen.

The character of Mr. Wyman taken as a whole illustrates the best trait of that New England race which has become the founder and builder of cities and states. Intelligence, enterprise, sagacity, public spirit, business integrity and honor, founded on a strong moral fibre, are characteristics of the man, standing out with remarkable prominence. He is yet comparatively a young man, hardly yet having reached the full maturity of his physical and mental powers, and a higher measure of success than he has yet achieved, is morally certain if his life is spared.

Mr. Wyman has a delightful though modest home as a permanent residence, on Fourth street southeast. He has also a very pleasant summer residence at Lake Minnetonka, where his family usually spends the summer season, surrounded with all the enjoyments for which that romantic lake has become famous.

Stephen Crosby Hall. Mr. Hall was a resident of Minneapolis only four years, but long enough to demonstrate his soundness of judgment, sagacity and enterprise as a business man, to exhibit his amiable and kindly traits as a citizen, and to develop a character deeply and uneffectedly religious. To diligence in business he united fervency in spirit in no small measure. Having established himself in business he brought his family and took up a permanent residence in 1884.

In August, 1888, while attending to some affair at his saw mill on the bank of the river, he made a mis-step, and was precipitated some twenty feet, striking a timber, and was taken up lifeless. The family, consisting of Mrs. Hall, two daughters, Emma and Hattie, and son, Stephen, continue to occupy the home at No. 221 Clifton avenue, while another daughter, married to Mr. T. H. Shelvin, resides in the vicinity.

A year or two before removing here, Mr. Hall had become largely interested in Minnesota timbered lands. On his arrival, with Col. James Goodnow he entered into the North Star Lumber Company, which, however, lasted only through one season's work. In the fall of 1885, Mr. Hall, with his son-in-law, T. H. Shevlin, and some other gentlemen, who had financial interests with him, began buying logs and carrying on a general lumber business, which was incorporated June 8, 1886, as the Hall & Ducey Lumber Company. Mr. Hall was president of the company and its business manager. This company did a heavy business, handling 40,000,000 feet of lumber yearly. Their books show an annual business of $600,000 to $700,000.

As a feeder for the Hall & Ducey Company, the Hall & Shevlin Lumber Company was formed in the fall of 1886. This company owned some fine pine lands, but its principal business was in the saw mill line, cutting lumber almost exclusively for the Hall & Ducey Company. Of this company Mr. Hall was president, and Mr. Shevlin was manager. The company erected a new mill, equipped with circular, gang and band saws, having a capacity of 40,000,000 feet. The pay roll of these two companies, of which Mr. Hall was the leading spirit, averaged $18,000 per month through the season of 1888.

Upon settling here Mr. Hall transferred his church connection from the Congregational church of Muskegon, Mich., to Westminster Presbyterian church of this city. He was devoutly attached to the church, and a constant attendant, not only upon the preaching, but also upon the social and prayer meetings of the church. He was a liberal contributor to the funds of the society, as well as to the various mission enterprizes of that large and enterprising church. He was a warm personal friend of Dr. Burrill, the then distinguished pastor of Westminster church. He used his large means freely in benevolent lines, though for the most part his charities were so quietly bestowed as to leave no public record. One, however, came to light through his sudden death. He had undertaken the financial support of a missionary in Japan, but leaving no will, the pledge expired with his life. The Young Men's Christian Association acknowledged him to be a large contributor to its work. Mr. Hall was president of the church society in Muskegon for many years. He was instrumental largely in building the new church.

The Minneapolis Lumber Exchange paid this tribute to his character, in a formal resolution: "In the death of S. C. Hall, the Lumber Exchange has lost a member whose earnestness and ability made him a leader in its councils, and whose kindness of heart and upright sincerity of character has endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

Brief as was his residence among us, he had become regarded as an important element in business enterprises, and as a strong support to the moral forces of the community.

Mr. Hall was born at Penn Yan, Yates county, New York, August 16th, 1834. He was fifty-four years old at his death. Of this period, twenty-one years had passed in his native place, twenty-nine at Muskegon and its vicinity, in Michigan, and four years in Minneapolis. His father was Jonathan Hall, a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and a man of high personal character, of prominence in the community, and of considerable wealth. His immediate ancestors were resident at Passaic Valley, New Jersey. The mother of S. C. Hall was Anna Whitaker Hall. A sister was married to Rev. Luther Littell, for many years a prominent pastor of the Presbyterian church in Orange county, New York. Mr. Hall's education was in the schools of his native village, where he graduated with a high standing in mathematics, intending to pursue the avocation of a civil engineer, taking lessons in and practicing the art of surveyor. At the age of nineteen he spent some time as clerking in a store in New York City. On reaching his majority he pushed out into the world, and soon made a location in the wilds of Michigan, among the forests of the Muskegan, at White River, now Whitehall. He was not afraid of honest work, and resolutely encountered the privations and hardships of frontier life. On one occasion he delivered the mail for White-

Wm Barrows

hall, on foot, carried in a carpet bag, for three weeks, until a reglar mail route could be established.

He naturally learned about land and timber, and while carrying the surveyor's compass and chain made selections and commenced dealing in timber lands. At the age of twenty-two he built a saw mill at Whitehall, which was operated a while and then sold. Observing a marsh of several thousand acres which was marked upon the surveyor's plat "impassable marsh," he obtained title to it, and with well directed improvements drained it, and in process of time made it one of the most productive farms of Michigan. He soon acquired large tracts of pine lands, and entered extensively into the logging business. In 1871 he purchased a tract of 15,000 acres around Houghton lake, which he cut and rafted in the lake, employing at one time three hundred men and one hundred horses, and cutting over fifteen million feet of lumber in a single season.

His dealings in logs naturally led him in a few years to the manufacture of lumber, which he began in 1876. He operated mills at Bluffton and at Naubinway, in the Upper Michigan peninsular, the latter as a member of the firm of Thompson, Hall & Co. For the marketing of his lumber he became a member of the lumber firm of Thompson Bros. & Co., of Chicago. In his honor a steamboat engaged in transporting lumber on the lake was named "Stephen A. Hall." Among other enterprises which his active mind conceived and his energetic hand put in operation, was the Bay State Lumber Co., of Menominee, Mich., of which he was president, as also the S. C. Hall Lumber Company, of Michigan, of which he was president, and his son-in-law, Mr. Shevlin, was manager.

In these immense enterprises, he exhibited, says a biographer who knew him in Michigan, great business energy, thoughtfulness and sagacity. He developed high social qualities, gained wealth and enjoyed a high reputation. His public service was confined to three terms as supervisor and two as county treasurer.

Mr. Hall was married in April, 1862, to Miss Alice A. Clark, of Grand Haven, Mich., who, with the four children above mentioned, survive him. Three children passed away before the father.

WILLIAM MORTON BARROWS. From the pineries of Maine to the forests of Minnesota was a natural transition for the hardy young woodsman who had been trained in the use of the ax and the handspike in the woods and on the rivers of the "Pine Tree State." The lumbermen who first made their camps along the Rum river, or in the pineries of the upper Mississippi had learned their trade on the Kenebec and the Penobscot.

The Barrows brothers were among those who sought to renew in Minnesota the occupation which was beginning to wane in their native state.

William M. Barrows the oldest of a family of ten children, was born at Augusta, Maine, September 1st, 1830. His parents, Micah and Judith (Smart) Barrows, both natives of Maine, removed while he was yet a child to Orono. They were in humble circumstances, the father tilling the soil and working in the woods. There and at other towns on the Penobscot William was brought up and enured to the woodman's craft. Here he continued to reside until twenty-six years of age, working in the camps during winters and driving the stream in the spring and summer. In the summer of 1855 he took a wife, who was Nancy Fernold. Having put in a winter's work in the woods and losing the greater part of his wages, in the fall of the following year

he left Old Town, which was then his home, and came to St. Anthony, where his brother, F. C. Barrows, had preceded him. Here he took up the same occupation to which he was trained in his native state, and for seven years worked in the pineries and drove logs on the river. These years were full of hard work, and marked by the usual vicissitudes which attend the life of the woodsman.

Quitting the woods in 1863 he put teams on the road, and engaged in hauling freight between St. Paul and St. Anthony for about two years. The advent of the railroad between these points about that time interfered with the freighting business, and Mr. Barrows returned to lumber. This time he started in the business of manufacturing and yarding. At first the firm was Barrows and Spafford, then he conducted it with Joseph Dean for a year, then in company with Andrew Hall for a year. In the fall of the year 1869 the firm of Barrows Brothers was formed, composed of W. M. and F. C. Barrows. Ten years later O. C. Merriman, J. S. and L. M. Lane were admitted to the firm. Four years since the Barrows brothers and Capt. Merriman incorporated the business under the style of Merriman, Barrows Company. It is one of the leading firms in the trade. They own their own timbered land, cut, bank and drive their logs, saw them at their own mill, and sell the product sorted, dried and planed, if need be, from their own yards. To this is added a box factory, for all kinds of packing boxes, now in large demand.

Mr. Barrows has been active in the political and social life of the city. His residence is in the Second ward of the present city, the heart of old St. Anthony. He has been Republican in politics, a member of the Masonic Fraternity, in which he has taken the highest degrees, and a liberal supporter of the Methodist Church, to which Mrs. Barrows belongs, and of the Unitarians, which he favors. He was chosen to represent the Second ward in the City Council for two terms, serving as alderman from 1880 to 1885. This was an important period in the development of the city. The late A. C. Rand was mayor. Mr. Barrows was chairman of the standing committee on water works, and a member of several other important committees. He was a diligent, attentive and most useful member, giving much time and thought to the public interests. He was succeeded in the office by his brother, F. C. Barrows, so that for nearly twelve years in the most important period of the city's history the Barrows brothers have had an important share in the legislation of the city.

The family residence has been for more than twenty-three years at the corner of Seventh street and Second avenue southeast. The children surviving are three sons and one daughter, all grown up. Two children died in early life.

David Marston Clough. The history of our country, especially in the West, presents numerous examples of self made men. They are found in the professions, in business, and in official positions. No where has the abundent opportunities offered by a progressive community brought to light more conspicuous examples of young men endowed with vigor, self-respect and ambition, rising from humble positions to wealth and distinction by the powers of integrity of character and industry, than in our own city.

The lumbering industry has been prolific of such examples, and among the active men who have followed the business from the logging camp to the saw mill and the lumber yard, the life of no

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D. M. Clough

built a saw mill of their own, on the east river bank, on upper Main street. The Clough Brothers became one of the substantial lumber firms at the falls, owning their own timber, cutting and driving their own logs, and sawing and selling their own lumber. Their annual product has averaged in latter years about 15,000,000 feet. Mr. Gilbert Clough died about three years ago, since which Mr. D. M. Clough has prosecuted the business alone, or with the assistance of younger brothers.

Although his father died many years ago, Mr. Clough has retained the farm on which his boyhood was spent. He has added to it by purchase, so that it now embraces 640 acres of land. The cabin has given place to a convenient farm house, and a fine stock and farm barn has been erected. The land has been cultivated and enriched, so that the Spencer Brook farm is among the best in the State. It is largely devoted to stock, Mr. Clough having a herd of thoroughbred shorthorns as well as Clydesdale horses. Perhaps it was the reputation of this farm, no less than his energetic qualities and popular manners that caused its proprietor to be elected in 1891, president of the State Agricultural Society. For the first time in the history of the society, at the close of his administration, it was out of debt, the increased expenses of its annual fair paid, and a large surplus in the treasury.

The qualities which bring success in the conduct of private business, especially if they show administrative ability, are pretty sure to be recognized by the community in calling them into the public service. Mr. Clough could not escape this call of duty, though his private affairs were sufficient to engage his time and thoughts. In the spring of 1885 he was chosen to represent the ward of his residence—the populous and wealthy Second ward—in the City Council for a term of three years. During the second year of the term he was chosen president of the Council. At the same time he was elected to represent the district of East Minneapolis, and Isanti and Sherburn counties in the State Senate. This office was held for four years, and only expired in 1890.

In both City Council and State Senate, Mr. Clough held numerous important committee appointments, especially upon the finance committees of both and in the latter on the important railroad committee. His name is connected with one measure of practical beneficence, which entitles his service in both city and state government to be remembered with gratitude. It was the "Patrol Limit System" so called. The credit of organizing the plan is ascribed to Capt. J. N. Cross, at that time City Attorney. Its chief feature is in prescribing a district within the central and business portion of the city, readily and constantly patroled by the police, within which alone licensed places for the sale of spirits can be located. This leaves the entire residence portion of the city free from saloons—its unpleasant surroundings and demoralizing influence. No sooner was it proposed, than Mr. Clough brought all his influence to bear in the Council for its adoption. Not only so, but when an insidious attempt was made in the Legislature, to take the power of continuing it from the City Council, he was the means of exposing and defeating the attempt. The patrol limit system is deemed by many the wisest measure in aid of practical temperance, in the present state of public sentiment, that has been devised.

For four successive years Mr. Clough was a member of the Republican State Central Committee. He is at the present time, (August 1892), the nominee of

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the Republican party for Lieutenant Governor of the State.

In more private positions he has held and still holds important trusts, such as the vice presidency of the Bank of Minneapolis, a director in the Commercial Bank, and a member of, and except the first year, the president of the Commission appointed to build the new Court House and City Hall.

The family are attached to the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, of which society Mr. Clough has for many years been a trustee, as a colleague of Gov. Pillsbury. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, in which he has taken thirty-two degrees. The residence is at the corner of Tenth avenue and Sixth street, southeast Minneapolis—a a home of beauty and comfort in strong contrast with the humble cabin in which his boyhood was passed.

A married daughter; her husband, Mr. Roland H. Hartley, with his wife, constitute his only immediate family.

Mr. Clough, at the age of forty-six, is at the maturity of his powers. Whatever success he has already attained, is due to a vigorous constitution, integrity of character, and patient industry. With cordial and unassuming manners, he attaches friends, and though in the midst of business and political competition, makes no enemies. The same qualities that have raised him from obscurity to eminence in the community and state, may yet carry him to still higher honors.

JOHN S. MCDONALD, the president and general manager of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company, has been a resident of Minneapolis for only five years but has in that time contributed more to the advancement of the city's manufacturing interests than a less able and energetic man might have done in a life time. Mr. McDonald was born in Glengarry, Canada, on December 7th, 1831. From his father, Donald McDonald, a Glengarry lumberman, he evidently inherited a love for handling woods, for he has been engaged in manufacturing lumber and its products most of his life.

His schooling was obtained at Glengarry and his first business was as clerk in a country store. At the age of sixteen he entered the employ of William Flower, a railroad contractor, but after a few years came west and in 1856 began the business of sawing lumber at Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Since that time Mr. McDonald has been identified with all branches of the lumber business as well as with mining and smelting. In the main his enterprises have been successful but none have surpassed in prosperity the business which brought him to Minneapolis. Mr. McDonald in 1877 purchased the Fond du Lac Threshing Machine works. In 1887 the plant was removed to Minneapolis as a result of negotiations which had led to the organization of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Company with a capital of $250,000. A number of prominent Minneapolis capitalists were interested, extensive buildings were erected at the suburb of Hopkins and sixty separators were turned out during the first year. The success was quite phenominal. In the second year three hundred machines were built and for the season of 1892 nearly six hundred. Three years ago the concern began the manufacture of thresher engines and though three hundred were made for 1892, the demand was such that one hundred were bought from outside manufacturers to fill orders. From the beginning the company has not been able to keep pace with the demand for its product. The capital has been doubled and for 1893 extensions

will be made and the output increased one-third. The signal success of the enterprise has been most gratifying to Mr. McDonald who had devoted his whole energies to the business.

Mr. McDonald was married in 1861 to Miss Jane E. Flower, daughter of his former employer and later business associate. They have had seven children, six of whom are living. In personal appearance Mr. McDonald is spare, tall, slightly gray, but active and vigorous and appearing younger than he is. A thoroughly approachable man, enthusiastic, warm-hearted, sound in principle and in practice, with an abundant supply of restless energy—these are some of the characteristics which have contributed to his success in life.

James S. Bell, the president of the great milling corporation of the Washburn-Crosby Company, is a recent resident of Minneapolis. At the time of the death of the late John Crosby he was a resident of Philadelphia, where as a member of the flour commission house of Samuel Bell & Sons, he was the agent for the sale of the product of the great Washburn mills in Pennsylvania. He was called in 1888 to take the place of Mr. Crosby in the firm, and was a member of the firm of Washburn, Martin & Co., which for a time conducted the business. The present Washburn-Crosby Corporation was organized in September, 1889, and Mr. Bell was chosen its president, and has held the important and responsible position since that time. The Washburn-Crosby Company operates the Washburn A, B and C mills, having a combined capacity of 10,000 barrels of flour per day. Its capital is $500,000 and its product approaches 3,000,000 barrels of flour per year. It buys and grinds from twelve to fifteen million bushels of wheat per year. Their brands of flour are not only a favorite in the American market, but are largely exported and used in the British Islands and on the continent.

It is no disparagement to the other milling corporations of Minneapolis—the greatest in the world—to say that none is managed with greater enterprise, skill and intelligence than the Washburn-Crosby Company. In its departments of buying wheat, manufacturing and distribution of flour many persons are employed having especial qualifications and experience; but the general management of the whole complicated business devolves on the president. It requires not only minute knowledge of the influences which affect the trade, the closest attention to all the varying details of manufacture, but also the most accurate comprehension of the elements which affect prices, and boldness and promptness in the investment of large sums of money. In all these respects, and indeed all that concern the executive control, the Washburn-Crosby Company has had a most successful management.

He was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 30th of June, 1847. His father, Samuel Bell, had been a miller at Chestnut Hill in Philadelphia, and established a flour commission business in 1837, which still continues. The family was of Irish origin and Quaker attachment. Mr. J. S. Bell being of the fifth generation from the original American settler of the family.

His education was in the public schools of his native city, terminating with two years in the high school at the age of sixteen years. After leaving school he entered his father's office as office boy, and passed through all grades of employment until he entered the firm as a partner in 1868. For the next

James S. Bell

Engraved by William Sartain

Chas J Martin

twenty years he was a member of the firm of Samuel Bell & Sons. They had an extensive business, not only in the domestic sale of flour, but also in the export trade with Europe, South America and the West India Islands.

It was from such a training in the flour trade, with a hereditary bias for milling, that Mr. Bell brought his experience and accumulated capital to Minneapolis and embarked in the conduct of one of the greatest mills in the world.

Mr. Bell married in 1873 Miss Sallie M. Ford, daughter of Mr. Edwin Ford, an extensive manufacturer in Philadelphia. They have one son, James S. Bell, Jr., now aged 13 years. The family residence is a pleasant villa at No. 2215 Park avenue.

Besides his milling business in Minneapolis, Mr. Bell is president of the Royal Milling Company of Great Falls, Montana, a new organization which bids fair to make Great Falls a milling center in the near future. Mr. Bell is also vice-president of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Company, and a director of the St. Anthony Elevator Company, both intimately connected with the milling business. He is also a director in the National Bank of Commerce. In social relations he is one of the managing board of the Minneapolis Club. The family attend service at the Westminster Presbyterian Church.

The prominence which Mr. Bell has attained in his chosen line of business is due to no external aids, other than a faithful devotion to a life of industry and integrity. He laid its foundation in years of careful and conscientious application to the details of business, and has attained to the highest position through persistent and unwearied industry, fidelity and sound business judgment.

CHARLES JAIRUS MARTIN. The grand parents of Charles J. Martin removed from Connecticut to Western New York at the beginning of the present century, taking a farm in Orleans County, where his father, Dan Martin, was born and passed his life.

Charles J. Martin was born in the town of Clarendon, Orleans county, N.Y., April 1, 1842. His youth was spent in rural occupations upon his father's farm, and in a course of common school and academic education, which was completed at the Brockport Collegiate Institute. At the age of twenty-one he came to Wisconsin and was engaged in clerical work in the executive office of the state, under Governor James T. Lewis. In the spring of 1864 he responded to a special call for volunteers by enlisting as a private soldier in the Fortieth Regiment of Wisconsin Infantry. This regiment was assigned to duty at Memphis, Tenn., under the immediate command of Major-General Cadwallader C. Washburn. Though destined to occupy most confidential relations with his commander, it does not appear that he was personally known to him until both returned to civil life.

At the expiration of the term of enlistment Mr. Martin returned to Wisconsin, where he received the appointment of corresponding clerk in the state treasurer's office, under Treasurers Wm. E. Smith and Henry Baetz. Upon his election as governor of Wisconsin in 1872 Gen. Washburn commissioned Mr. Martin secretary and A. D. C. to the governor.

In 1874 he came to Minneapolis at the instance of Gov. Washburn to assist in the conduct of his large business interests here, with which he has since been closely identified, particularly in the management of the flour mills. Upon the organization of the milling firm of Wash-

burn, Crosby & Co. in 1879, Mr. Martin became one of the partners, and upon the incorporation of that business he was made secretary and treasurer of the corporation, which position he still holds.

Mr. Martin was appointed by Gov. Washburn one of the executors of his will, and in addition to the duties of administrating the large estate, the executors were directed to carry on the large milling and lumbering business of the testator for five years after his death. He was also appointed under the will a trustee of the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, and has ever since served as secretary of that beneficent institution.

In addition to these trusts Mr. Martin is secretary and treasurer of the Royal Milling Co., which carries on a flour milling business at Great Falls, Mont.; of the St. Anthony Elevator Co., and is a director of the National Bank of Commerce. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Business Men's Union.

While engrossed with business engagements and fiduciary relations, Mr. Martin finds time to indulge his tastes for social amenities, and was a charter member of the Minneapolis Club.

Mr. Martin married in 1876 Miss Ella F. Sage, daughter of Hon. E. C. Sage, of Wisconsin. Their residence is at at the corner of Tenth street and Sixth avenue south. Both Mr. and Mrs. Martin are of social tastes, and are identified with much of the artistic and literary life which in quiet organizations and unpretentious circles does so much to refine and elevate the society of the city.

While of a retiring disposition, attending assiduously to his varied and responsible engagements, Mr. Martin has attained and holds a position of confidence and esteem in the community, due to a fidelity which the discerning eye of Gen. Washburn early detected.

JOHN WASHBURN is the eldest surviving son of Algernon S. Washburn, who was one of the distinguished sons of Israel Washburn, and brother of Senator W. D. Washburn. His mother was Anna Moore. He was born at Hallowell, Me., August 1st, 1858. His early education was received at the Westbrook Seminary and the Hallowell Classical Academy, where he prepared for college. Entering Bowdoin College he passed through the studies of the first year, but in his sophomore year they were interrupted by the death of his father.

Coming to Minneapolis in the month of February, 1880, he exchanged scholastic studies for the practical education which could be gained in the flouring mill. He took employment in the Washburn mill, and for a year performed manual work, after which he was promoted to clerical work, and later was entrusted with buying the wheat supplies for the business. To this important department of the millihg business he has devoted his attention ever since, familiarizing himself with prices, markets, grades and qualities, and becoming one of the best known, as he is among the most active and alert, of those who are daily found "on change."

In 1887 Mr. Washburn became one of the milling firm of Washburn, Crosby & Co., and continued as a stockholder and director of the corporation of the same name which succeeded to the business of the firm. While a member of the operating firm he is also a director and vice-president of the C. C. Washburn Flouring Mill Co., which controls the mills, water rights, and real estate pertaining to the business.

He is also a director of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elevator Co., and is interested in the Royal Milling Co., which carries on the flour manufacturing business at Great Falls, Montana. Another enterprise in which he is interested is the

John Washburn

Choctaw Coal & Railway Co., in the Indian Territory. He is also a director of the Anoka National Bank.

Mr. Washburn married in 1884 Miss Elizabeth P. Harding, daughter of Rev. H. F. Harding of Hallowell, Me. On her mother's side Mrs. Washburn is connected with the O'Brien family, distinguished in the civil and military history of Maine; her great grand-father having commanded a party of volunteers who captured a British war ship, whose commander, soon after the battle of Lexington, had imprudently ordered a liberty pole, erected by the patriotic citizens of Machias, to be taken down.

They have a fine residence at No. 2218 First avenue south. A daughter, Margaret, is the only child.

Mr. Washburn is a member of the Minneapolis Club, and belongs to the Congregation of the Church of the Redeemer. His business is large and his position responsible, and at the age of thirty-four years he is in the most active period of the life of a business man. Content in his youth to take up business life at the foot of the ladder, he has by industry and persistence developed a capacity for its difficult problems, and has rapidly climbed the steps of a successful career.

Though he is not a politician, he belongs to the Union League, and is not unmindful of political duties. Neither does he follow the traditions of the distinguished family to which he belongs, but in a quiet and unostentatious way shows himself a stalwart Republican.

CHAPTER XXI.

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The town plat of Minneapolis was surveyed before the lands were entered at the land office, so that upon the issuance of the titles, quarter acre lots were put upon the market. The years of slow growth usually required to impart value in town lots, were passed over at a bound. As Venus is fabled to have sprung into mature life from the foam of the sea, Minneapolis lots sprang freshly platted from the pre-emption entries of the first settlers. The liveliest trading of the years succeeding 1855, took place in the pioneer real estate offices, and through all the subsequent years dealing in real estate has been among the most prominent business pursuits. Of the one hundred and forty million dollars constituting the present assessed valuation of property in the city, one hundred and twenty million consists of real estate. This immense value has come from lands bought in 1855 at one dollar and a quarter per acre. In this appreciation in values during thirty-seven years, many fortunes have been made; and the commissions paid to the real estate dealers amount to a large sum.

Among the pioneer real estate men the names of Snyder & McFarlane, Hancock & Thomas, Bell & Wilson, Beede & Mendenhall, were most familiar. The first named had a frame one story office at the top of the ascent on the right as one came over the suspension bridge. Its windows and walls were covered with signs calling the attention of the passers to the bargains offered. Successors of this firm have ever since been in the business, as Macfarlane & Burd, Whitney & McFarlane, and S. P. Snyder. Messrs. H. B. Hancock, the late Eugene M. Wilson, and R. J. Mendenhall have continued more or less prominently connected with the business. H. T. Welles commenced dealing in Minneapolis real estate by purchasing an interest in Col. Stevens' pre-emption claim, lying about the Minneapolis terminus of the suspension bridge, and has been among the largest dealers in realty, though mainly on his own account. Delano T. and Melville C. Smith were prominent among the early dealers, but removed after the dullness of the years succeeding the panic of 1857. S. C. and H. A. Gale took up the business about the same time, and have made as many transactions as any other firm. Geo. H. Rust and Frank Gale have been connected with the Gales for many years.

The original pre-emptors, like Col.

Stevens, Dr. Ames, R. P. Russel, Charles Hoag and Allen Harmon, were sellers of their own property. Others, like F. R. E. Cornell, Isaac Atwater, and George A. Brackett, were engaged in profeissional or business pursuits, making occasional deals in lots; but the firms first named made realty a regular business, acting as agents for others as well as dealing for the southwest. The following transactions of this period show the range of prices:

Lot 1, block 36, Town of Minneapolis, corner Washington avenue and First street north..... $50.00
Lot 5, block 31, corner Washington and Fifth avenue north, and lots 11 and 12, block 24, corner Second avenue north and First street..... 300.00

FIRST REAL ESTATE OFFICE IN MINNEAPOLIS, OF SAWYER & MCFARLANE.

themselves. From the time the first land entries were made in May, 1855, to the summer of 1857 the real estate business was brisk. Many lots along Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, on First street and Washington avenue and at the corner of Helen street (Second avenue) and Washington were sold, and others at various desirable points back to Seventh street, which bounded the town plat to

Lot 7, block 32, Second street and Fourth avenue north..... 100.00
Lot 5, block 39, Washington and Second avenues south..... 100.00
Lot 12, block 36, Second street above Hennepin avenue..... 150.00
Lots 1 and 2, block 130, Washington and Thirteenth avenues south..... 300.00
Lots 1, 2, 3, 8, 9 and 10, block 111, Washington and Twelfth avenues south..... 600.00
Lots 1, 2, 8, 9 and 10, block 142, Washington and Fourteenth avenues south..... 25.00

Lots 6, block 69, Third street and Seventh avenue south..... 125.00
All of block 67, Fourth avenue south, between Third and Fourth street.... .....1,000.00
Lots 1 and 2, block 65, Fourth street and Second avenue south..... 350.00
Lots 4 and 5, block 78, Third avenue and Fifth street south..... 51.50
Lots 6, 7 and 8, block 74, Fourth street and Seventh avenue south..... 200.00
Lots 6 and 7, block 80, Fourth street between Nicollet and First avenue south.... 200.00
Lots 1 and 2, block 69, Tenth street and Sixth avenue south..... 150.00

These lots are all sixty-six feet front by one hundred and sixty-five feet deep. Thirty-five years have passed, and any of them would sell for five hundred dollars per front foot, and some of them for two thousand dollars per front foot.

In June, 1856, Mr. Luther H. Bailey, of Antwerp, N. Y., bought lot 6, block 51, Town of Minneapolis, for $1,100. This was during the first period of advancing values, which was from 1855 to 1857, followed by a depression in real estate, so that in 1859 it is quite probable Mr. Bailey was not at all sanguine as to the result of this purchase. Equally valuable lots were sold in 1859 for two or three hundred dollars. Happily Mr. Bailey was a man of deliberate judgment, and he continued to hold this lot, refusing constantly advancing offers, until in 1887 he sold it to Mr. Judson C. Higgins for $99,000. In the general growth of the city this lot became of some rental value for business purposes, until in 1870 Mr. Bailey received for ground rent $540 per annum, all the taxes on the lot being also paid by the tenants. In 1887 the ground rent had swelled to $3,000 per annum, taxes also paid by tenants. From 1870 to 1887, Mr. Judson C. Higgins, the final purchaser, was one of the tenants of this property, and it is believed that at present he has a total income from the property of $10,000 per annum and taxes.

The panic of 1857 was not immediately felt, but its effects began to appear during the summer, and, checking emigration, and arresting the flow of Eastern capital for investments, either in loans or lands, soon produced a complete paralysis in real estate operations. Only such lots as were needed for actual improvements had any buyers. Values consequently declined, and during the two or three succeeding years a general liquidation took place. Mortgages were foreclosed, and many who had placed money on loan, at the enormous current rates of interest, found themselves owners of the mortgaged lots and lands.

During the continuance of the war this state of things continued with only partial alleviation. Many of the active residents entered the army. The Indian war succeeded, and again put a stop to emigration into the country. The public attention was absorbed by the events of the war, and its labors were directed to supplying the military needs of the country. From the close of the war there began a gradual revival of business. There was no activity, but the population was increasing, and the town began to extend. Up to about 1878 this state of things continued, with a healthy growth and a steadiness of values. The assessed valuation of realty of that year was about $16,000,000. From that time a rapid increase set in which has continued pretty steadily to the present time. The assessed valuation of city realty has increased during the period one hundred and five millions of dollars, and the population has increased quite one hundred and fifty thousand. During the first five years of this period a real estate boom was on. Lots were eagerly bought on speculation, and anything went. The platted area of the city was rapidly enlarged. Suburban farms were abandoned and turned into city plats, and additions

extended from Shingle Creek to Minnehaha and from the Ramsey County line to Minnetonka. Real estate offices multiplied, agents swarmed everywhere, and the fever pervaded the whole population.

For the last five years the activity has subsided, and again liquidation has been in progress. Values have not greatly declined, especially of what is regarded as inside property, for holders of such property have faith in its value, and if able to carry it will not sacrifice it. But sales occur only as property is required for occupation, or improvement, and when so required fair prices are paid for it.

At the present time (spring of 1892), indications point to a renewed activity in city realty. Population is increasing, manufactures are multiplied, costly improvements are in progress, rapid transit brings the suburbs into quick and easy communication with the center, money for investment is accumulating and confidence in the future is restored, the farmers are prosperous, and long lines of railroads radiate from this center to the remotest part of the Northwest. This state of things must accelerate the city's growth and fill up its vacant spaces.

It would be impossible to enumerate the multitude of real estate dealers who have participated in the real estate business since the revival of 1868. Many have gone out of business and many still remain to share in the new revival. Among the men whose names were familiar at the beginning, Gale & Co., Capt. Whitney, John G. McFarlane, H. B. Hancock, and perhaps some others are still in the business. Of those established later, and still prominent, are Corser & Co., W. A. Barnes & Co., W. H. Lauderdale, Anderson & Douglas, L. F. Menage, J. B. Crooker, Marsh & Bartlett, Chute Bros., Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., W. S. King, H. E. Ladd, P. D. McMillan, J. C. Reno, Geo. H. Rust, N. R. Thompson, H. Van Nest, J. A. Wolverton, Nelson Williams, E. B. Ames, David C. Bell, Edward F. L. Blecken, C. A. Bartlett, Willis Baker, Robert Blaisdell, J. L. Beach, F. E. Brewster, Wm. Blakeman, Elviran A. Conrad, E. P. Crooker, Frank Crowell, A. J. Condit, Irving A. Dunsmoor, C. C. Dunn, A. Y. Davidson, C. F. Douglas, E. W. Dana, James T. Elwell, Daniel Elliott, Charles A. Eaton, Tallmadge Elwell, O. K. Earle, J. P. Fitzgerald, George L. Hilt, Daniel W. Jones, Charles C. Jones, David P. Jones, Frederick G. James, S. B. Karker, Eugene A. Lilly, Frank E. Little, C. P. Lovell, P. D. McMillan, Henry C. Morse, James McMillan, James E. Merritt, I. A. Newell, M. W. Nash, R. L. Pratt, Potter & Thompson, B. L. Perry, E. M. Runyan, Charles Ress, Arthur J. Ridgway, S. P. Snyder, Chas. P. Silloway, I. C. Seeley, J. B. Tabour, J. Clark Taylor, W. B. Tuttle, Nathaniel R. Thompson, Thos. G. Sailsbury, Joseph C. Whitney, Chas. W. Weeks. This list is by no means exhaustive, for a multitude of others are more or less engaged in the business.

The firm of Corser & Company, real estate, loan and insurance agents, was established in 1871. The partners were, from 1872 to 1884, Elwood S. Corser and William A. Barnes, and the office of the firm was on Washington Avenue opposite the Nicollet House. In 1884 the firm was reorganized, with Elwood S. Corser, Lester E. Elwood and Clarkson Lindley as general partners. Mr. Lindley withdrew in 1887, and the general partners are now Elwood S. Corser and Lester B. Elwood. Austin L. Belknap, a special partner, is in charge of the insurance department, and W. L. Badger, a special partner, in charge of the real estate department. The firm occupied offices in Temple Court, corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, from 1887

to 1890, and since May, 1890, the offices of the firm have been in the New York Life Building, corner of Second Avenue South and Fifth Street. During two or more years, from 1884 to 1886, Mr. Jacob Stone was a special partner in charge of the insurance department. Mr. William B. Tuttle has been with the firm since 1881, as confidential manager, and Mr. Tuttle, as well as Mr. Edward B. Nichols, who has been with the firm since 1886 as head book-keeper, have an interest in the profits of the business in addition to salaries paid them.

Mr. Corser came to Minneapolis from Buffalo, N. Y., in 1871, and was born in 1835, near Rochester, N. Y. Mr. Elwood came to Minneapolis in 1875, from Oneida, N. Y., which was his birth place. Mr. Belknap is a native of Northfield, Vt.; Mr. Badger, of Wisconsin; Mr. Tuttle, of Elmira, N. Y., and Mr. Nichols, of Connecticut.

During the season of 1892 a real estate exchange has been established, of which the principal dealers are members, which is expected to greatly systematize and facilitate the business. Latterly (season of 1892) several large transactions have taken place, showing that Minneapolis real estate has a staple value. Among others, a sale at Nicollet and Sixth street brought twenty-two hundred fifty dollars per foot; the Tribune lot, Fourth street and First avenue south $100,000; a lot at Fourth street and Fourth avenue south one thousand dollars per front foot; and still another at Seventh street and First avenue south, seven hundred dollars per foot.

INSURANCE.

Minneapolis has never been conspicuous in the organization of insurance companies. The agency business has of course been conducted from the beginning of improvements, and the principal domestic and foreign insurance companies have been represented by agents, some of whom have given exclusive attention to the business. In most cases fire insurance has been connected with real estate or brokerage.

One of the earliest established fire insurance agencies was that of Judge E. B. Ames, which beginning in 1857 still continues under the personal supervision of the proprietor. Gale & Co., Snyder & McFarlane, and Captain J. C. Whitney were in the business before the war.

The Minnesota Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association was organized in Minneapolis in 1865. Its secretary and chief manager was W. A. Nimocks, whose perseverance and unwearied industry overcame many adverse influences and made the company successful. It transacted an exclusive farm business, and took risks throughout the state and to some extent in adjoining states. After Mr. Nimocks' retirement, the management fell into less skillful hands and its prosperity declined, though always solvent. Its charter has recently been made the basis of organization of the Millers' & Manufacturers' Insurance Company, which under the management of Mr. C. B. Shove as secretary has attained most satisfactory success.

The Syndicate Insurance Company is another Minneapolis company which has gained considerable success in the fire business. Its capital is $200,000, with an aggregate of assets of $398,554. John DeLaittre is president and treasurer, and Jacob Stone, secretary and general manager.

There are two life insurance companies in Minneapolis: The Minneapolis Mutual Life Insurance Company, of which J. H. Queal is president and A. A. Cowles is secretary, has a capital of $125,000 and a guarantee fund of $100,000.

The Minneapolis National Life Insurance Company has been recently organized. Its capital stock is $125,000, and its officers, Everett M. Mabie, president, and W. M. Fenney, secretary.

The New York Life Insurance Company has made Minneapolis one of its principal western agencies, and has erected here a costly and magnificent office building at the corner of Second avenue south and Fifth street.

BUILDING OF THE NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

There are many assessment and benefit companies, most of them connected with the several secret and social organizations, or with trades and professions.

Statistics show that during the year 1891 there were paid in Minneapolis $1,159,936.14 in fire insurance premiums. The fire losses during the same period are estimated by the chief of the fire department as $1,156,069.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BARNES. For a period of a little over twenty years, Mr. W. A. Barnes has been a citizen of Minneapolis, engaged in real estate, loans and insurance, and has been not only active and successful in business, but has been one of the

N. A. Barnes

most efficient of her many public spirited citizens in promoting the material prosperity of the city, as well as in establishing institutions of learning, religion and charity. The beginnings of his life were in humble circumstances, and he grew to manhood through years of severe toil at a mechanical trade, with few opportunities for intellectual improvement. Few men have struggled with sterner resolution, against adverse circumstances, or practiced self-denial with more firm and steady purpose to overcome them, or achieved a higher satisfaction in rising by laborious steps to a position of competency, influence and respect.

The grandfather of Mr. Barnes was a well-to-do farmer, living in Glenham, Dutchess County, New York, and his grandmother belonged to a family of Green's, who were from New England. His father, William Barnes, and his mother, a Lee, removed from Dutchess County, N. Y., where they were brought up to western New York in 1830. They were members of the Baptist church, intelligent and respected in the community, but poor in this world's goods—the father following the occupation of operative in woolen mills.

W. A. Barnes was born March 28, 1840, in the town of Manchester, Ontario County, New York. He was the youngest of a family of five children. His earliest recollections were of a humble rented home at Factory Hollow, a little hamlet where was situated a woolen factory in which his father was employed. The family removed to Honeyoe Falls, Monroe County, where at the age of eleven the lad was put to work at manual labor in the woolen mills, which he followed without intermission until he reached his majority. A single term at the common school comprised the entire scholastic advantage of his life. The rudiments of learning obtained in infancy at his mother's knee, with hours snatched from the busy labor of his apprenticeship devoted to reading such books as fell in his way gave him the learning, which, improved by a diligent reading of the best books in later life have given, if not a methodical, at least a comprehensive education.

At the age of eighteen, dissatisfied with the portion of his earnings which were appropriated to his apparel, he made an agreement with his father by which he should receive his own wages, paying a stipulated sum for his time. The result was a surplus of three dollars at the end of the year, which was loaned upon a promissory note at seven per cent. interest. This beginning of accumulation was followed through the remaining years of a busy life, during which expenditures have been kept within income, and a surplus left over for investment. About this time he was thrown out of work by the burning of the woolen mill losing a part of his wardrobe. He submitted himself to examination and was granted a certificate to teach school. Obtaining a school in a district adjoining that of his home at thirteen dollars a month, boarding round. There were six weeks before time to open the school term. He hired out to a neighbor for four weeks husking corn, digging potatoes and getting in buckwheat, the wages for which, paid in produce, furnished a load of potatoes, apples and buckwheat, which he sent to his parents for their winter's supply. The remaining two weeks were put in in wheeling dirt to a dam, twelve hours of work for a day's labor, for which he received six dollars and board, a sum which sufficed to replenish his apparel sufficiently to make him presentable to his school patrons. He taught three months, earning thirty-nine dollars. At

the close of the term the school treasury was empty and he was obliged to return home without his pay. When he learned that the treasury was in funds he walked thirty miles to the treasurer, received his money at 9 p. m. and started home. When ten miles on the road he was so exhausted that he was compelled to ask lodging of his old employer, and the next day reached home with his thirty-nine dollars, the fruit of three months labor and a walk of sixty miles to collect it. In reviewing this year of his life, Mr. Barnes says, "I think I struggled harder that year and the next with hard work, hardship and poverty than I ever have since."

It was at the age of nineteen that Mr. Barnes made his first real estate venture. It was the purchase of a one and a fourth acre lot in the village of Honeyoe Falls for $225, payable in four annual installments. Upon this lot he put up a small house, buying the lumber and obtaining the carpenters on credit; when finished his parents were installed in the house, the first roof of their own that had ever been over their heads, and they continued to occupy it as long as they were able to live alone.

The bills were paid and the lot contract canceled out of his earnings, some of which were obtained by working extra time, after the twelve hours that constituted a day's labor.

In the spring of 1862 he commenced working on a farm. He was then in his twenty-second year. The war had been in progress nearly a year, and he found himself unable to resist the patriotic ardor which impelled the youth of the country to arms. Yielding to the appeals of the government, he volunteered and was mustered into the service at Rochester, N. Y. in July, 1862, and was assigned to Co. D, of the 108th Regiment of New York Infantry. The regiment joined the army of the Potomac under Gen. McClellan, and partook in its entrenchings, marchings and battles, which the history of the war times exhibits in detail. He was in the decisive battle of Antietam; and at the battle of Fredericksburgh, he was so seriously wounded that he was sent to the hospital at Point Lookout. As he convalesced he was appointed ward-master of one of the wards in the hospital. Gen. Butler granted him a furlough to attend the military school which had been established at Philadelphia, after which he was ordered to Washington for examination and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant and sent to Point Lookout. A commission was made out and forwarded to his regiment, assigning him to duty in a regiment of U. S. Colored Troops, then garrisoning Fort Pillow. The commission was suppressed by the officers of his former regiment, the 108th New York, and never reached him. The unworthy act of his comrades saved his life, as the colored regiment to which he had been assigned was, upon the capture of Fort Pillow by General Forest, murdered almost to the last man. A new commission was in due time made out, assigning him to Company D, 24th Regiment U. S. Colored Troops. Before this regiment had been fully organized, and made ready for service, Richmond had been evacuated, Lee had surrendered, and the war was over. His regiment was selected to serve as Guard of Honor for the body of President Lincoln on its passage through Philadelphia, after which its officers were detailed for service in the Freedman's Bureau. Lieut. Barnes was stationed at Clarksville, Va., as assistent superintendent of the Freedman's Bureau. When superseded by civil officers he was ordered to Richmond and discharged. On his return he tarried at Washington and witnessed the Grand

National Review of the Union armies, a sight never to be forgotten, and to be seen only once. At the termination of the war he returned home and engaged in business with his older brother, Alexander, at Rochester, N. Y., where he remained two years and then sold his interest in the business to his brother.

While living at Rochester he met Miss Catherine J. Roycraft, who was a daughter of Joseph Roycraft, a farmer living at Ogden, Monroe county, N. Y., and a sister of the wife of E. S. Corser, now of Minneapolis. Yielding to a mutual attraction, they were married October 3, 1867, at the residence of Mr. Corser in Buffalo, N. Y. The newly married pair proceeded to their new home where he entered again the employment of the proprietors of the woolen mill which had been rebuilt. He worked in the mill eight months of each year and taught school four months. No time was suffered to be idle. The day after work in the mill ceased, school was begun. No holidays were allowed. Even on Saturdays of the school session he chopped cordwood for the neighbors and thus preserved unbroken his rule to make income exceed expenditures. This employment was continued until he decided to accept an offer from Mr. E. S. Corser to join him in business in Minneapolis.

Mr. Barnes arrived in Minneapolis April 11, 1872, and formed a partnership with Mr Corser on the first day of the following May in the real estate business, to which was added loans and insurance. An office was opened in the First National Bank building opposite the Nicollet House, where the partnership business was carried on for twelve years, and until it was dissolved by limitation.

A partnership was then formed consisting of W. A. Barnes, Alexander Barnes, C. W. Sexton, Frank W. Barnes and Henry F. Wyman, in the same business, and occupying the same office that had so long been the head-quarters of Corser & Co. Having some years before purchased the Barton block on upper Washington avenue, the firm of W. A. Barnes & Co. occupied one of its lower rooms in 1889, where their office has remained to the present time. Thus the business has been carried on for more than twenty years, with but one change of location.

At the outset Messrs. Corser and Barnes, believing that in helping to build up the enterprises, especially those of a manufacturing character, of Minneapolis they would effectually forward their own interests, determined upon a liberal and enterprising policy. They have been most efficient in attracting such establishments and in contributing and assisting to raise such financial assistance as was needful to secure them. The method adopted was usually to furnish a site, or secure subscriptions of stock in the proposed undertaking. Thus by the union of mechanical skill and experience, with the capital requisite to carry on the business, many important manufacturing plants were secured to the city, adding to the volume of its business and diversifying its products and augmenting its population by the large number of operatives with their families necessary to operate them. This in turn furnished new tenants for houses and customers for lots, as well as contributing to the general augmentation of values, and thus building up the city.

Among the important establishments which were brought here through the personal endeavor of Mr. Barnes, and in almost every instance by a liberal subscription by his firm, are the Northwestern Stove Works, the Brush Electric Light Company, the Minneapolis Threshing

Machine Company, the Swinburn Printing Company, the Minneapolis Knitting Company, the Minneapolis Plow Works, the Tilden Heater and Closet Company, the Northern Car Company, the Gold and Silver Reduction Works, the Esterly Harvester Company, the T. J. Preese Mercantile Company, and the Minneapolis Glass Company. Of most of these corporations Mr. Barnes is a director, of many of them he is president and of some he is secretary and treasurer. To them all he has contributed not only capital, but much labor and careful oversight.

Besides these business connections he is a director of the Flour City National Bank, with its capital of $1,000,000, and also of the Citizens Bank. He is president of the Realty Company, capital $150,000, and of the Real Estate Corporation with the same amount of capital. He was one of the original members of the Business Men's Union, and chairman of its miscellaneous committee.

In connection with Messrs. E. S. Corser and C. P. Lovell, he is a proprietor of the beautiful Oak Park addition, bounded by Sixth and Plymouth avenues and Fourteenth and Twenty-second streets north. During the depression of 1878-9, Messrs. Corser and Barnes built about fifty houses and four stores, giving employment to many mechanics and laborers.

These enterprises have not been ephemeral, but having been established with good judgment and backed by sufficient capital, have most of them become substantial and permanent institutions. They have added thousands to the population of the city and swelled its property valuation by millions.

In politics Mr. Barnes has been a Republican, though he has declined all political positions, believing that official life is in no sense compatible with business success.

His religious connections is with the Baptist church, in which he was nurtured. He believes that Jesus Christ is the Son of God and the Savior of the world. The Society of Christian Endeavor and Young Men's Christian Association have his warm sympathy. He believes in common schools, in Sunday-schools, in public libraries, in university extension lectures, and in all measures calculated to enlighten and educate the masses.

In furtherance of his charitable inclinations he was active in soliciting funds and co-operating in the establishment of the Minneapolis Hospital College, of which he was a director and treasurer, an institution since incorporated into the State University and made the instrument of its medical instruction.

The establishment of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition was one of those enterprises which illustrates the uselfish and devoted spirit of her citizens. Though in form a stock company, the chief purpose of its establishment was rather patriotic than mercenary. Among those who devoted time, thought and capital to its promotion none were more conspicuous than Mr. Barnes.

This enumeration, somewhat tiresome in detail, shows as no descriptive language could express, the scope of the responsibilities which this tireless brain has carried on, the versatility of its operations and the beneficient ambition which has promoted them.

Yet not content with crowding the business hours of the day with labor; as in youth when pressed by the need of subsistence, he devoted the time usually given to recreation to additional toil; so in mature life when the necessity of accumulation no longer pressed upon him, he has devoted an average of four hours per day, outside of business time,

N. E. Ludd.

E. Co.

RESIDENCE OF H. E. LADD, 131 OAK GROVE STREET.

to intellectual improvement. His reading has been extensive and thorough. Among the subjects and authors that have engaged his attention, have been first the Holy Scriptures which he has read and re-read from year to year, dwelling with frequent repetition upon the Psalms. Then commentaries upon the weekly Sunday school lesson, as prescribed by the committee for international study. Hume, Guizot, Green and Fisk in history. The Belles Letters of Irving, Longfellow, and Whittier, Metaphysics by Bacon and Drummond with biographies, poems, books of travel and explorations, and a judicious selection of light literature by Scott, Hawthorne, Bulwer, and Lew Wallace. Even the ponderous annals of Josephus have received his patient attention. War histories and biographies have been a favorite subject of reading. Thus no less than one hundred and forty books have been gone through within the last six years. Through much travel throughout the country he has added the fruits of observation to the study of books.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes have three children, Kate Augusta, born May 15, 1869; William Elwood, born March 20, 1871, and Alexander J. born April 5, 1882. Their home in Oak Park is spacious and elegant.

Of medium height Mr. Barnes is portly, with an open, pleasant countenance. His conversation is fluent, and his movements active.

Enterprise, unwearied, industry, integrity, and unbounded faith are his characteristics.

HENRY ELMER LADD. The Ladd family is one of the few but increasing number that values authentic history sufficiently to preserve a genealogical record of its numerous members. In this instance the striking fact revealed, is the persistency with which the family for six generations has clung to the rocky soil of the town in which its first American ancestor made his permanent home.

Daniel Ladd, as the record runs, took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass to New England in the Mary and John of London, Robert Sayres, master, 24th of March, 1623-4. He first settled at Ipswich, then removed to Salisbury, and accompanied the first company of settlers to the wild woods of Pautucket, (Haverhill), where he was allotted lands in 1649. For six generations his decendants remained near the spot of this ancestral settlement. The line of descent from the first Daniel was 2nd, Daniel 3d, Daniel 4th, Daniel 5th, Daniel 6th, Joshua 7th, Perley M. The latter married Hannah R. Reidhead, who was descended from an ancestor, who, when a boy together with a brother at college at Cambridge, England, were decoyed on board a man of war, and brought involuntarily to America. Another ancestor was Hannah Dustin, of Haverhill, whose heroic escape from captivity with the Indians in 1697, has preserved her memory among the heroines of early American history.

H. E. Ladd, only son of Perley M. Ladd, was born at Salem, Rockingham County, New Hampshire, December 17, 1847. His father who followed the humble trade of a carpenter, removed to Haverhill, Mass. when the son was five years old, where his youth was passed until his nineteenth year; when the family, of which young Henry was the only surviving child, removed to Minneapolis. It was in the hope of improving his health, which with no particular disease was not at all robust, that the family sought a home so far from the Merrimack Hills.

In 1866, a visit was made to the west and Minneapolis offered so many attractions, that the family possessions were sold out, and in the spring of 1867, a permanent residence was taken here. Although the father with the aid of his son had conducted for some years a small grocery business in Haverhill, they did not immediately embark in the mercantile business here. Young Ladd was willing to accept any honest occupation which offered, and for a few months after his arrival assisted Albert Lawrence in gathering tolls at the Suspension Bridge, afterwards he worked for more than half a year in the photograph gallery of W. H. Jacoby, on Nicollet and Second street.

Having thus gained a foot hold in his new home, he opened a fruit and confectionery store at No. 216 Hennepin avenue, afterwards moving to Washington avenue where the business was continued until 1874. Then selling his business he returned east and married Miss Anna M. Hagar, in Lawrence, Mass., daughter of Ruben and Nancie Hagar, of Union, Maine. He spent nearly a year in the east and again visited that part of the country the following year, and attended the Centennial at Philadelphia. In 1877 he again embarked in the confectionery business, and continued it with fair success. He then sold his business and visited California, passing a winter on the Pacific Coast. Returning to Minneapolis he engaged in the real estate business in 1880. Five years later he took his present partner and continued the business under the name of Ladd & Nickels. The firm occupies fine rooms on the second floor of the Loan and Trust Company's building. To the real estate commission business they have added loaning money for eastern investors. The business has become a very large one under prudent management. They have gained not only experience, but the confidence of the public. They have confined themselves to a legitimate commission business, never indulging in speculation, however tempting the prospect of profit.

In loaning money they have never gauranteed their loans, pledging only the exercise of their best judgment. Through the viccissitudes of twelve years not a dollar loaned by them has been lost. Prudent, cautious, conservative without ostentation, with remarkable financial sagacity, Mr. Ladd has pursued the even tenor of his way, attending strictly and industriously to his own affairs, and has built up a business reputation among the best in his line o pursuit, and has achieved gratifying success. He has within the last two years erected an elegant residence of cream Kasota stone at No. 131 Oak Grove street, where he now resides, his wife and himself constituting the family, as they have no children. Though not large the house is very symmetrical, and attracts the attention of the passer as one of the most beautiful upon this very handsome residence street.

Mr. Ladd came to Minneapolis while yet in his minority, and has literally "grown up with the country." His career apparently shaped by circumstances, and falling in with the needs of the country, with no shining qualities or laborious preparation, illustrates the sure success which attends industry, integrity and fidelity.

WILLIAM HENRY LAUDERDALE. This successful business man and worthy citizen ranks as a pioneer of Minneapolis, having first made it his home in the early autumn of 1854. It has grown up under his eye, and he has shared in

W. H. Lauderdale

the prosperity to which he has in no small measure contributed.

Mr. Lauderdale is the son of a Scotch emigrant who settled in this country about the beginning of this century. He was born at York, Livingston County, New York, August 15, 1830; and after the years of childhood, took his father's trade—that of a tailor, and worked at it from his nineteenth to his twenty-first year at Sandusky City and Wooster, Ohio. At the latter place he was married March 20, 1852. His wife was Mary Elizabeth Sloane; and bringing his household effects the best part of the journey to Galena, beyond the railroad, was made in a wagon, whence the party came up the river in the Steamboat Nominee, until she sunk somewhere below St. Paul. After passing two dreary nights and a day on the shore, they were brought to St. Paul by a succeeding boat—the War Eagle.

The family found their first entertainment with Isaac I. Lewis, who occupied for a dwelling the upper part of the store occupying the site of the late city market, at the corner of First street and Bridge Square. The winter was passed in the house of John Bohannon, at Shingle Creek, the owner being in the woods. Having made a claim of one hundred fifty-two acres near Lake Calhoun, the family removed to it in March 1855, a claim house was built, a well dug, and a portion of the claim tilled. To pay for the land when it was brought into market, Mr. Lauderdale was obliged to borrow some money, for which he paid the current rate of interest of five per cent. per month. The note was paid off through work at his trade, which he did for Joseph H. Thompson, who then as now, carried on a merchant tailor's business in Minneapolis.

Afterward in 1868, he moved into the town and carried on the business of veterinary surgery at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Twelfth street, in an establishment owned by himself. Having a fondness for animals, and closely observing their habits, he was quite successful in their treatment. Mr. Lauderdale was among the first to establish a dairy which quite supplied the demand, where almost every family kept a cow, and the herds pastured where now are city streets and solid blocks. Mr. Lauderdale was among the first to establish a regular real estate business in the city. In 1879 he associated himself with Miner Ball, and opened an office for the sale of real estate. Afterwards he conducted the business alone, until the present firm of Lauderdale & Co. was formed, which consists of W. H.; J. W. (a nephew), and a son W. F., having its offices in Temple Court. Their dealings have been extensive, honorable and profitable, both to themselves and their customers.

Mr. Lauderdale with his wife united with Plymouth Congregational Church, May the 7th, 1865. Upon the planting of the Plymouth branch in North Minneapolis, eight years later, which afterwards was organized as Pilgrim Church, Mr. Lauderdale joined the colony and was made deacon of the church. He has ever since held the position and has been an active worker in the church and in the Sunday school, having held almost every office at one time and another in church and society. He joined the Masonic Fraternity in Ohio in 1852, and has been a leading member of Lodge, commandery and consistory in Minneapolis during the greater part of his residence here.

Mr. Lauderdale is of medium stature, of a muscular frame, inclining to portliness.

His bearing is dignified and his intercourse cordial and frank. He has risen by force of integrity of character and industry, from the rank of toiler at a mechanical trade, to competency of fortune and an influential position in the community. Dignified, without arrogance, cheerful and kindly, he enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. The wife of his youth, who shared the toils and privations of his early residence here, a gifted and estimable lady, died on the 8th of August, 1872. The two children who accompanied the family at their settlement in Minneapolis are Margaret J., wife of Frank W. Murch, and Mary Ruth, wife of Freeman P. Lane. A son, William Francis Lauderdale was born here July 5th, 1861, and is now a member of the real estate firm of Lauderdale & Co. In June 1875, Mr. Lauderdale married Mrs. Susan A. Robertson, whose maiden name was Taylor. She was brought up in the Province of Nova Scotia. Of this marriage the children are George H., born July 2nd, 1876; Harry T., born March 29th, 1881, and Mildred, born August 6th, 1882.

Cornelius B. Shove. The family bearing the somewhat unusual name is an ancient one in Ameriea, having been among the early colonists of New England, tracing its lineage for two hundred and fifty years. Alonzo Shove, residing at Syracuse, New York, was the father of C. B. Shove. He was a manufacturer of boots and shoes. The son was born Nov. 8, 1844. The family removed to Manitowoc, Wis., when the son was six years old, where he passed his boyhood, and received the school training which the common school of a rural village furnished.

When thirteen years old he entered the banking house of T. C. Shove at Manitowoc, where he remained for 11 years, acquiring the practical training in finance, which fitted him for the peculiar position which he was afterwards to fill with so much ability, as the manager of a large and successful insurance business.

In 1878 he entered the employment of the late J. B. Bennett, of Cincinnati, Ohio, one of the oldest and most successful insurance managers that the country has produced. At first he was sent to Macon, Missouri, to manage a local agency of the Ætna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn., the western agent of which Mr. Bennett was. When the Andes Insurance Company was organized at Cincinnati, Mr. Shove removed to that city, and was appointed special agent of the company, the duties of which led him to travel widely over the country, establishing and supervising agencies, and attending to the interests of the company; afterwards he was appointed agent of the company for the state of Iowa. After the great Boston fire, which ruined so many insurance companies, among them the Andes, he engaged in the service of several insurance companies, as special agent and adjuster, until the year 1878 when he came to Minneapolis.

A year or two after coming here, he organized the Millers and Manufacturers Insurance Company, under a general law which was enacted at the session of 1880-1, authorizing the formation of companies to transact insurance business, upon a combination of stock and mutual plans. This law, which was an innovation upon established insurance theories, was favored by Hon. C. A. Pillsbury in the senate and Hon. H. G. Hicks in the house, and was approved by Hon. John S. Pillsbury, then governor of the state and by Hon. A. R. McGill, then the state insurance commissioner.

C. B. Thoor

Very truly
Edwin W. Herrick

The Millers' and Manufacturers' Insurance Company commenced business May 1st, 1881, and has met with uniform success. It is essentially a mutual company, distributing to such of its policy holders as come under the mutual agreement, the surplus of premiums paid by them, over the actual cost of the insurance.

Mr. Shove has been secretary and general Manager of the company since its organization in 1881. He has introduced into its operation some features which are as novel as they have proved beneficial. The company employs no agents, and pays out no commissions. It sends out its own salaried inspectors, who alone represent it throughout the country.

The plan has worked successfully, due in great part to the careful selection of members, and scrutiny of risks by competent and disinterested officers of the company. At the time of making its last statement August, 1892, the company had assets amounting to $526,-710.65, of which $347,340.27 was surplus above all liabilities, including its deposited surplus of $100,000. It had disbursed in dividends since its organization $80,264.22, and paid losses amounting to $608,151.94.

Mr. Shove like other successful exponents of new ideas, is enthusiastic in the advocaey of his scheme, and indefatigable in working for its success. He is at the same time careful and conservative in his views and management. His home is at No. 1002 Hawthorn avenue, where he lives with his wife whom he married in 1883. She was Mrs. Carrie A. Norton, of Chicago, Ill.

EDWIN WINSLOW HERRICK. Any biographical history of the Northwest would be imperfect which omitted reference to those citizens of Minneapolis who have been prominently engaged in the various departments of commerce and finance, and whose labors and ability, enterprise and capital, have so largely contributed to her wonderful development, and who have been so closely identified with the various movements and agencies which have placed her among the prosperous commercial centers of our land.

Closely connected with the development of Minneapolis is the name of Edwin W. Herrick, a man whose long experience in business affairs, whose knowledge of men, rare executive abilities and pleasant social qualities have won for him the highest respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. The Herrick family are descended from Eric the Forester, and the lineage is plainly traced from the time of William the Conqueror in the eleventh century. The most ancient ancestor of record, bearing the family name, was Sir William Herrick, of Leicester, London and Beau Manor Park, in England. He was a member of Parliament from 1601 to 1630, and was knighted by King James I, in 1605. He was an *attache* of the court of Queen Elizabeth, and by her was commissioned embassador to the Ottoman Porte. He was subsequently appointed to a lucrative position in the exchequer, which he held through the remainder of the reign of Elizabeth and that of James I. In 1595 Sir William purchased from the Earl of Essex the magnificent estate in the county of Leicester, known as Beau Manor Park, which is still in the possession of his descendants in direct line, and for nearly three hundred years has been the home of the English branch of the family and the headquarters of the race. Henry Herrick, fifth son of Sir William, born in 1604, at Beau Manor, immigrated to America in 1653, settling first in Virgin-

His love for scenery and art made him an extensive traveler. His travels have extended in every state and territory of the Union, as well as through the British possessions and Mexico. He has crossed the Atlantic four times, and visited nearly every country in central and northern Europe, including Norway, Sweden and Russia. On his European tours in 1886 and 1891, he was accompanied by his only son, Roy Durand Herrick.

In politics Mr. Herrick is and always has been a Republican, though not a partisan, always desiring to see the best men in office. He has never aspired to official position, and his aversion to publicity or notoriety of any sort is very strong.

Although he was raised in the Puritan faith of his parents and immediate ancestors, yet in his manhood his freer thought and naturally liberal mind found a more congenial and satisfactory home in the Universalist faith. Since 1869 he and his family have been identified with the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis. In the west transept of this beautiful church edifice Mr. Herrick erected, in 1890, an artistic and costly memorial window of rare beauty in loving memory of the departed members of his family.

On July 29, 1861, Mr. Herrick married Miss Juliet C. Durand, at Westfield, New York, and their early married life was spent at Ashtabula, Ohio. Three children were born to them: Dora G., in 1862, a lovely girl, who died at the age of nineteen years; Roy Durand, in 1869, at present a senior in Harvard University, and Edwin L., in 1875, who died suddenly in his seventh year. Mrs. Herrick was graduated at Wadawannuc Institute, Stonington, Connecticut, in 1860. She possessed a clear and brilliant literary mind and a keen perception, she was practical in thought and deed, and was a kind and loving companion and mother. Her mental strength was too great for her frail physique, and while at Jacksonville, Florida, in search of health, in February 1880, her pure spirit returned to Him who gave it.

In studying the character and career of Edwin W. Herrick, we note his active and comprehensive mind. His record is a remarkable one for its simplicity, its usefulness, its success. By his strict integrity, unwavering determination and persevering industry, he has carved out of his surroundings a success that is purely his own.

Benjamin Seth Bull. Among the residents of Minneapolis whose life work has closed within the last few years, beloved by his intimates, respected in the community, enterprising in business, of unsullied character, with the crowning merit of a devoted and consistent christian life is Benjamin S. Bull.

He was a native of the town of Jay, Essex county, N. Y., born Oct. 19, 1832. His ancestors were descendants of three English brothers who came to this country some four or five generations ago. They were of the Quaker persuasion, and settled respectively in Pennsylvania, New York and Vermont. Mr. Bull's immediate ancestors going to Vermont and later to northern New York. His father, Harry Bull, was a farmer of small means, and able to give his son only the most ordinary advantages. From his twelfth year, the boy supported himself, and as he grew toward manhood, developed such energy and capacity, that he took contracts in various enterprises, which required integrity, tact and a thorough business character.

At the age of twenty-one he married Miss Mary Stickney of his native town,

B. S. Bull

and following some acquaintances who had found homes in the West, came to Illinois. Here he rented a farm and gathered two crops, when, hearing glowing accounts of Minnesota, then attracting considerable attention, he loaded a prairie schooner with his small stock of household effects, and with his wife and infant daughter, now Mrs. Louis F. Menage, started for the land of promise. The journey was taken in the autumn of 1855. Nature was most bountiful in dispensing sunshine, abundance and beauty all that long drive of three or four hundred miles, and the travelers reached Minneapolis in health and happiness. Mr. Bull soon identified himself with the active life of the ambitious young town. The team of horses which had brought him here served as his introduction into business, for he at once engaged in transferring merchandise from the river landing. Other teams were procured and he soon had established quite a transportation business. Mrs. Bull did not long survive her settlement here, as she died in 1858. Two years after, Mr. Bull married Miss Beulah Blish Newell, who was also a native of Jay, Essex county, N. Y. and whose ancestors were among the earliest New England colonists.

He now took up mercantile life and with Mr. H. Ruffcorn as a partner, opened a retail grocery store on First street, near Bridge Square. Before long the partner retired and Mr. Bull continued the business alone. His trade increased rapidly and was conducted with such ability that it attracted the attention of Mr. Hugh G. Harrison, a capitalist who had recently settled in Minneapolis. Mr. Harrison made an unsolicited offer of a partnership and enlargement of business into a wholesale house. This resulted in the erection of the Harrison block, corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues, to accommodate the enterprise, and there the new firm began business. Mr. Bull was manager and built up in the several years that the company continued, a large and prosperous trade. After years of success, the company sold to Messrs. Stevens and Morse. Mr. Bull and Mr. Harrison continued their partnership engaging in the lumber trade, operating one of the saw mills at the Falls, opening a lumber yard and carrying on an active business. After some time, being unable to renew a lease, held by other parties, on satisfactory terms, they decided to close up their lumber business and the partnership was dissolved.

All the years of Mr. Bull's manhood, up to this time, had been filled with increasing business activity, and to be out of business was an unhappiness. Very soon, however, a journey of mingled investigation and pleasure was planned by several leading citizens of Minneapolis, Mr. Bull being one of the number. They were to go by Union Pacific and long stage route to the mining districts of Montana, where certain old Minneapolitans were located. The journey was taken, and resulted, as far as Mr. Bull was concerned, in a partnership being formed for mining purposes between himself and Mr. Isaac I. Lewis Their great hope of success was centered upon a mine called the "Legal Tender," in the "Silver Bow" district. For four years Mr. Bull gave the enterprise his personal attention. This mine carried remarkably rich ore, but was capricious then as now, at times being a veritable Aladdin chamber and then disappointing the hopes of even the most sanguine. The isolated location, long and expensive transportation, high prices of labor and supplies, all tended to make the enterprise less profitable than its early promise, and he returned to Minneapolis,

where his family had continued to reside.

He now became engaged in the manufacture of flour, and under the firm name of Bull, Newton & Co., erected and operated the "Humboldt" mill, the patent flour from which received first prize at the World's Paris Exposition in 1878. The assured success of this enterprise was termininated by the great mill explosion, in which many others beside the "Humboldt" went down in utter ruin. Another and larger mill was built and run by the firm, but failed of the success its predecessor had gained.

In 1882, Mr. Bull and his son-in-law, Mr. L. F. Menage, formed a partnership for the purpose of operating in real estate. Among other enterprises was the purchase of a large part of the old "Lyndale" farm, lying upon lakes Calhoun and Harriet, and platting it as Calhoun Park and the several Remington additions. The litigation which was carried on by Col. King, the former owner of the land, resulted in his recovery of the property through a latent defect in the title, and thus deprived Messrs. Bull & Menage of much of the profits which their energy and sagacity had well deserved. Their business, however, was highly successful and earned for both parties fortunes of no inconsiderable magnitude.

One source from which Mr. Bull derived much pleasure, during the later years of his life, was the oversight of his extensive farms, the largest of which was the "Hancock" farm, containing some fourteen thousand acres, and situated near Hancock, Minn. Here he had large grain and live stock interests.

About the year 1869, Mr. Bull, Mr. Gilson and others introduced the first street railway into Minneapolis. A franchise having been procured, and the Minneapolis Horse Railway Co. duly incorporated, a track was laid along Second street, connecting the Milwaukee and Manitoba depots, and on it cars were run. The chief use, however, was a transfer of cars between the two systems of roads. These gentlemen realized from the first that as a street railway it was premature, but intended to so operate as to retain the franchise, well forseeing the magnitude which the project would assume in time. All seemed prospering until Mr. Gilson, one of the active partners, died. This left the load too heavy for the other interested parties to carry, and it therefore was abandoned.

Mr. Bull was connected with the First Baptist church, having been baptised during the early pastorate of the Rev. Mr. Manton, when the church occupied the site on Nicollet avenue where the Bank of Minneapolis now stands. He was a wise and prudant counselor of the society in the sale of its Nicollet avenue lot and purchase of another on Hennepin avenue, where the Lumber Exchange now stands. He was also devotedly attached to the spiritual welfare of the church and rendered liberal assistance to its maintainance.

By his second marriage, Mr. Bull had four children, two of whom survive, his son, Benjamin S. Bull, and a daughter, now Mrs. Wm. G. Crocker. The death from consumption of an adult son, Irving J. Bull, who was a young man of much promise, was a sore affliction to his parents.

Mr. Bull was naturally of a robust constitution and fine physical presence, large in frame and sturdy in action, During the last years his vitality seemed to be giving away. He spent several winters in the South and California, later visiting the Hot Springs of Arkansas with apparent benefit. He was enenabled in great measure to continue his active life until two weeks before his death, when he was prostrated by apo-

Jno Farnsworth Jr.

plexy, and on the 21st of November, 1889, he passed away.

This sketch gives but an imperfect idea of his character. He had no desire to become conspicuous. He was ambitious to succeed in his undertakings and gave to his business his best thought and most persistent labor. But he sought success only by straight forward and thoroughly honest means. He was an indulgent and loving husband and father, an honest man and useful citizen.

The rapid growth of the city, bringing so many new people, has in later years obscurred, in a measure, the early pioneers. During the first twenty years of his residence in Minneapolis, few were better known and none more respected than Benjamin S. Bull.

Ezra Farnsworth, Jr. Most persons who have been acquainted with the prominent people of Boston, Mass., during the last generation can not fail to recall the name of Ezra Farnsworth. He was a merchant, a deacon in Park street Congregational Church, and for many years known in the religious world as a member of the Prudential Committee of the American Board, the great mission agency of the Congregational Churches. His ancestor settled at Groton, Mass., in 1635, where a homestead has been occupied in the successive generations by one bearing the name of Ezra Farnsworth from that time to the present. He married Sarah Melville Parker, a daughter of Isaac Parker, of Keene, N. H., but who passed his business life in Boston, where he was the senior member of the dry goods commission house of Parker, Wilder & Co., the first to establish the dry goods commission business in America.

A son of this union was Ezra Farnsworth, Jr., who was born in Boston January 3d, 1843. He attended the Boston public schools and graduated at the English High school at the age of sixteen. He then obtained a situation in the dry goods jobbing house of Jewett, Tibbetts & Co. as clerk, designing to gain a practical knowledge of the business in all its branches. Here he remained for the next two years, and probably would have continued until he should enter the ranks of merchants, had not the stirring events which attended the breaking out of the Rebellion directed his ambition into other channels, and opened to him a career not contemplated in his plan of life. He was now nineteen years old, city bred, with no experience in life except that gained in the school room and counting house The patriotic ardor of the period seized him; he eagerly sought the latest war bulletins, and gave himself to military studies. The "6th Massachusetts Militia" regiment enlisted for three months had gained fame by its pasage through Baltimore, where it encountered the first forcible resistance of the war, and had shed the first blood in defence of the Union, and having returned had opened a list for recruits for a three year's service. Young Farnsworth felt it his duty to enlist in this regiment, but he would not do so without his father's consent. To obtain this he went through a trying ordeal. His father very naturally feared that his youth and immaturity would render him only an incumbrance to the army, and pleaded the claims of maternal tenderness. The young man was firm, and at last obtained a reluctant consent, and lost no time in enrolling himself as a private in Company "B" of the Twenty-sixth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry. His enlistment was in October, 1861. The regiment was commanded by Col. Edward F. Jones, lately Lieut-Governor of the State of New York. When ready to take the field it was given

sealed orders, and directed to report at Ship Island, near the coast of Mississippi, and betweem Mobile and New Orleans. There it was placed in the division of Maj. Gen. Benj. F. Butler, and joined in the advance on New Orleans. It lay on transport just below Forts Jackson and St. Philip when the fleet commanded by Admiral Farragut, bombarded the forts commanding the river, cleared away the obstructions through a fiery ordeal, and occupied New Orleans. For the next two years the command was employed in provost duty in and about the Crescent City. During the time, young Farnsworth so worthily discharged a soldier's dutythat he was successively promotedto corporal, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and captain. He also acted as regimental adjutant, and quartermaster, and was detailcd as brigage commissary. At the expiration of the three years enlistment the regiment was re-enlisted as a cavalry regiment (in 1864,) but was never mounted, serving as infantry. It was attached to Sheridan's Command operating in theShenandoah valley in Virginia; when in October, 1864, this army was routed by the rebel forces, under Gen. Early, and almost demoralized, but the return of its gallant commander galloping down the valley—an incident which has been immortalized in T. Buchanan Read's stirring poem, "Sheridan's Ride"—inspirited the discouraged troops, and turned defeat into a glorious victory. It was at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, that Captain Farnsworth earned his spurs and lost his limb. The regiment lay in a wood under the fire of a rebel battery. The men had broken ranks and sought shelter, from the storm which swept over them, behind trees, when Captain Farnsworth of Company "C," anticipating an order to "forward," and charge the battery, formed his men into line, and called the roll of his company while the grape shot crashed through the trees, lopping off branches all about them. He had hardly taken his position behind the column when the summons to "charge" came, and as he sprang forward he fell headlong to the ground. A glance showed him that his left foot hung dangling, held only by an unsevered ligament. The column dashed forward in the face of the blazing battery, scaled a wall and charged the gunners, while the captain lay upon the ground brandishing his sword, and cheering his comrades to the desperate struggle. A tourniquet was placed on the bleeding stump while the grape shot swept the field. He found a temporary shelter from the flying shot behind a tree, and as soon as an ambulance could be procured was taken to the field hospital. An irreparable loss had befallen the youthful officer, but the day was won, and the soldier's heart was cheered by the shouts of victory. Such episodes of valor, frequent during the war, are now recalled amid the "piping times" of peace as traditions of a forgotten past. The survivors of such scenes of carnage deserve to be held in tender remembrance, even though they carry through life, like Captain Farnsworth, no artificial limb as a reminder of their sacrifices.

Captain Farusworth was honorably discharged from the army in February, 1865. He then took a position in the New York house of Parker, Wilder & Co., as a partner of which firm he remained until 1879. During this period, October 6th, 1869, he married Miss Leila F. Newcomb, daughter of John J. Newcomb, a well known produce

Edmund Eichhorn

and flour merchant of Boston. He took up his residence at Orange, New Jersey, while doing business in New York.

Having obtained interests in Dakota lands he came west in 1879, and opened a farm in connection with Charles B. Newcomb, of St. Paul, at Hancock, Stevens County, Minn. Four sections were comprised in the farm, which was put under cultivation, constituting one of the "bonanza" farms of that famous region. Three years later, having exchanged his farm for real estate in Minneapolis, he came here and engaged in the real estate business. The partnership of Farnsworth & Wolcott was formed, and soon did a large business. Soon afterwards Mr. Wolcott retired from the firm. The business was then incorporated as the Farnsworth Loan & Realty Company, of which Mr. Farnsworth became president and treasurer. The company purchased Prospect Park Addition and the Meeker's Island Land & Power Company Addition, and handled Mr. Farnsworth's interests in Lake of the Isles Addition, in Northeast Minneapolis, and other properties. The company after a while abandoned the commission business, confining its operations to its own properties and engaged largely in loaning money.

The fine improvements introduced into Prospect Park and other properties of the Farnsworth company attest the energy with which its business has been conducted, and the breadth of view that has inspired its operations. While engaged in developing his own properties Mr. Farnsworth has not been neglectful of the general interests of the community. He has been an active director of the Board of Trade, serving also as its vice-president and treasurer. He has also been a director of the Business Men's Union, and is now a member of the recently established Real Estate Exchange. Outside of business connections, he is a devoted member of Westminister Presbyterian Church, of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota.

The family residence is at No. 1414 Mount Curve avenue. The family consists of Mrs. Farnsworth and four children, three sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Arthur J., now twenty-one years of age is at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the others at school in this city.

Mr. Farnsworth is a man whose personality is an example and an inspiration in a community. He has a noble presence, and an open, cheerful and frank expression, which at once inspires confidence and admiration. He honors his Christian ancestry and training in a consistent religious life, while he keeps step with the most energetic in the stirring enterprises of the city and the times.

EDMUND EICHHORN. Minneapolis has no more loyal sons in their intelligent devotion to her prosperity and renown, than many whose birth place was in the German-fatherland. Especially is this the case with the ardent young men, compatriots of Carl Schurz and Franz Sigel, who were driven from their homes through adherence to the Revolutionary spirit, which had its culmination in the era of 1848. Chafing under the restraints which a monarchical system imposed, and animated by sympathy with free institutions, they entered into American citizenship, with perhaps a more vivid appreciation of its benefits than the native born experience.

Mr. Eichhorn was one of those who, though not coerced by actual force, was nevertheless constrained by sympathy with the progressive liberty party, in whose support Robert Blum, had laid down his life at Vienna, to abandon his

native land, and take up American citizenship. His arrival on this side of the ocean was in September 1848, after a voyage of forty-nine days in a sailing ship. His birth place was Boehlen in the Thuringian forest in the Principality of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt, and the date of birth August 15, 1825. His father was F. T. Eichhorn, belonging to the agricultural and manufacturing class, whose ancestors were from Austria, where they held rank among the governing class of the country. His father died when he was only three years old, and he was brought up under the care of his mother. His education was that of the common school, with two years at a commercial college in Arnstadt. When thirteen years old he was entered as an apprentice at Arnstadt, with a house engaged in the wholesale and retail trade in drugs and groceries, where he continued for four years.

He then sought employment at Hamburg and Magdeburg, but owing to the competition for places was obliged to content himself with a volunteer place in the counting rooms of several commission houses. He was then employed for four years as commercial traveler for the large jobbing house of Boehwe & Co., in Leipsic, who were engaged in the tobbacco business. The political agitations were now at their height, and by the advice of friends, and through regard for personal safety, he determined to emigrate to America, where he arrived as before stated. He was then twenty-three years of age, with a fair education, considerable commercial experience, and full of the ardor of young manhood.

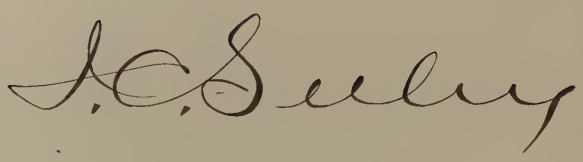
He settled at Mayville, Wisconsin, where he opened a country store, and engaged extensively in the manufacture of potash, experiencing the vicissitudes of business in a new country; making fair profits, and suffering serious losses by failure of debtors and the shipwreck of products of his ashery while en-route to an Eastern market. During this period on the 15th of August, 1852, he married at Watertown, Wis., Miss Veronica Geldner, whose parents were from Breslau Silesia. After more than a quarter of a century of happy married life, Mrs. Eichhorn died, October, 1877, at Minneapolis, then their home.

In 1857, Mr. Eichhorn removed with his family to Hastings, Minn., where he engaged in the grocery business, which he pursued with diligence and success for the next sixteen years. He was elected Register of Deeds of Dakota County; Alderman of the City of Hastings, and School Inspector.

In April 1873, Mr. Eichhorn made another final removal to this City, where he engaged in the fire insurance, real estate and loan business, which he still continues, having associated with him his two sons and son-in-law. The business has grown to one of considerable magnitude, occupying the time of the proprietors and of several clerks.

Mr. Eichhorn has dealt in real estate, buying and selling, and has invested his earnings in improvements, so that his real estate has become a source of income. He was chiefly instrumental in the establishment of the German American Bank, in August 1886, of which he was president for three years, resigning when compelled to go abroad, for the restoration of his impaired health. He however, has remained a director of the Bank, whose success is due in no small degree to his good judgement and watchfulness.

Mr. Eichhorn has been elected three times in succession as Alderman of the Third Ward in which he resides, serving the City Council from 1882 to 1887, when he resigned. He was Chairman of the Committees of Gas, Salaries, Roads



and Bridges, and member of the Finance Committee. When the bonds of the city were being issued at five and six per cent. interest, it was upon his suggestion, appreciating the good credit which the city was entitled to have, that four per cent. Bonds were issued, finding to the surprise of his colleagues, purchasers at a premium. Upon his resignation from the Council after five years of continuous service, he received a very complimentary testimonial from his colleagues. Mr. Eichhorn has made three visits to Europe, one in 1868, one in 1887 and one in 1889, remaining during the last two visits a year, and visiting nearly all parts of the continent, also England and all of Italy.

Like most people of German origin, Mr. Eichhorn is fond of social enjoyment, and athletic amusements. He is a member of the Harmonia Society, devoted to the cultivation of music, and social relations. He is also a member of Khurum Lodge A. F. and A. M.

Since the death of his wife Mr. Eichhorn has never re-married, making his home with his married daughter.

His family consists of two sons, Alvin A., born February 14, 1854, and Arthur E., born August 27, 1856, and a daughter, Ottelie V., born November 25, 1858, now the wife of Mr. J. W. Dreger, of Minneapolis, and one unmarried daughter, Helma, born November 24, 1867.

Isaac Casper Seeley. Nearly the entire business life of Mr. Seeley has been passed in Minneapolis. Coming here at the age of thirty years, after a boyhood passed upon a western farm, a collegiate education procured by his own industry, a war experience of thrilling incident in the saddle as a dashing cavalry soldier, and months of cruelest suffering in Andersonville prison, followed by a six years' course in college and law school, he has for twenty years been one of the most active, enterprising and successful business men of the city.

His arrival here was in the beginning of the year 1872. At that time he was a special agent for the Home Life Insurance Company of New York, and afterwards was appointed superintendent of agencies for the states of Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska of the Security Life Insurance Company of New York. So highly were his services valued by the company that his salary was increased three times, to $1,800 and expenses, in a single year. He had desk room in the real estate office of E. S. Corser & Co., where he remained from 1873 to 1879. Here he became familiar with the real estate business, gradually dropped life insurance, and engaged in realty transactions. In 1880 he established the firm of I. C. Seeley & Co., and engaged in real estate, loans and insurance. The firm is now composed of himself, Geo. H. Willard and Chas. T. Harris. Formerly occupying an office in the Domestic block on Nicollet avenue, the firm is now in a suite of offices on the ground floor of the Boston block, of which they have the care.

The business operations of Mr. Seeley have been of a varied character, of considerable magnitude and attended with rare success. He has erected nearly one hundred houses and stores in different parts of the city, having as a business policy adopted the plan of improving his property and making it productive.

The Domestic block, built in 1880, for Geo. Blake, was the finest building which, up to the time of its erection, had been constructed in Minneapolis. It had a handsomely designed gray stone front, was three stories in heighth, and stands today, an ornament to Nicollet avenue, in the vicinity of some of the finest business structures in the city.

The beautiful rural resort of Lake Park at Lake Minnetonka was largely planned and the improvement made by Mr. Seeley. Originally designed for a Sunday school assembly, the association fell into financial embarassment, which was relieved by advances made by him, and another public spirited citizen. The property being purchased by them was completed by a liberal outlay of money, and conducted for several years. It soon became a favorite resort during the summer months, and is one of the attractions of Lake Minnetonka.

Mr. Seeley has indulged his rural taste while carrying on on a gigantic scale one of the fine stock farms which have made the Northwest celebrated throughout the country. "Brookdale Stock Farm" is on the Big Cottonwood near the village of Marshall, Lyon County, Minn. The farm consists of 2,000 acres of prairie and timber, and is equipped with houses, barns, granaries, a feed mill, and all the accessories needed for a farm. Besides the staple crops of wheat, corn and oats, he has gathered the choicest stock of horses, cattle and sheep, which liberal expenditure with careful breeding can procure. This fine domain is not left to the management of hired agents, but has the watchful care and skillful oversight of its owner, who has never forgotten his youthful experience on the Michigan home farm.

Mr. Seeley married February 9, 1876, Mrs. Julia M. Willard, daughter of Henry L. Hubbard of Minneapolis. They have one daughter, Edith, born Oct. 5th, 1877.

The family home is at No. 135 Grant street, a beautiful but not extravagant place.

Though one of the most active among the business men of the city, Mr. Seeley finds time to indulge his philanthropic impulses in abundant labor in church and mission work. He is a member of Plymouth Congregational Church. He was chairman of the building committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, while engaged in the erection of the elegant building which is the headquarters of that association. He is also a member of John A. Rawlins Post, G. A. R., and of the Association of Ex-prisoners of War.

He is also a trustee of Olivet College, Mich., where he received his academic degrees in course, and afterwards the honorary master's degree.

His ancestors were among the colonial settlers of Connecticut of Pilgrim stock. A branch of the family emigrated to Saratoga County, N. Y., whence Nathaniel Seeley, his father, passed to Michigan, where he taught school, and eventually settled down on a farm. He married Sophia Ann Sherwood, a native of Rochester, N. Y.

Isaac C. Seeley was born January 22, 1843, in the township of Plainwell, Allegan County, Mich. He grew up amid rural surroundings, and engaged in rustic labors. He was an active lad, with eyes and ears alert to whatever was passing in the world about him. He was seventeen years old when the presidential election occurred at which Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoln were competitors, one of the most exciting which has ever agitated the nation. He joined a wide awake club at Plainwell, and drove a wagon to bring voters to the polls. Of course he attached himself to the Republican party. About this time he left home to attend a seminary in preparation for college, and being obliged to provide for himself, he obtained and taught a school near Kalamazoo, Mich. When the tocsin of war sounded throughout the country, calling the young men to arms, himself and another young man, were the first two recruits who put down their names from

Allegan County. He was rejected as too young to be a soldier. He applied himself again to study and teaching, and after sixteen months again enlisted. He was mustered into the service August 14, 1862, and was assigned to Company "L," Fourth Regiment of Michigan Cavalry. This regiment has a brilliant record. It crossed the Ohio river at Louisville, and entered into the active campaign of Buell's army. It faced the batteries of Gen. Bragg, and chased the dashing guerillas of Morgan into Tennessee. It shared in the campaign about Murfreesboro, and scoured Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. It shared in the gallant engagements at Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountains, and occupied Chattanooga. At Chickamauga it bore the brunt of the fiery assault of the rebel squadrons, and closed its brilliant record by the capture of the Confederate chief, President Jefferson Davis. While private Seeley carried a sabre and carbine in its ranks it had no less than fifty one engagements, through all of which he passed without a wound or a day in hospital. He was an expert horseman, was young and vigorous, was temperate and watchful, and although almost daily charging the rebel cavalry, or flying before their impetuous attacks, he was never unhorsed or laid off from duty.

On the 20th day of June, 1864, Col. Pritchard's brigade of eleven hundred men, supported by a battery of light artillery, was ordered near Noonday Church, Georgia, to rescue a foraging party that was beset by the rebel cavalry. Advancing for five miles, the advance was stopped by a swamp, across which was a single corduroy bridge. Corporal Seelye was dismounted and sent forward as a videt picket. While lying in his position prostrate, he had discharged his Spencer carbine twenty-one times at fugitive horsemen crossing his line, when a shell burst at his side, fired from the direction of his own camp. Looking behind him he discovered that his comrades had been driven back by a force of ten thousand rebels, and he and his fourteen comrades had been left alone on the picket line. They were picked up and sent to Andersonville military prison. Here Corporal Seeley was in a living tomb, more horrible in its torments than Dante's Inferno, for six months. The prison site was a pine and oak grove of twenty acres on the side of a hill of red clay. Here 49,485 Union prisoners were received, of whom 12,926 died, mostly from diarrhoea, scurvey and dysentery, brought on by exposure, starvation, and impurities of water and foulness of air. After the close of the war Henry Wirtz, the chief instrument of ill treatment, was indicted for injuring the health and destroying the lives of prisoners by subjecting them to torture and great suffering, with several counts reciting his barbarities. He was found guilty and was hanged. Corporal Seeley had charge of the rations for a squad of the prisoners, and kept a roll of the dead. During the month of August 2,960 died, and during a single day 180. He was kept at Andersonville prison from June 24, 1864, to September 13th, following. Then he was sent to the Confederate military prison at Florence, S. C., where his lot was only a little more tolerable. He was taken out for exchange Dec. 17, 1864. Transferred from Charleston to Annapolis, Md., he was granted a furlough, and went home to Michigan to recruit. But alas! the seeds of malaria had been inplanted in his vigorous frame, and no sooner had he reached his quiet home than he was prostrated with typhoid pneumonia. For three months he lay upon a bed of suffering, sometimes wavering between life

and death. Careful nursing and a strong constitution at last restored him to convalescence, and after a year's absence he rejoined his regiment at Nashville, April 6, 1865. But the war was now drawing to a close, and he was discharged at Nashville on the 8th of July, 1865.

In how many ardent young souls did the excitements of arms and the exigencies of military service extinguish the love of letters. Not so with Mr. Seeley. He was now twenty-two, not too old to finish the course of education interrupted by the war. He entered the High school at Kalamazoo, and in the following year entered Olivet College, and graduated in the scientific course two years later. He, however, remained an additional year, pursuing higher studies, and working a part of the time in a drug store to pay expenses. He then entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and after two years of study graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1871. Returning to his native town of Plainwell he studied in a law office. After a year he decided to seek a new location, and went to Milwaukee. Here he was induced to take an agency in the life insurance business, which brought him to Minneapolis in 1872, as stated in the former part of this notice.

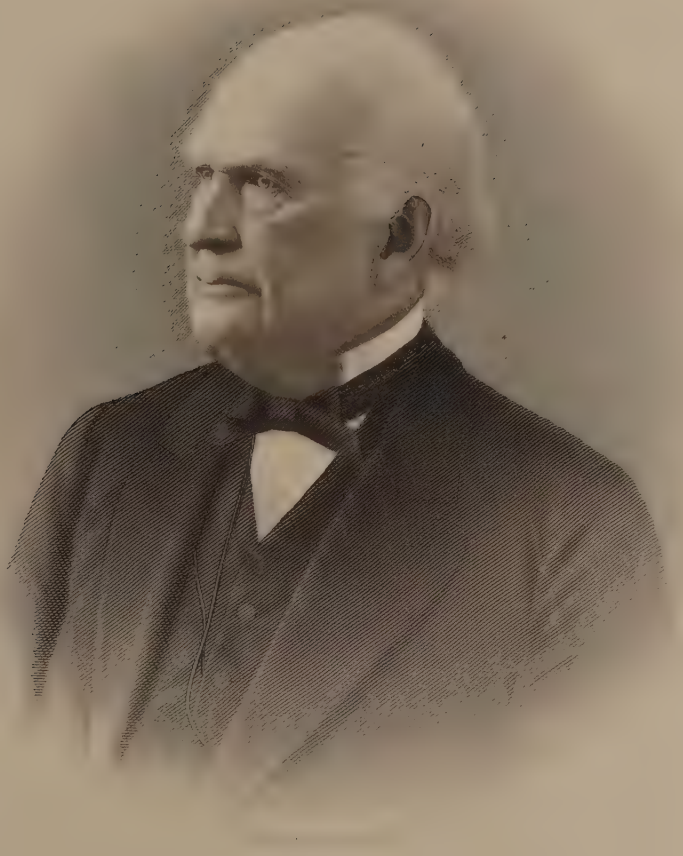
Such is an epitome of an active life of forty-nine years. Few exhibit in a greater degree the qualities of native force of character, perseverance, enthusiasm and an unselfish interest in the welfare of others. He has been among the active citizens who have by their boldness and generosity built up the city. He has infused a spirit of energy by his unfaltering courage, and above all he has by precept and example enforced the high ideal of Christian manhood. It is gratifying to know that he has achieved fair success in the material accessories of life, giving him the ability to gratify the impulses of a benevolent and generous heart.

WASHINGTON YALE. In the early years of the present century, Elihu Yale and John Yale, brothers, were residents of New Haven, Conn., where they were born. The former was one of the founders of the college which was first chartered in 1701, and took its name of Yale in its second charter in 1745. He was taken to England by his father when ten years old, and never returned. He became eminent in connection with the administration of the East India Company, of which he became president.

From John Yale, of New Haven, are descended the numerous, and always respectable families of the name, now widely scattered throughout the country.

Washington Yale first visited Minneapolis in 1857, when he made some investments here. From time to time he paid the growing city visits, and in 1871 removed here, and has since made the city his home. Mr. Yale is a native of Connecticutt, where he was born about 1812. In early life he was a printer, living and prosecuting his trade at Danbury, Conn. He afterwards removed to New Haven, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. The same business occupied him for many years in New York city. Upon removing to Minneapolis Mr. Yale retired from business. He built a pleasant residence on Thirteenth street, in the midst of a tract of nearly forty acres, a part of which was the investment of 1857, and a part purchased in more recent years. The tract embraced the northerly part of the beautiful Loring Park, and the land laid out and platted as the Washington Yale addition to Minneapolis. It is a beautiful tract, and is becoming one af the most attractive residence districts of the city.

Mr. Yale is a dignified gentleman of



Washington Yale

J. W. Sines.

the old school. He is a liberal patron of whatever tends to elevate the standard of public morality, living with his estimable wife in retirement, with no ambition to attract public attention or applause. A model of uprightness of life, and contentment with the allotments of providence. Mr. and Mrs. Yale have no children.

JOHN WESLEY PENCE. During a period of twenty-seven years, the time allotted for a generation of men, Mr. Pence has been a resident of Minneapolis, recognized as one of her wealthy citizens, and engaged in varied interests of a financial and business character. In reality, the most active period of his life had already passed. For eighteen years he had been building up his fortunes in a series of extensive and successful business operations, the equal of which seldom falls to the lot of man, and are known to few besides his most intimate associates.

Mr. Pence was born in the town of Springborough, Warren County, Ohio, on the 11th day of February, 1829. His father, Jacob Pence, was a prosperous farmer, and a prominent man in the region of Southern Ohio. He was a native of Petersburg, Va., and traced his lineage to the English colonists. His mother was Barbara A. Null, belonging to a family of German descent.

The family was a large one, consisting of eleven children, of whom John W. was the fourth. He was brought up on the farm, participating in its varied operations, and had the common advantages of a rural school in his younger years. But his education was more in the school of practical affairs than in books. He was an active young man, watching the abundant opportunities for a larger life which spread before him, and longing to enter the stirring field of active affairs.

At the age of eighteen he embarked in business for himself. Going to Mount Holly, a village in the county where he was reared, he engaged in feeding stock. Not long afterwards a country store was opened, a flouring and saw mill erected, to which was added a distillery. The region was prolific in corn, hogs and cattle, with the great markets of Cincinnatti and Louisville not far away. While the plodding farmers were content to raise the corn and produce the swine, the keen sagacity of the young man saw the opportunity to make larger profits by the conversion of the grain into meat, which could be carried on on a large scale. The business prospered, and at the end of about eight years, being well established, was sold out. Taking his capital to a more central location he established himself in the same business at Columbus, with a partner, under the style of Pence & Monypenny. Buying a flouring mill and distillery, these were operated on a large scale, and the yards filled with hogs, as many as ten thousand at a time. After the war commenced the business was closed, and Mr. Pence went to Louisville, where in 1862 he engaged in the produce commission business in company with a brother, under the name of E. H. & J. W. Pence. During the continuance of the war, under the inflation of prices and the immense demand created by the armies, the produce business was very active. At the same time Mr. Pence continued to feed a good many hogs in Ohio, for the product of which there was a great demand. This business was continued until the close of the war.

Mr. Pence, now, after eighteen years of most exacting business life, found himself with impaired health, and sought a change of climate and occupation where he might recuperate. Among his early associates in business had been Mr. E. F.

Drake, formerly of Xenia, Ohio, who had removed to St. Paul and become largely interested in railroad building. Through his representations he visited Minnesota, and preferring Minneapolis to St. Paul, where Mr. Drake resided, he took up his residence here in 1865. He had accumulated a fortune sufficient for his needs, if not to satisfy his ambition; but found inviting fields for investment, and his restless mind could not remain in inactivity. He soon took a large financial interest with Mr. Drake and several other citizens of St. Paul and Minneapolis in the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad. This entailed at times heavy contributions of capital, but was carried through until the completion of the road and its consolidation in the Omaha railroad system.

Soon he joined with Judge W. W. Woods, whom he had known in Ohio, in establishing the City Bank. It was at first a private bank, but was incorporated in 1872 as a State bank, and has ever since been conducted as such. Mr. Pence became president of the bank and continued in that position until his absence in California rendered his resignation necessary. He, however, continued a director of the bank until the present time. From its organization he was associated with Mr. T. J. Buxton in the management of the bank, and Mr. Buxton succeeded him as its president. For the accommodation of the City Bank, the fine brick block fronting the suspension bridge when built, but now the City Hall, was erected. In this the National Exchange bank had its place of business, as well as the City bank. It was the very center of business of the city at the time of its erection.

About the same time Mr. Pence built the Pence Opera House on the opposite corner of Hennepin avenue and Second street. It contained the finest theatre which had ever been opened in Minneapolis, and its public dedication in 1867 was the occasion of an enthusiastic public meeting, which was made a veritable ovation for its proprietor.

He made many investments in and about Minneapolis, with good judgment. Among them was a forty acre tract beyond Fifth street north, which is now covered with the tracks of two of our most important lines of railroad, and is the center of an active business.

When the Gogebic mineral range in Northern Wisconsin first began to attract attention by its exhibition of wealth in iron ore, Mr. Pence, in connection with Hon. S. P. Snider, invested largely in mineral lands upon the range. The Gogebic Development Company was organized with a capital stock of $2,000,000, which handled some of the richest property on the range. The famous Pence mine was opened on the property, and has for years been one of the large producers of bessemer ore in Northern Wisconsin. In later years Mr. Pence has turned his attention, among other engagements, to farming. He owns the Grand View Stock Farm, adjoining the village of Benson, Swift county, Minn., consisting of twenty-one hundred sixty acres of farm land, all under fence, and much of it under plough. It has twenty-five thousand dollars worth of buildings and five hundred acres in grain. Here are to be found the choicest strains of thoroughbred cattle and some good horses. This princely estate would be sufficient to tax the powers of a superior farmer, but affords only pastime to one whose operations have been on so gigantic a scale.

Mr. Pence is a large land owner in the Dakotas, both North and South, within the lines of the Northern Pacific land grant. His holdings have been as large as one hundred thousand acres, but at

E. S. Austin

present have been reduced by sales to a trifle of forty thousand acres, still enough to constitute a German principility.

Mr. Pence married in 1871 Miss Laura Ewall, then a resident of Minneapolis, a lady of much beauty and refinement, who after about ten years of married life, died, without issue. He spent much time while his beloved companion lived in travel, passing several winters on the Pacific coast and in the South. He has since made trips of pleasure and recreation in Europe.

During recent years Mr. Pence's health declined, so that he has been unable to pursue the active life of his younger years. Yet he retains in considerable measure the vigor of his mind and the rare financial capacity which has distinguished his career.

As a business man he has possessed unusual skill, enterprise and sagacity. He has been bold in improving opportunity and prudent in guarding the fruits of his industry.

He is tall in stature, and until a recent nervous affection, was erect and active, with an incisiveness of speech which gives the impression of force of will and firmness of determinntion. He is, withal, agreeable and courteous in social relations, and has exhibited remarkable qualities of energy, self poise and independence.

EDWARD SANDFORD AUSTIN was born October 24, 1836, in West Troy, N. Y. His father, George Austin, was a seafaring man, and served in the war of 1812, under Commodore Decatur. After the close of that war he became the master of a merchantman and was lost at sea with his entire crew. The earliest recollections of the boy Edward are of traveling in a Concord stage coach to Northampton, Mass., where he went to school one winter about twelve weeks, learning to read and write, and this was the only educational opportunity afforded him in his youth. He has, however, acquired a liberal practical education while following his somewhat varied business career.

At the age of five, he went to live with an uncle in Hadley, Mass., where he was employed about the farm as general errand boy, scantily clothed, rising early and working late, and thus becoming discontented with his home. At the age of seven and one-half years, his sole wealth a Spanish shilling, at four o'clock of a summer morning he put himself enroute to Northampton, following the railroad track to Ashland, where for about two years he was employed as a striker with a shoemaker, where he learned pegging shoes. At ten he went to Boston and shipped on board the "Flying Fish" as a cabin boy, and made his first trip around the horn. Arrived at Valparaiso about one hundred days out from New York, the "Flying Fish" discharged her cargo and ran to Peru, where she loaded with guano for Baltimore. Arriving in that port, he left his ship and went to New Bedford, where he shipped on board the "Uncas," a large whaler owned by Abram Howard, commanded by Capt. Clark. His next two years were spent on board the "Uncas" cruising for sperm oil amidst the Western Islands and Canary Islands, around the Cape of Good Hope, through the South seas, touching at all points of importance, including the Society and Friendly Islands; thence to the Ladeones, off the coast of China; thence to the Sandwich Islands, where preparations were made for an Arctic trip, where they spent one season. Leaving the North seas, they touched at Petropaulaski, a small town on the peninsula of Kamchatka where convicts from Siberia were sent and were employed in fishing, ship-building, etc.

After leaving there, they encountered in the Japan sea a "white squall," or typhoon, and were dismasted. They rigged a jury-mast, however, and after a long and tedious voyage made Honolula again, where he left the "Uncas" and went on board the "Emerald, a merchantman of New York, and shipped for "Frisco," from which port the "Emerald" sailed to Callao, where he left her and joined a mining expedition going to the head waters of the Amazon. This expedition was not a success and the boy soon found himself back at Callao, where he shipped on board of the "Georgianna," bound for London, remaining there four months, during which the Crimean war broke out. He next shipped on board of the "Charlotte Jane," bound for Adelaide, Australia, where he staid for about a year. With the money which he had saved from his various cruises he purchased forty head of bullocks and five drays, with which he freighted copper ores from the mine to the coast. It was during his stay, in the early part of 1853, that gold was discovered in Victoria, and seeing an opportunity here to utilize his teams to best advantage, he started out for the trip of eleven hundred miles across country. He was the second white man who had ever passed through this section of the island, and his passage attracted a great deal of attention from the natives, all of whom were friendly to him.

During this journey he was obliged to cross the upper end of the desert, or the horn, as it is better known, a section one hundred miles wide, in which there was neither grass nor water to be found. The expedition entered the desert at half past three in the afternoon and traveled until ten o'clock the next morning, when a halt was called until three, and the cattle were given a little water which was in the cask, after which they were yoked up for the remainder of the trip, but long before they reached the farther side they scented water, and the rest of the journey was made at the run. Several days were spent in resting the cattle for the rest of the trip, and they reached Victoria just at the close of the shearing season. He loaded his drays with wool and took them to Geelong, a large shipping town at the head of Fort Phillips bay. He then entered at once upon the hauling of machinery and supplies from Geelong to Ballerat and Castlemain. He was quite successful in this, but tiring of the monotony of the life he sold his teams and tried his hand at mining.

In this he was not particularly successful, and after a few months went back to his first love, and shipped on board the "James Chester" as second mate, and sailed to South America. On this voyage the first mate was lost at sea, and the young man was promoted to first officer. Arriving at Coquimbo, they took copper ore and sailed for Baltimore. Off Cape Horn they encountered severe weather and were badly crippled. It became necessary to lighten ship, which they did by throwing eight hundred ton of copper ore overboard, and put back to Valparaiso for repairs. At that time there was no dry dock at this port and the repairs had to be made by divers going under the vessel, but they were not able to do a good job, and during the entire voyage to Baltimore—some seventy days—it was necessary to keep the pumps working day and night.

Upon arriving at Baltimore he shipped on board the "Wild Hunter" for a run to Liverpool, where he left her and shipped on board the "Portsmouth" and made the run to Mobile bay, where a load of cotton was taken, whence they sailed for Havre, France. On this voyage he was promoted to second officer. Leaving Havre they ran to Sunderland,

where they took a load of gas coal for New York. While at Sunderland, news was brought of the firing on Sumter. Most of the boys on board the "Portsmouth" were American born, and immediately on the arrival of the ship at New York they left her and went to Boston, where they enlisted in the naval brigade and went at once on board the "Ohio."

After a couple of weeks spent on board this vessel a draft came for four hundred men to go to Fort Ellsworth to mount the guns and occupy the fort. They were sent under command of Capt. Wainwright; among them was Mr. Austin. The guns were there mounted by them and they remained in charge of the fort for four months. About two hundred of these men were taken to form "Foot's flotilla" which was the nucleus of the "Mississippi flotilla." While at Fort Ellsworth, Mr. Austin was promoted to the position of boatswain mate, and was ordered aboard the flag ship "Minnesota."

His first engagement was at the battle of Powell's Point, where, on a picket boat with seven men and one twelve pound Howitzer, he returned the fire of the fort until the whole fleet came up to his re-inforcement and precipitated this engagement. Here he received his first wound. He was also in the battles of Roanoke Island, North Fork, Elizabeth Cith, at the conclusion of this engagement he was promoted for gallantry to the rank of master's mate.

He was also in the battle of Newbern, the seige of Little Washington, and two engagements with the rebel ram Merrimac, and many others.

At the siege of Little Washington, at Tar river, N. C., the "Commodore Hull" and the "Louisiana," two large battle ships, were stranded upon a sand bar and exposed to the galling fire from the rebel forts. They signaled the commodore of the fleet that their supply of ammunition was exhausted, and volunteers were called for to furnish them supplies. Mr. Austin, with picked crews selected by himself, made up a flotilla of eight boats, loaded with explosives, and went to the relief of the stranded vessels, after which he took orders from Major Gen. John G. Foster to General Spinola. For his coolness and bravery in the discharge of this duty he received "honorable mention" in general orders promulgated by the secretary of the navy. During the entire Civil war he was always prompt in the discharge of every duty, ready and willing to face any danger, holding his life of no great value as compared with the institutions for which his ancestry fought.

After the surrender of Lee, Capt. Austin was granted four months' leave absence and went to visit friends in Maine, where he was married on the 7th of June, 1865, to Abbie V., daughter of William L. and Olive N. Clark (*nee* Robinson), an old and aristocratic family of Bangor, Me. This marriage was indeed a most happy one, and Capt. Austin has never had occasion to regret for one moment the step then taken, for his wife proved to be a helpmate in the fullest sense of the word, and through all the changing events of the years that have passed, has, by her loyalty and devotion, by her courage and faith, ably assisted him in every undertaking. After three days the honeymoon was cut short by orders requiring him to report to Admiral Bell, in Brooklyn navy yard. He was assigned duty on board the "Wynooski," a fourteen gun boat, commanded by Capt. Cooper, and was later assigned as an expert to make tests on board the "Algonquin," where he remained for the year.

He tendered his resignation during the closing days of 1865, which was not

accepted, but after tedious delays was granted leave of absence for six months, and in the spring of 1866 came to Minneapolis, where he received his discharge. He formed a partnership with Major Fairfield, and opened a small grocery store on Washington avenue, corner Third avenue south. This was the second store erected on that avenue. The business was very humble, and Mr. and Mrs. Austin lived in the upper story of the small wooden building, and by economy and thrift managed to get a small start. He afterwards associated himself with the firm of Anthony Kelly & Co., as their representative in the Northwest, and after a year's employment on salary, was given an interest in the business and remained in partnership with that house until 1877.

One would suppose that after all these years of excitement and danger Capt. Austin would have been glad to settle down and remained in the quiet of his old home, but he preferred to build up the trade of the Northwest, and was in advance of the railroads and civilization and constantly exposed to hardships and dangers.

In 1877, with his wife, he removed to Baldwin, Wis., where he bought the business of Bailey & Bartlett, general merchants, which he continued for three years, after which he built a large saw mill, four miles south of that place, and commenced the lumbering business and built up the town of Wildwood, which stands as a monument of his thrift and energy. He built sixteen miles of railroad, brick yards and manufactories, and made the "wilderness to blossom like the rose." During a part of this time Senator Sabin was associated with him as partner. In 1891 he sold his business there and returned to Minneapolis, where he is now, with his wife, a permanent resident, having large real estate investments here, as well as extensive mining interests in Idaho. From his first acquaintance with this city he has been a firm believer in her future and most loyal to her interests. A prominent characteristic of the man is his unfaltering loyalty to any cause or friend he may espouse. No reverse of fortune, no villainous attack of enemy can shake his loyalty or move him in any way, save that he clings the closer and the more earnestly strives for the advancement of the cause, or the interest of the friend.

He enjoys to a remarkable degree the confidence of his business associates, and amid all the changing events of a long and successful business has indeed preserved his integrity unimpaired.

C. C. Dunn. The State of Vermont has furnished Minneapolis with some of her shrewdest and most successful business men; it might almost be called the cradle of commercial prosperity, so large is the number of energetic and well-to-do men who were born in the old Green Mountain State. Among the Vermonters who brought their push and pluck to Minneapolis was Charles C. Dunn, a native of Ryegate, Caledonia county. Mr. Dunn was born February 20, 1841. He is of direct Scotch descent on his father's side, his grandfather having been born across the water. His father, John Dunn, was a Vermont farmer—one of the sturdy class who clung to the old State through all the excitement and temptations of western emigration, and lived and died in the same house which he built when a young man. The life of the father was in striking contrast to that of the son. Charles was the youngest of five sons (there were also two daughters) and was brought up on the farm with limited opportunities for schooling.

When the war broke out he was twenty years old. He wished to enter

C. C. Duncan

the army and enlisted promptly, but was rejected on account of his health. Trying another locality Mr. Dunn enlisted again, but was again rejected by the medical examiner, and after a third failure gave it up and engaged with the firm of Cramton & Dunn of Rutland, Vermont. For four years he drove a tin cart, selling tin and Japan ware from house to house, taking barter in exchange.

In 1865 he went into the wholesale and retail stationery business, under the firm name of Sawyer & Dunn, his part of the enterprise being to drive a wholesale cart through Northern New York and Vermont, supplying the trade. After two years the business had greatly increased and sales were made only by samples, after the more modern style. A little later the firm was consolidated with Cramton & Dunn, dealers in stoves and hardware, the concern becoming Dunn, Sawyer & Co., and J. C. Dunn (brother of C. C. Dunn), J. W. Cramton, H. A. Sawyer and C. C. Dunn being the partners.

Mr. Dunn maintained a very prosperous business connection in the new firm until 1871, when his health having failed, he came west and invested in timber lands in Wisconsin. This was the beginning of his success as a manager of western investment properties. He organized the Jackson County Bank of Black River Falls, Wisconsin, and became one of the directors. Ex-senator W. T. Price was president.

In 1878, Mr. Dunn went to St. Paul, founded a company under the name of Dunn, Thompson & Co., and built the first refrigerator and cold storage house in that city. Within a year it was burned out with heavy loss. Mr. Dunn returned to Rutland and engaged in farming and the merchant tailoring business, but the attraction of the West and its broader field for his abilities led him to dispose of his interests, and in 1885 he became a citizen of Minneapolis.

Entering the real estate business, Mr. Dunn at once became an enthusiastic "hustler" and promoter of the interests of the city. He has always been loyal and hopeful.

One of his manifest abilities is a talent for organization. In 1885 and '86 he engaged in the mining business at Negaunee, Michigan, and was one of the organizers of the Buffalo Mining Company, of which concern he was a director and vice-president The mine was sold in 1888. Mr. Dunn then organized the Midland Lumber & Manufacturing Co. of Wisconsin, of which he is still vice-president, and in 1892 formed the Minneapolis Disinfecting Co. and the Northwestern Fuel & Kindling Mfg. Co., of both of which companies he is general manager. During his business career he has organized some twenty different companies.

On account of ill health and in the course of his business ventures, Mr. Dunn has been an extensive traveler. Soon after the war he spent some time traveling through the South, penetrating on horseback as far as the everglades of Florida, and having numerous adventures incident to the unsettled political conditions during the Klu-Klux times. A few years later he joined a party of explorers in the Black Hills, and saw some exciting Indian campaigning.

In 1869, Mr. Dunn was married at Brandon, Vermont, to Miss Anna E. Jones. They have one daughter, Oce J. Dunn, born in 1879.

Mr. Dunn was one of the organizers of the Vermont Association of Minneapolis. At the time of the census troubles with St. Paul he proposed the famous indignation meeting, and was largely responsible for the successful arrangements for the occasion.

ROBERT WINTHROP CUMMINGS was the youngest of a family of six sons and three daughters born to Andrew Cummings, a forehanded and prosperous farmer, living at Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa. His mother's maiden name was Mahaffey, of the same county. The ancestry of both parents was Scotch. The date of Robert's birth was June 19, 1825. His father died when he was only seven or eight years old, and the care of his boyhood devolved on an older brother, who was a prosperous business man. He was sent to a private academy at York, Pa., for an education, where he remained nearly eight years. After leaving school he taught for one winter. He was of an enterprising disposition, and at the age of nineteen turned his face westward in search of a settlement. He tarried awhile in Ohio, and then pushed onward toward the newer Northwest, and only stopped in his quest a short time in McGregor, Iowa. Thence he proceeded to the Falls of St. Anthony. It was in 1844 that he first visited the place which three years later he made his home. The Falls of St. Anthony were still unmarred by the hand of man. No town stood upon its banks. The entire white population of the region north of Fort Snelling was less than fifty, and they chiefly half breeds, or discharged soldiers from Fort Snelling.

No civil government existed except a feeble county organization under Wisconsin Territory. No wonder the young man turned backward to the valley of the St. Croix, where a few settlers were taking claims and making the beginnings of a civilized community. He took a claim at Cottage Grove, and for the next three years busied himself in trying to open a farm. In the meantime, through the exertions of Franklin Steele, who had acquired a pre-emption title to the land on the easterly side of the Falls, improvements were commenced looking to the utilization of the water power, and a few men with a family or two, were attracted to settle and make the beginning of St. Anthony.

Mr. Cummings left his claim on the St. Croix, about which a conflicting title had arisen, and made a permanent settlement in St. Anthony in 1847, the same year that Ard Godfrey, Caleb D. Dorr, W. A. Chaver, Calvin A. Tuttle, John Rollins, Luther Patch, S. W. Farnham, C. F. Stimpson, and Daniel Stanchfield became identified with the place. At this time Col. Stevens was still campaigning in Mexico, and R. P. Russell was a sutler's clerk at Ft. Snelling. Young Cummings was a vigorous young man of twenty-two, with a good education, genial nature, polite manners, and ready to serve any honorable opportunity to engage his powers, and co-operate with others in building up a community. For forty-four years he continued to live on the spot which he first saw as an unbroken wilderness. Year by year he contributed to its growth, sharing in all its activities—a respected and influential citizen, and when called away in mature life, but with manly vigor unspent, left a metropolis filled with all the diversified products of a high civilization. It falls to the lot of few men to witness such transformations within the space of the active years of life!

Mr. Cummings made a claim in section thirteen, on the rising ground beyond the marshy strip east of the river. A few years later this was laid out partly as Maple Hill Cemetery, and the remainder as Ramsey and Lockwood's addition to St. Anthony, and is now embraced within the city limits of Minneapolis. Claim making in those days was not an absorbing occupation, so Mr. Cummings took employment in a store as clerk, keeping a vigilant eye upon whatever

R. W. Cummings

might promise agreeable occupation or fair profit. Nevertheless he was found co-operating in laying many good foundations in social and religious life. Thus in 1851 he joined in the establishment of Cataract lodge, of which he continued a member through his life, and the next year he became a trustee of John Potts Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. At the formation of the first fire company in St. Anthony in 1854, he was made first assistant foreman. He was also instrumental in the organization of the First Universalist Church, on the East Side, which has since given place to the flourishing church on the West Side, known as the Church of the Redeemer, of which for many years he was a devoted member.

When the city government of St. Anthony was organized in 1855 he was elected alderman from the third ward, and thus served in the first city council ever established in the city. He was among the active men who in 1856 first organized the Republican party in St. Anthony. He was also elected a county commissioner at the special election in 1860, when a new county organization was effected. But he was not ambitious of political honors, and only accepted positions which were urged upon him, from a sense of duty, and retired from them as soon as he found opportunity.

It was about the year 1854 that Mr. Cummings opened an office and embarked in the real estate business, which he followed through the remainder of his life. To this he added insurance and loans. His real estate transactions were many, and of no inconsiderable magnitude. Besides his interest in the Addition which was platted from his original claim, he laid out the additions known as Cumming's, Cumming's Second and Cummings & Brott's. He was never what has been known as a "boomer," but he dealt in real estate in a quiet way as a legitimate business, and made investments in lands with such good judgment that it brought him a large fortune.

His reputation for prudence and integrity was such that he was often made guardian and trustee of estates, and his counsel was often sought in respect to investments, by those of his acquaintances who had been bereft of their natural advisers.

At the time of his decease he was president of the East Side Building and Loan Association, and vice-president of the Minneapolis Savings and Loan Association. Mr. Cummings was married at St. Anthony, January 17th, 1854, to Miss Martha J. Estes, who, born in Maine, removed thence shortly after her sisters, Mrs. S. W. Farnham and Mrs. Charles F. Stimpson, to St. Anthony, accompanied by her parents. His death occurred September 11, 1891. He had removed from the East Side to an elegant home at No. 2301 Portland avenue, where Mrs. Cummings now resides with their two daughters, Mrs. Minnie C. Winthrop and Louise Cummings, and their only grandchild, Louise Winthrop.

The death of Mr. Cummings was greatly deplored in the community where he had so long lived, where he had been identified with so many lives, and with such diversified interests. He enjoyed the respect and confidence of a large circle of attached friends. He had the reputation of an honest, kind hearted and benevolent man. He was not ambitious of place or prominence, but was rather content to lead a quiet life, devoted to his family and affairs, and delighting in the happiness of his associates. He was a most sympathetic man, fond of nature, social in disposition, and possessed of a very engaging manner. He was helpful and considerate of

the unfortunate. Above all, he took great delight and satisfaction in domestic life, which was to him an atmosphere of contentment and affection.

In person he was tall and of commanding presence, with an open countenance, lighting up in conversation with a most engaging smile. Of all the pioneers, none excelled him in courtliness of manner and kind and courteous deportment.

David William Edwards. The magnitude of the life insurance business is only appreciated when one is confronted with statistics showing the capital invested or accumulated, the members who avail themselves of its benefits, the amount of premiums paid, and the enormous sums disbursed in fulfilling its obligations, It has become to a large number of our people a trustee of their surplus income, a reliance for support in misfortune or age, and a relief from the dread of leaving loved ones dependent when the strong arm of their support may be taken away. It has the business character of an investment and the soft and soothing touch of a benefience.

Assessment or Natural Premium Life Insurance is the latest phase of the system of life insurance, evolved after a long experience, eliminating many inequalities in the operation of a rigid system, and reducing the cost of the life insurance to the actual requirements of the obligations assumed.

This brief history is thus epitomized in the words of Doctor Edwards, president of the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis addressed to the Sixteenth Annual Convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters held at Minneapolis in June, 1891:

"When these conventions were organized, assessment life insurance was in this country in its infancy. Few there were who dreamed of its possibilities. Mountains of prejudice rose up to meet it on every hand. It was held up to ridicule and contempt by the representatives of the old system, which practically held the field, entrenched behind breastworks of gold. To meet such a competitor successfully upon the business arena called for men —men of brave and honest hearts, men of the finest intellectual and moral fibre, careful, calculating men of undaunted courage and iron will; and when such men were needed they came and took the infant and nourished it through childhood and youth, until now it stands before us clothed in all the dignity of a noble and perfect manhood, enjoying the confidence of the world.

Facts show that this system paid during 1890 to the widows and orphans of the country the enormous sum of $46,500,000, and that it now has its strong arm of protection round nearly 3,000,000 of our people, protecting the beneficiaries in the fabulous sum of $6,000,000,000."

The Northwestern Life Association which Dr. Edwards so successfully administers, is the leading assessment company in the West, if not in the entire country, and is the best exemplification of his minute knowledge of the subject, and of his care and fidelity in the application of the principles of scientific insurance.

Dr. Edwards was born February 1, 1849, near Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. His father, David Edwards, belongs to the line of descent which includes the famous New England divine, and has been represented by a David and Jonathan in every generation. He was born at Hadley, Mass. His mother's maiden name was Mary H. Allen. She was born, raised and educated at New Haven, Conn. David W. is the oldest son of a family of seven children, and was ushered into life in a log farm house. His early life was mostly spent on a farm, where he acquired habits of industry and frugality. He was early taught that his mission was to assist his parents, which he faithfully did until 22 years of age, receiving only such education as he could get by attending school winters. He then started for himself by taking a course in a commercial college. Among other acquisitions he learned telegraphy,

David W. Edwards

obtaining the position of station agent at Heron Lake, Minn., where he continued for four years, putting in his spare hours in reading books on dentistry, which profession he had decided to enter. It was here that he formed the acquaintance of Dr. J. F. Force, who has been his most intimate friend since 1873, and since 1878 a business and fellow officer.

He located at Le Sueur, Minn., in the spring of 1878, in the practice of dentistry, where he remained for nearly ten years. The estimation in which he was held by the profession is shown by his election at first as secretary, and afterwards as president of the Southern Minnesota Dental society, and later as secretary of the Minnesota State Dental Society, of both of which he is an honorary member to this day.

While satisfied with his professional success, and without at all contemplating engaging in life insurance as a pursuit, he was attracted to the study of the science and eagerly read all the literature of the subject which came in his way. He listened with attentive ear to the tales of agents setting forth with voluble tongue the merits of their systems, or the marvelous success of their companies. His attainments as an insurance expert came to the knowledge of several life insurance companies, that tendered him positions in their service of more or less importance. These were declined. Not until 1887 did he yield to the solicitations to enter the business. Making the acquaintance of Mr. Henry Beemer, manager of the Northwestern Life Association of Minneapolis, he was induced to drop his profession and take up the work of life insurance. He was elected a director of the association, and at the first annual meeting was chosen vice-president. This was soon followed by his election as president of the company and by becoming identified in the management of its policy and affairs.

Dr. Edwards has more than a local fame in life insurance circles. He is a member of the National Convention of Mutual Life and Accident Underwriters of America, has served on their important committees and participated in their discussions, and in 1892, at Buffalo, N. Y., was elected vice president of that organization At the annual convention held in New York in 1890, upon his invitation, the next annual convention was appointed at Minneapolis, where it assembled in June, 1891, and was practically the guest of Dr. Edwards and his associate officers of the Northwestern Life. On this occasion he showed himself no less able as a public speaker than he was known to be skillful as a administrator. His welcoming address was greatly admired for its graceful periods, its forcible dealing, and its wise counsels. In addition to his official labors, he has for five years edited the *Anchor*, a quarterly publication devoted to the interests of his company, and the general science of life insurance.

Dr. Edwards married October 21, 1875, Miss Mattie James, who was an accomplished teacher in the public schools of Columbia county, Wis., where she was brought up. In 1882 they were greatly afflicted by the loss of two daughters, then their only children, in an epidemic of scarlet fever. At present they have a son of eight years, and two daughters of six and four years of age. The family occupy their own pleasant residence at No. 3130 Second avenue south.

Dr. Edwards took up life insurance at a period when the assessment system was emerging from the embryonic stage into a natural scientific system, and to its perfection he has contributed in no

small degree by the accuracy of his knowledge, the soundness of his judgment, and the comprehensive scale of his thought.

Because this sketch has dwelt upon the professional character of its subject it should not be considered that he possesses only such characteristics as are employed in material interests. It is a commendable fact that he has employed his gifts as a teacher of revealed truth in the Sunday schools where he has lived. He was superintendent of the first M. E. Sunday-school organized at Heron Lake, and was honored with that position for ten years in Le Sueur. He has always been active in church and temperance work and is now trustee in two different churches in Minneapolis, and president of the Christian Temperance League of the city. It is such unselfish devotion to a noble work that develops the true character of a man, showing that above the sordid pursuits of the world he cultivates the sweet grace of the inner spirit.

HOBART O. HAMLIN is remembered as an upright, successful business man, a loyal and enthusiastic citizen of Minneapolis, and as an unostentatious but active participant in things benevolent and Christian. Mr. Hamlin was born at Salem, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, on June 29, 1832, and died in Minneapolis on July 21, 1886. He was the son of Oliver Hamlin, a prosperous merchant. Like many others, he came West partly in consideration of his health.

In 1854 he arrived at the village of St. Anthony, and for a while was engaged in the store of Mr. Stanchfield as a clerk. During the fall of 1856 he formed a partnership with Alpheus Rowell and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise. This proved to be an unfortunate venture, for the new firm had hardly become established before the panic of 1857 swept the country, and they were forced to make an assignment.

In the same year Mr. Hamlin was elected the first auditor of Hennepin county. This position he shortly resigned, but in 1861 he was elected clerk of the district court, and held the office for the full term of four years. This was the extent of Mr. Hamlin's service in public office, but he was always much interested in politics, especially in municipal affairs, and took an active part as a private citizen in working for the nomination of good men.

When his term as clerk of court expired, Mr. Hamlin became associated with the firm of Gale & Co. This connection continued for eleven years. In 1877 he formed a partnership with Z. E. Brown and engaged in the real estate, loan and insurance business, under the name of Hamlin & Brown. They were entirely successful and enjoyed the confidence of the business community, as well as of many correspondents in the East. This partnership continued until 1886, when Mr. Brown retired, and the firm became H. O. Hamlin & Co., with D. W. Jones and James MacMullan as partners. The business was conducted under this name until Mr. Hamlin's death.

The prosperity which came to Mr. Hamlin in the real estate business afforded him the complete satisfaction felt in success by a man who labors faithfully, but who has higher aims in making money than the mere amassing of wealth. It is suggestive of his character, that, though he was released by assignment from his debts at the time of his failure in 1857, every dollar was subsequently paid. In all his business relations he was known as a man of sterling integrity.

Mr. Hamlin was married in Minneapolis, on Sept. 28, 1862, to Miss Anna

H. O. Hansen

neapolis stands well in comparison with her rival sisters in the nobility of her buildings, and need yield the sceptre to none.

Among those in the profession who have done much toward the elevation of their art may be mentioned Mr. W. C. Whitney, Mr. Buffington, Mr. Hayes, Messrs. Long & Kees and others; and among the better examples of well designed architecture may be included the New York Life Insurance Co.'s building, portions of the Public Library, the new Government building, the Court House and City Hall, the Minneapolis Club, the Law and Medical buildings of the State University, besides many less noted domestic and business structures.

HARRY W. JONES.

RESIDENCE OF FRANK B. LONG. BUILT IN 1873; REBUILT IN 1890.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF F. B. LONG.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF FREDERICK KEES.

CHAPTER XXII.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

BY HORACE B. HUDSON.

The history of the trade and commerce of Minneapolis must of necessity be an account of such marvelous development and such astounding progress that it is difficult to make it appear to the uninformed reader as other than an enthusiastic exaggeration of facts. A simple and unembellished story of the rise of commercial Minneapolis reads almost like a fairy tale. The single fact that from a unbroken prairie there should arise in only forty years a city ranking first in the whole world as a wheat market and producer of breadstuffs is without parallel in human experience. That the same city should in the same period become the greatest lumber producing point in the world seems quite as incredible. But these are undeniable facts. It is hardly strange therefore that many other lines of commercial activity have kept pace with the two great industries which have made Minneapolis famous. It is quite natural that where two lines of business as distinct and independent as the grinding of flour and and the sawing of lumber should reach such immense proportions the conditions must be such that most lines of general business would find at least a large degree of prosperity. It is hoped that these suggestions will remove all suspicions that this chapter is in any sense a so-called "boom" article. In the case of Minneapolis the facts are of themselves so positive and emphatic that even the most ardent admirer of the city has no need of amplification.

In 1848 the first store was opened at the Falls of St. Anthony. It was a small establishment of the kind usually found in frontier villages. That was the beginning of the commercial history of Minneapolis. In the year 1891 the city received 57,000,000 bushels of wheat, produced 7,434,098 barrels of flour, received 477,839,977 pounds of general merchandise and shipped nearly as much, did a jobbing business approximating $200,000,000, and had a record of $365,000,000 bank clearings. This almost magical development can not be accounted for simply by the well worn phrases "enterprise," "business push," "Yankee shrewdness," and the like. It is true that no city has been more fortunate in the character and ability of her leading business men than Minneapolis, but

without a combination of conditions quite beyond their control the city might still have been insignificant.

The magnificent water power afforded by the Falls of St. Anthony ranks first as the primary cause of the commercial supremacy of Minneapolis. Had the falls not existed, any one of a dozen eligible spots along the upper Mississippi might have become the site of the metropolis of the Northwest. The water power attracted the early settlers and nurtured the infant manufactures. Once well started with the friendly help of the falls, the other existing conditions worked out the prosperity of the city.

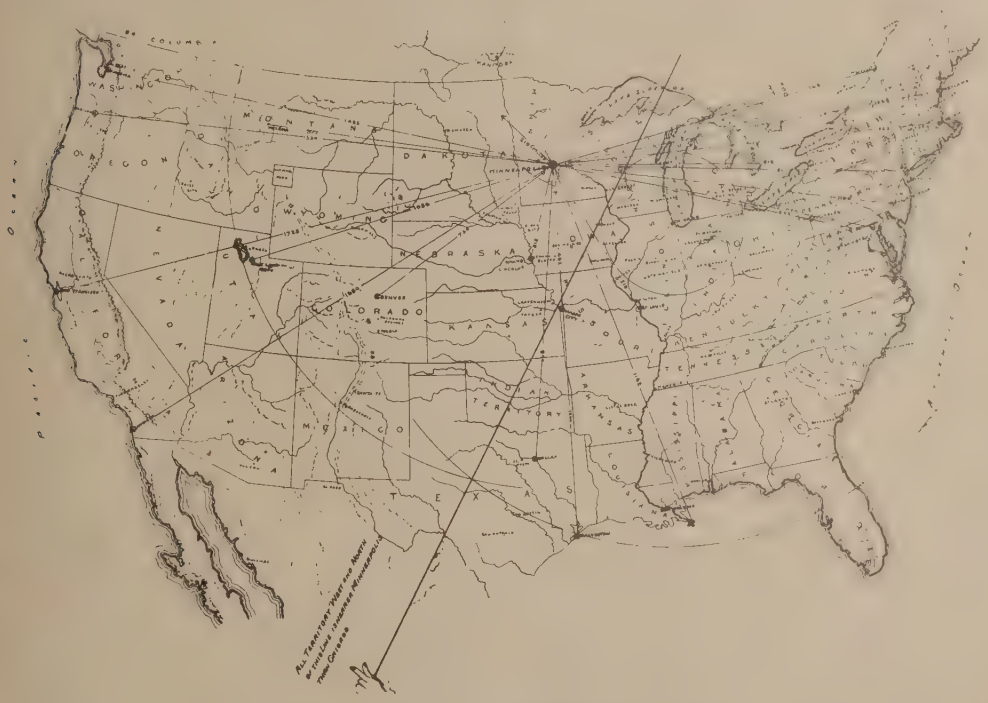
Geographical position must next be considered. The heads of navigation of the Mississippi river, and of the St. Lawrence and great lakes watercourse are within 150 miles of each other. Beyond, to the west lies a wondrously fertile plain. The logic of the situation demanded a great distributing point at one or the other locality. A great water power and a then easier communication with the East and South, cast the die in favor of Minneapolis. The beginning once made the supremacy was easily maintained.

But if Minneapolis was well located theoretically, an examination of the details of her position shows a condition of affairs most admirably adapted to development. A young city depends largely upon its immediate surroundings for business; about Minneapolis is a most excellent farming country. The early lines of commerce are along the water courses; Minneapolis is at the head of navigation on the Mississippi river and all the important streams of the state converge in the immediate vicinity. Nothing could have been better for the development of embryo commerce. When the railroad building era came in the lines of traffic and were so well defined that all roads led naturally to the Minnesota Rome. These railroads now fairly "gridiron" the richest wheat belt in the world, and throughout that great area there are but few points for which Minneapolis is not the nearest and the most natural market. Still more unique is the relation of Minneapolis to the great pine region of the upper Mississippi. The river (and its tributaries entering *above* Minneapolis) drain a basin containing a larger area of pine land than any other river in the country. This pine timber can be most conveniently sawed into lumber at Minneapolis, and the river affords a direct and inexpensive highway. The pine is practically inexaustible. Large areas of hardwood are also accessible.

To still further examine the conditions of fortunate location is to find a multitude of reasons for the development of Minneapolis business interests. By way of the great lakes, or by rail via Sault Ste. Marie and Canada, Minneapolis has as cheap transportation to and from the seaboard as Chicago. This places her on an equality with Chicago as a distributing market for points at equal distances from each, and at an advantage in a region embracing Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana, Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Idaho, Utah, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, and parts of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Indian Territory and Texas. This advantage is best shown in the accompanying map. Points North and West of a line drawn from near Sault Ste. Marie in Northern Michigan to the Rio Grande in Southwestern Texas are nearer Minneapolis than Chicago.

Certain political, social and economic conditions have been especially favorable to Minneapolis. Immediately following

the Civil war there was a period of the utmost activity in things financial. Minneapolis may be said to have been "just in time" to reap the benefits of this reaction. Railroad enterprises were numerous; transportation facilities were just what Minneapolis needed. Immigration was accelerated; Minneapolis needed farmers to till her tributary plains. Liberal land laws made the reclaiming of the



TERRITORY COMMERCIALLY TRIBUTARY TO MINNEAPOLIS.

prairie farms possible to every one. It was an era of invention. Improvements in machinery again and again cheapened farming operations until finally the self-binder—the crowning invention of the century in farm machinery—reconstructed agriculture and made the raising of grain a business. Bonanza farms sprang into existence. It was possible to raise wheat, grind flour and export it to Europe at prices never dreamed of before.

Through her peculiar situation, Minneopolis profited by this condition of affairs in greater proportion than any other city in America. The development of the country tributary to Minneapolis has never been excelled in rapidity and solidity.

Minneapolis was also most fortunate in possessing a cool, bracing climate. This has materially influenced the character of immigration. The first settlers were the sturdy, shrewd Yankees and they have continued to predominate. The influence of this wholesome New England element has been most advantageous. Climatic conditions also brought to the Northwest that class of the foreign immigrants coming from the northern countries of Europe—by far the most desirable foreign element.

The limitations of an article of this

character preclude the fullest discussion of all the influences contributing to the present commercial status of Minneapolis, and of necessity must touch upon some subjects mentioned elsewhere at length in the history.

PIONEER DAYS.

Early commercial transactions in the region where Minneapolis now stands were conducted in a thoroughly primitive manner. Barter took the place of cash sales and the means of transporting goods to and from the embryo commercial center were hardly superior to those possessed by the savages. In fact the Indians themselves were among the leading traders at first.

Early in the century the trade in furs and pelts began to be a source of revenue to a few hardy pioneers. The first point at which such traffic was carried appears to have been at what is now St. Peter, on the Minnesota River. Later Mendota, on the Mississippi between Minneapolis and St. Paul, became a trading post. To these points the furs were brought in packs or on sledges, and they were conveyed down the river in canoes and keel boats. But improvements soon appeared. In the year 1823 the first steamboat arrived at Fort Snelling. From that time communication with the east and south rapidly became better, but for more than a third of a century transportation facilities in a westerly direction remained very crude. In 1826 the now almost forgotten "Red River cart" was invented. The first of these famous vehicles was constructed at St. Peter, for the purpose of transporting goods to and from the Selkirk settlements in the Red River valley. It was made entirely of wood and leather. A rude box or rack mounted on two wheels with wooden tires, was the principle of construction. The cart was strong, and though not durable from the standpoint of city pavements and paces, was fairly well adapted to the soft prairie soil over which it traveled and the slow movements of the oxen which usually furnished the motive power. Each cart cost about $15.00. Hundreds of these carts were built after the original model. Until the railways pushed westward in the 60s the Red River carts were the principal means of transportation of goods from Minneapolis to the western and northwestern portions of the state.

To R. P. Russell is conceded the honor of having opened the first store in Minneapolis. His establishment was founded in the fall of 1847 on the East Side, then St. Anthony. At that time there was no settlement on the west bank of the river and the name "Minneapolis" had not been invented.

In 1849, William R. Marshall, afterwards Governor of Minnesota, opened the second store in St. Anthony, and the third followed the same year—a branch of P. Choteau & Co., established by John G. Lennon. Franklin Steele and John H. Stevens opened the fourth store in May, 1851; the firm was John H. Stevens & Co. Other pioneer merchants were J. P. Wilson, R. P. Upton and E. & S. W. Case. These business enterprises were all of the "general store" variety. They all made immediate efforts to secure a part of the business of the Red river traders and gradually worked up a traffic in this direction. It was simply an exchange of ordinary supplies and cheap fancy articles adapted to trade with the Indians for the furs and pelts of the wild animals of the northern part of the State. This was the nearest approach to wholesale trade which the early days could boast.

The first store on the West Side was opened on October 7th, 1853, by Thomas Chambers, in a building owned by Col. John H. Stevens, on Bridge Square. Dur-

ing the following year Col. Stevens platted his farm and commenced the sale of lots, and nine stores were started before the close of the season. I. I. Lewis & Co. put in the "largest stock of goods, outside of Fort Snelling, in Hennepin county." The first hardware store was opened by E. H. Davie and John Califf. The first blacksmith shop was established by Levi Brown, of Maine; Jas. F. Bradley started a carriage factory; Geo. E. Huy, a lumber yard; Z. M. Brown, the first tin shop; John M. Anderson the first book store; Wm. G. Murphy the first harness shop; A. K. Hartwell the first insurance agency; Geo. M. Bertram the first merchant tailoring establishment; George N. Propper and Carlos Wilcox the first loan and real estate office; John Morrison the first gun shop, and Mrs. A. Morrison the first millinery store.

Such were the feeble beginnings of commercial greatness in Minneapolis proper. Other merchants established in 1854 were Samuel Hidden, Warren Sampson, W. D. Babbitt, Jackins & Wright and James B. Mills.

In the meantime St. Anthony had been growing apace. She could boast in the spring of 1854 (when Minneapolis had only nine stores) a list of merchants including R. P. Upton, Henry Reynolds, Walker & Gardner, D. Baldwin & Son, Z. E. B. Nash, Edgar Nash, Dr. H. W. Whitemore, James A. Lennon, Richard Fewer, S. Stanchfield, R. Ball, J. C. McCain, J. Piddington, Samuel Ross, N. Hendry, John Orth, John G. Lennon, J. P. Wilson, N. Hohler, E. P. Mills, Holmes & Toser, A. King, James C. Tufts, John Holland, Joseph McAlpin, J. R. McFarland, A. Bacon, S. C. Clark, John Wensinger, J. J. Kennedy, Vanderpool & Wolds, William Spooner, O. W. Stoughton, W. F. Cahill and S. L. Vawter.

The two villages continued to thrive from this time on as one commercial community, though they preserved separate municipal arrangements until 1872. In 1855, there were seventeen stores in Minneapolis; in 1857, there were forty-two. The first drug store in Minneapolis was opened in September, 1855, by Savory & Horton. By this time both towns were growing rapidly. The arrival of new business men with capital and energy became too frequent for detailed chronicling. Village methods were still in vogue, however. Neither town could count 5,000 inhabitants. There was not a railroad to facilitate transportation and steamers were "few and far between." It is worthy of note that until May 24th, 1854, there had not been a dray in the streets of either town. The frequent mails that are regarded as necessities in business at the present time were unknown in the '50's. On October 15th, 1857, a daily mail to Prairie du Chien was established, much to the delight of the merchants at the Falls.

Among the prominent citizens who made beginnings in 1857 were O. M. Laraway in the grocery and provision business, and R. J. Mendenhall, Cyrus Beede and R. J. Baldwin in banking. George A. Brackett commenced business the following year. This was the beginning of a remarkably successful career as a merchant and public spirited citizen. About the same time John S. Pillsbury founded the hardware house of J. S. Pillsbury & Co., with which he remained connected until the magnitude of his other interests and the requirements of public trusts obliged him to withdraw. In 1859, John Dunham and H. O. Hamlin, both prominent business men during the later years of Minneapolis prosperity, were counted among the grocers of Minneapolis.

ROSWELL P. RUSSELL. Strange transformation is that which has changed the solitude unbroken by human voices into the dissonat roar of the mart of a populous empire, within the active life of one who still participates in its busy life.

R. P. Russell is the first white man, now surviving, who looked upon the Falls of St. Anthony, in its almost pristine wildness; the first who established business upon its banks; the oldest living owner of its soil, and the first, who selecting a picturesque claim on one of its emerald lakes, still makes the place his home, though changed from the country farm to the center of a populous suburb. He was a pioneer of the pioneers. His hand laid the foundation stones of her magnificent superstructure, and has not been inactive, while all the courses of her substantial edifice have arisen. Most appropriately can he adopt the succinct narrative of the Latin pioneer, "*Quam vidi, et quorum pars magna fui.*"

R. P. Russell is a native of Richmond, Chittenden Co., Vermont, born March 15, 1820. Among the boys who attended the village school was Henry M. Rice, with whom, at the early age of sixteen, he bade adieu to the hills, and sought occupation and adventure in the West. Lingering for two or three years at Detroit and Kalamazoo, he received an invitation from his schoolmate to join him as assistant in disposing of a stock of goods with which he had been intrusted, at the distant and almost unheard of frontier post of Fort Snelling. A lad of nineteen, full of courage, undaunted by the perils of the wilderness, stimulated by the hope of adventure, and little foreseeing the career in which providence was directing his steps, he accepted the offer and joined Mr. Rice at Ft. Snelling late in the autumn of 1839. At Prairie du Chien he took a Mackinaw boat and made his slow and toilsome way to La Crosse, where his further progress was stopped by the freezing of the river. The party now betook themselves to the only remaining resource, and made their way along dim Indian trails on foot. The second night out they lodged in the hut of an Indian farmer, where they paid $2 for three pounds of pork. They arrived at Fort Snelling Nov. 5, 1839. The only white inhabitants of the region at that time were Indian traders, missionaries and soldiers. Here Mr. Rice engaged in trade assisted by Mr. Russell. His customers were soldiers at the fort and Indians, with whom he exchanged goods for the products of the chase. Mr. Russell remained in this employment until 1847, when he became interested at St. Anthony falls, and the following year became a permanent resident.

In 1837 Sergeant Carpenter of Co. A, Fifth Regiment, U. S. Infantry, made the second claim at the Falls of St. Anthony; that of Maj. Plympton, afterwards purchased by Franklin Steele, being the first. It extended along the east river bank from Boom island to the ferry, afterwards occupied by the suspension bridge. The claim was sold to a soldier by the name of Brown, and by him to Peter Quinn, and in 1845 an interest in it was purchased by Mr. Russell and a son-in-law of Quinn named Findley. The next year the claim was sold to Pierre Bottineau, who laid it out as the town of St. Anthony, and the lower part as a part of St. Anthony Falls.

In 1848 Mr. Russell, who had already opened a trade with the few white settlers in the vicinity and with the Indians who frequented the place, opened a store in a two story log building erected by Franklin Steele, which he conducted for five or six years. On the 3d of October, 1848, he married Miss Marian Patch, a

R. P. Russell

daughter of Luther Patch, who had established one of the first homes at St. Anthony. The residents of the time were much amused at the courtship of the young people, which was often conducted upon a flat rock at the side of the rapids, where love was kindled by the soft ripplings of the water and the gentle touch of the South wind. A married life of forty-four years has silvered their locks but in no way chilled their affection; while ten children have come to their home, and gone out to take their part in the active work which their parents have not yet laid down, only three of whom have been taken to final rest.

In 1851 Mr. Russell purchased the claim of David Gorham, which extended from Lake of the Isles across the Territorial road, now Hennepin avenue. This land for many years only valuable for its agricultural uses, has been laid out into blocks and lots, to accommodate the expanding population, and has been, more than the various lines of business which he has undertaken and pursued with such industry, the chief source of his comfortable financial condition.

In 1854 the family removed to the West side of the river, taking up their residence on Russell street (now Seventh avenue south). Here they resided many years, until about 1860. Mr. Russell built a commodious brick house upon the farm, where he has since resided most of the time, and which is still his home.

In 1854 a United States land office was established at Minneapolis, and Mr. Russell was appointed receiver with M. L. Olds as register. During the three years that he held this position the office was a busy place, employing several clerks, and Mr. Russell was called upon to pass judicially upon many contested land cases. His decisions, though not always agreeable to one of the contesting parties, were respected as the result of conscientious convictions. The land office occupied a frame building on Washington avenue at the corner of Ames street (now Eighth avenue south) which had been erected for its accommodation by Messrs. Russell and G. E. Huy. It was the best building, which up to that time, had been put up in the town.

The limits of this sketch will only allow a brief mention of the many official and business relations which Mr. Russell has occupied.

In 1850 he was a commissioner of Ramsey County, and in 1858 chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Hennepin County. In 1853 he was elected to the territorial House of Representatives from St. Anthony, with Dr. A. E. Ames as his colleague from Minneapolis.

He became interested with Hon. Robert Smith in the Government mill property at the falls, and was one of the first Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Mill Company, chartered in 1856.

In 1849 he was a director of the St. Anthony Library Association; in 1853 a director of the Mississippi Bridge Company, that built the first suspension bridge. He was also a member of a brick manufacturing company, making the yellow brick used in many of the best buildings from 1854. In 1856 he was a director of the Union Board of Trade. In 1858 he purchased the stock of hardware of Spear & Davison, and for some years conducted the business, on Helen street. In 1860, in connection with Geo. E. Huy, he built a planing mill at the falls, and operated it for several years, and then changed it into a flouring mill. In 1870 he was one of a firm that built the Dakota flouring mill at the falls.

Mr. Russell was a close and valued friend and co-adjutor of Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, now bishop of Indiana, who gathered the church of Gethsemane as early as 1856. He has interested him-

self in the growth of religious, charitable and educational institutions, and in whatever tended to establish society in sobriety, virtue and industry. While endowed with no brilliant qualities, he has been the friend of all who have lived about him, the helper of the needy, the kind and helpful adviser of all. He has a cheerful disposition, a somewhat enthusiastic temper, and with the ardor of youth subdued and mellowed by the varied experiences of life, exhibits in declining years the ripeness of a genial and kindly life.

JOBBING TRADE.

Traffic in goods at wholesale must necessarily be one of the later developments of the commercial growth of a new town. Depending as it must largely upon transportation facilities and the growth of the surrounding country, new villages in unsettled regions ordinarily have no jobbing business. Apart from the sale of the products of her mills, the foregoing was true of Minneapolis in early times. Until the 70's there was practically no wholesale business in the city, except in flour and lumber which were mainly sold direct by the manufacturers. Previous to this time the retail grocers, hardware and dry goods dealers and other merchants sometimes "jobbed" a few goods in a small way, but there were no distinctive jobbing houses. For a long time no attempt was made to develop the wholesale trade. Minneapolis was acquiring a reputation as a manufacturing city, while St. Paul had years before become a jobbing point. The wholesale trade of the latter city was so well established and the situation was considered so favorable that it was freely predicted, and by many believed, that Minneapolis could never compete in this class of business but must content herself with being a manufacturing town. With such ideas freely expressed it is not strange that Eastern merchants seeking new opportunities in the Northwest established themselves at the reputed wholesale center, rather than run the risks of starting where other dealers of their class were not to be fouud. On the other hand, country merchants early became accustomed to buy in St. Paul and were slow to change to the wholesale establishments of Minneapolis. Under such conditions the business of jobbing merchandise in Minneapolis progressed very slowly. It was quite natural under the circumstances that the pioneer keepers of general stores became later the first jobbers of the Flour City. As small dealers gradually acquired more and more wholesale trade, his retail business was made a separate department, and finally, perhaps, dropped altogether. Occasionally a business would be divided, some of the interested parties continuing the retail trade while others branched out into the wider wholesale fields. Sometimes the retail business was sold outright.

It being manifestly impossible to sketch the rise of all the jobbing concerns of the city, only a few—those especially connected with the earlier history of the or the development of new lines of trade—will be mentioned.

To the wholesale hardware house of Janney, Semple & Co. undoubtedly belongs the distinction of being the oldest jobbing concern in the city. This is entirely due to priority of establishment, it being obviously impossible to determine just which one of the early stores of Minneapolis first sold goods in more than retail quantities. In 1855 John S. Pillsbury opened a hardware store in Minneapolis. The business thus founded gradually developed a wholesale department and has remained a distinct and separate business house to the present

time. There have been changes in the partnership, but the business is in effect the same that Mr. Pillsbury established in the pioneer days. After Mr. Pillsbury's retirement, the names of Janney, Brooks & Eastman and Janney, Brooks & Company are best known as connected with the development of the wholesale hardware trade. Mr. Thos. B. Janney, the present senior partner, has long been identified with the front rank of progressive Minneapolis business men. Mr. Frank B. Semple came to Minneapolis in 1884. For the first thirty years of its existence the business of the firm was conducted on or near Bridge Square. A few years ago the retail department was sold to W. K. Morison & Co. and the jobbing business was removed to the Mutual building at the corner of First Avenue South and Second Street. It is now the largest wholesale hardware house west of Chicago.

Another example of the development of a village store into a great wholesale concern is found in the grocery house of Anthony Kelly & Co. Mr. Kelly, the head of this firm, began business in Minneapolis in 1858, at the corner of Washington and Second Avenue South. For a while the firm was known as Kelly & Brother, P. H. Kelly, now the head of the large grocery house in St. Paul being associated in the business. In 1864 he withdrew and Anthony Kelly continued alone. Meanwhile the business had increased so that two moves to larger quarters had been necessary. In 1866, while occupying a store at Bridge Square and First Street, the concern was burned out, but continued business with little interruption. During the same year H. A. Wagner was admitted to partnership, since which time there has been no change in the personnel of the firm. In 1877 the growth of the business again demanded larger quarters and the building now occupied at Second Avenue North and Washington Avenue was taken.

Late in the '50's John Dunham entered the grocery business in the village of Minneapolis. In 1870 the firm of Dunham & Johnson, wholesale grocers, was founded, and has since continued to do business on Hennepin avenue, between Second and Washington.

The firm of George R. Newell & Co., which is now the largest grocery house in the Northwest, may be said to have been founded in 1867, when Mr. Newell first commenced business in Minneapolis. In twenty-five years there have been several changes in name and location—the latter due to the continuous growth of the business. The firm of Stevens, Morse & Newell was established in 1870. Three years later it became Newell & Harrison, and in 1879 assumed its present form. For years the Hon. R. B. Langdon has been a member of the firm. In 1881 the firm still occupied the building 9, 11 and 13 North Washington avenue, but finding the quarters too small, removed to the corner of Washington and First avenue north, where it remained for five or six years. Again the growth of the business demanded better facilities, and the fine warehouse at the corner of First avenue north and Third street was erected. This is one of the most complete and commodious buildings for wholesale trade in the West, and being built especially for the business of the firm it is entirely adapted to its needs. Mr. Newell is justly counted as one of the brainiest business men in the West.

In 1880, H. G. Harrison and Frank B. Felt organized the wholesale grocery firm of H. G. Harrison & Co., which almost from the beginning has occupied the Brackett building at the corner of First avenue south and Second street.

With the development of trade and finally the retirement of Mr. H. G. Harrison from active participation in the business, changes were made. The firm is now Harrison, Farrington & Co., Mr. Hugh Harrison, son of the founder, being at the head of the concern. The erection of a new and spacious warehouse was commenced during the summer of 1892 at the corner of First avenue north and Third street.

In the dry goods business, as in the grocery and hardware lines, Minneapolis has the largest concern in the Northwest. The firm of Wyman, Partridge & Co. is the oldest wholesale dry goods house in the city, it having originated in 1874 under the caption of Wyman & Mullen. To Mr. O. C. Wyman, then, as now, the head of the concern, is due in a very large degree the pronounced and continuous success of the enterprise. A shrewd, progressive business man, he has been constantly abreast of the times and has devoted his best energies to the business for nearly a score of years. For a while the young jobbing house only occupied one floor, but trade increased rapidly and the building at numbers 214 and 216 Hennepin avenue was erected for its use. W. J. VanDyke entered the firm in 1880, bringing additional capital. Meanwhile the firm of Coykendall Bros. & Co. had grown up in the same line. This concern began retail business in 1873 and abandoned it for jobbing in 1877, occupying at that time the building at 118 and 120 North Washington avenue. Their trade increased so rapidly that they were compelled within a few years to remove to the large building at the corner of Second street and First avenue north, now occupied by the Paris-Murton Co. In 1885 the tragic death by drowning of Mr. Coykendall, the resident manager, made it necessary to effect some new plan of management, and a consolidation with the firm of Wyman, Mullen & VanDyke was decided upon. The firm became Wyman, Mullen & Co. and so continued until 1890, when Mr. Mullen retired on account of ill health and Geo. H. Partridge, for ten years in charge of the department of credits, was admitted to the firm. In the meantime the business had been removed to the more commodious Brackett building at the corner of First Avenue South and Second Street. The dry goods jobbing trade of Minneapolis has been peculiarly unfortunate, though not on account of the conditions surrounding it. In addition to the disaster overtaking the firm of Coykendall Bros. & Co. there have have been two heavy failures, that of N. B. Harwood & Co. in 1880, and Shotwell, Clerihew & Lothman in 1888. Both firms had built up a large business but were overcome by circumstances not connected with the market for their goods.

A city which receives at first hands more wheat than any other city on the globe, naturally has a very large trade in agricultural implements and machinery. Much of this business is in the hands of branch houses of the great agricultural manufacturing concerns of the country, but are ordinarily conducted as distinct jobbing houses and as much belong to Minneapolis as any other line of jobbers. In 1877 W. J. Dean founded the first wholesale implement house in the city. In 1880 he became the resident partner in the firm of Deere & Co., which was established as a branch of C. H. Deere of Moline, Ills. The concern has occupied warerooms at 312, 314 and 316 North First Street, since it commenced business. David Bradley & Co. began as jobbers in 1879 and three years later incorporated with a capital of $100,000 and J. H. Bradley as president, George A. Clark, secretary, and O. H. Mackroth,

treasurer. A large building at 225, 227 and 229 North Fifth Street accommodates the business of the company. More recently the Moline, Milburn & Stoddard Co. was organized as the Minnesota selling house for three great manufacturing establishments — The Moline Plow Co., Moline, Ills.; The Milburn Wagon Co., of Toledo, Ohio; and the Stoddard Manufacturing Co., of Dayton, Ohio. In like manner the Parlin, Orendorf Co. of Canton, Ills., and the Emerson & Fisher Co. of Cincinnati, Ohio, formed the Manufacturers Syndicate, and J. I. Case, the famous Racine plow manufacturer, founded the J. I. Case implement Co., which handles the goods of half a dozen or more manufacturers. In this way a number of very strong wholesale houses combining the advantages of local management and incorporation with the backing of wealthy manufacturers, were formed to handle the Implement business of Minneapolis. Local manufacturers later began to take a very prominent part in the business. their importance is more fully referred to in the chapter on manufacturing.

W. W. Harrison opened a wholesale fancy grocery house in 1877 at 222 Hennepin Avenue. In 1880 the firm of W. W. Harrison & Co. was organized and the business was transferred to 19 Washington Avenue North. D. H. Murray & Co. soon succeeded to the business and in 1882 the concern became Murray, Warner & Co.—the "Co." being T. A. Harrison, a prominent capitalist and president of the Security bank. For several years the firm did a very successful business at 217, 219 and 221 North Third Street, but upon the death of Mr. Harrison wound up its affairs and retired from the trade.

One of the oldest jobbing houses in the city is the Lyman-Eliel Drug Co., which was founded in 1869 as Lyman & Tucker. Mr. George R. Lyman, the president of the company, was the head of the original firm and has been ever since the leading spirit of this most successful of business enterprises. The corporation was formed in 1883, and during the following winter the establishment of the concern at 423 and 425 Nicollet Avenue was completely destroyed by fire. Within an incredibly short space of time the company was doing business at 111 and 113 First Avenue South in much larger quarters, but after a few years these proved insufficient, and after Geo. R. Newell & Co. vacated the large warehouse at the corner of Washington and First Avenue North, the Lyman-Eliel Drug Co. moved in. Mr. George R. Lyman, the president of the company, has been connected with the drug business for nearly 25 years; J. C. Eliel, vice president, was for a long time a member of the wholesale drug firm of John A. King & Co. of Chicago, and H. H. Eliel, the secretary, has also had long experience in the business. The Treasurer, Mr. F. W. Lyman, was general manager of the Minneapolis Cotton Mill before he became connected with the drug company.

In the wholesale hardware line one of the earliest organized concerns was Harrison & Knight. This firm commenced business at 207 Nicollet avenue, but removed within three years to a larger building on First avenue south between Washington avenue and Third street. There have since been several changes in the concern, which is now known as the Minneapolis Iron Store Company and is located at 106 and 108 North Washington avenue.

Winecke & Doerr commenced jobbing cigars and tobacco in 1875 at 25 South Washington avenue.

In 1876 John S. Bradstreet commenced business in the house furnishing and dec-

orating line. After two years he formed a partnership with E. J. Phelps, and as Phelps & Bradstreet the business developed very rapidly. In 1882 Mr. Phelps withdrew, disposing of his interest to Dexter Thurber of Providence, R. I. Mr. Thurber took charge of the finances of the new concern which became Bradstreet, Thurber & Company, and with increased capital engaged in an extensive wholesale and retail furniture trade. It has been successful in every way and has worthily won a reputation as the leading furniture house in the West. In 1886 the concern was incorporated under the same name, and in 1891 it was re-incorporated as The Bradstreet-Thurber Company, with J. S. Bradstreet, president; Dexter Thurber, secretary and treasurer, and Charles H. Badger, general manager.

Steele, Forman & Ford opened a wholesale glass house in 1880 at 414 and 416 Third avenue north. Their successors, Forman, Ford & Co. now rank as one of the leading concerns in this line in the country, and have added the manufacture of mirrors and stained glass to the business. A large section of the Mutual Building on South Second street is used by the firm.

Jas. H. Bishop & Company, wholesale paper dealers, were incorporated in 1885 with a capital stock of $50,000 and large facilities for doing an extensive jobbing business. Jas. H. Bishop has been president from the beginning. The company occupies a large warehouse at 21 to 25 North Third street.

Joshua Williams, wholesale and retail dealer in hardware, is perhaps the only business man in Minneapolis who has remained in one store for over thirty years. In 1861 Mr. Williams entered the new hardware store of C. H. Pettit, afterwards a leading flour miller, and in a few years became a partner. Upon the withdrawal of Mr. Pettit in 1865 or 1866 the firm became Chalmers & Williams and continued in that form until a few years ago when Mr. Williams bought the senior partner's interest. Since 1861 Mr. Williams has done business at 102 Hennepin avenue.

The pioneer in the rubber goods and belting line was the firm of E. B. Preston & Co., now the W. S. Nott Company, which commenced business at 240 Hennepin avenue in the early part of 1880. A removal was soon made to 203 Nicollet avenue and again a few years ago to the Merchants block on Second street near First avenue south. Mr. W. S. Nott has been the resident manager from the beginning.

In 1866 J. C. Oswald engaged in the business of wholesaling wines and liquor at the corner of First street and Hennepin avenue. In 1874 he built the store at 17 North Washington avenue which the firm of J. C. Oswald & Co. still occupies.

Within a few years past the business of jobbing lumber has become quite prominent in the commercial affairs of the city. In compiling statistics of the volume of trade, estimates must, in the nature of things, be resorted to as long as private concerns refuse accurate information as to the amount of their business. When the officials of the government in making census reports are sometimes unable to secure the desired information from business houses it is not to be supposed that the statistician of trade organizations would be much more successful. However, the information secured confidentially from a majority of the concerns doing business in any one line serves, in connection with careful inquiry, as a good basis for estimate of the total volume of business in that class.

Until the last few years, when the jobbing trade reached enormous proportions, the secretary of the Chamber of

Anthony Kelly

Commerce made careful estimates and computations of the extent of the sales. His figures which are given below extend from the early days of jobbing to 1887. They do not include sales of flour, wheat and lumber, which are ordinarily classed by themselves:

1876	$ 5,373,000
1877	8,147,000
1878	10,406,000
1879	14,001,000
1880	24,299,000
1881	33,136,000
1882	37,518,000
1883	48,138,000
1884	58,627,500
1885	61,082,200
1886	68,950,000
1887	73,584,000

Since 1887 the Chamber of Commerce has not attempted to keep a record of the volume of jobbing trade. Other statisticians have been at work, however, but as they figure on a different basis a comparison of the results is not allowable. A careful compiler makes the amounts for the past three years as follows:

1889	$116,148,161
1890	135,454,000
1891	179,298,106

But in the above amounts are included the flour output and the lumber trade. In all such computations it is well to remember that the lines between jobbing and manufacturing are not very closely drawn and that it is often impossible to distinguish legitimate wholesale trade from manufacturing.

However, the fact that Minneapolis jobbing trade is increasing very rapidly is unquestioned.

ANTHONY KELLY. In the development of trade in Minneapolis, from the retail grocery store which supplied in part the wants of a population of fifteen hundred people, to the wholesale house that sends its goods over the railroads which radiate from this centre, to the remotest settlements of the northwestern states, the name of Anthony Kelly is indissolubly connected.

But Mr. Kelly has been more than a merchant. He has been an important factor in the general development of the the city's life, not only in business lines, but also in the higher sphere of moral and social growth. Energetic, public spirited, intelligent, broad minded and liberal, he has had his hand in whatever movement has been set on foot to build up the interests and institutions of the city, in whose prosperity he has taken an interest inspired by the highest motives of philanthropy and religion. To no one man is it given to become eminent in every department of public effort. Each has his gifts and adaptations. While others have been more prominent in special lines, few have participated in a greater variety of relations, and still fewer have impressed themselves with greater effect upon the general welfare.

An Irishman by birth, a catholic in religious profession and alliance, a democrat in political affiliation, a scholar of no meagre literary attainments, and a gentleman in all his relations,—he has come in contact with the active life of the community in a great many aspects, and has borne his part with unflinching persistence, in every public service to which he has been called.

Mr. Kelly's birthplace was the borough of Swineford, County Mayo, Ireland. The date of his birth was Aug. 25, 1832. At the age of fifteen the family came to America and settled in Canada east, not far from Montreal. Ten years were spent in acquiring the rudaments of a general education, and in clerical employments. Among his scholastic attainments is a fair knowledge of the German language and literature. Contact with the French people of the

province gave him a colloquial use of the language of that people; while some years spent in clerical work at the south among the Spanish population afforded him an opportunity to add a speaking knowledge of the smooth Castatlin dialect, to his linguistic attainments.

He came to Minneapolis in the spring of 1858. Patrick H. Kelly came here in 1857. The spring of 1858 the brothers opened a retail grocery store on Washington avenue, one door south of Helen street (now Second avenue south). His nearest neighbors in trade were D. Y. Jones, in boots and shoes and clothing, Bibbins & Company, in hardware, and L. C. Elfelt in dry goods. From the start the firm was popular, and drew more than a fair share of trade. The business soon outgrew the narrow quarters in which it was begun, and the firm removed to a new and larger store in the Woodman block, on the corner of Helen street and Washington avenue. Meanwhile the trade centre of the town, which had been in dispute between Bridge Street, (as Nicollet and Hennepin were then popularly called,) and lower town, gravitated to the former and the Kelly Brothers removed their place of business to the west side of Hennepin avenue. About 1861 they added pork packing to their business. In 1863 P. H. Kelly withdrew from the firm and connected himself with a wholesale grocery house in St. Paul. Anthony continued the Minneapolis store. In 1866 his store was destroyed by fire, but was immediately rebuilt, a fine stone structure taking the place of the frame building. As the business of the town increased, Mr. Kelly associated with himself Hiram W. Wagner, under the firm name of Anthony Kelly & Company, and began to fill wholesale orders for goods in their line, and by gradual degrees this business became more important than the retail trade, and the latter was discontinued. It became necessary to occupy a store better adapted to wholesaling, and Mr. Kelly put up the stone building on the corner of Washington and Second avenues north, which is still the headquarters of Anthony Kelly & Co. At times others have been associated with him in business, as junior partners. The only permanent partner whom he has had is Mr. H. W. Wagner, who is a member of the present firm.

Mr. Kelly is the pioneer wholesale merchant in his line in Minneapolis, and, with the exception of the hardware business established by John S. Pillsbury, his house is the oldest in any line. Without going into details of quantities of goods handled, it is safe to say, that the business of Anthony Kelly & Co. is among the most important, as it is one of the most responsible and reputable in the Northwest.

While merchandise has been his chief pursuit, Mr. Kelly in the course of his long business career, has been identified with many other business enterprises, sometimes by the contribution of capital, but oftener from a patriotic desire to aid the city. His name appears in the directorate of boards, financial institutions, manufactories and various economic organizations.

Outside of business engagements his name has been no less prominently connected with social, benevolent, and philanthropic movements, especially in the Catholic Church connection. He has been a most attached and devout member of the church of the Immaculate Conception, and an active co-adjutor of the eminent clergy of that large fellowship, in the promotion of the religious, educational and charitable foundations of the church. He has been honored as a representative of the Catholic people in their national and provincial assemblies.

Yours truly

J. C. Oswald

RESIDENCE OF HON. J. C. OSWALD, 1322 HENNEPIN AVENUE. BUILT IN 1881.

Mr. Kelly married April 26, 1863, Mrs. Annie Willey, widow of W. S. Willey, Esq., an early and gifted lawyer in Minneapolis. Their family consists of five daughters, one of whom is the wife of J. R. Corrigan, probate judge of Hennepin County, and another of James F. Blaine, and the others are yet at home. While absent a few years ago he was afflicted by the sudden death of a promising and only son.

While gifted beyond most men in administrative qualities, and often named in connection with political trusts, Mr. Kelly has declined to enter public life. His influence, however, is sought, and wielded with no little power in behalf of good government and wholesome morals. He has been an intimate friend and confidential companion of the best men who for thirty-five years have moulded the destinies of Minneapolis. He has remarkable social qualities, and adds to a fund of general information, the spice of ready wit. He is fluent and animated in conversation, and of invariable cheerfulness and urbanity.

When the confinement of business can be released he delights in travel, and adds to the pleasure of his companions, the zest which comes from accurate observation, and sprightly declination of scenery and character. He is familiar with every part of his own country, and has made several visits to the "auld sod," as well as to the continent.

A serious accident nearly two years since greatly disabled Mr. Kelly, and has been the cause of much painful confinement to himself, and of solicitude to his friends. It is hoped that he may be restored to the enjoyments of life, and to the activities in which he has taken so prominent a part.

JOHN CONRAD OSWALD. John C. Oswald has been a resident and actively engaged in business in Minneapolis since the spring of 1857, and has been honored with positions of public trust in the city of his home, and in the higher branch of the state legislature.

He was born in the village of Oberaach, Canton Thurgau, Switzerland, on the 20th of May, 1824, on his father's homestead, where three generations of the family had lived. He was the fifth born in a family of ten children.

Enjoying the advantage of the common schools of his native Canton, at the age of sixteen he apprenticed himself to Godfrey Scheitlin, a manufacturer of cotton goods, and after two years of apprenticeship he was made overseer of the increasing business of his employer, which he diligently pursued for the next five years.

In 1847 he joined the tide of emigration, which flowed toward the shores of America, and at New York, was offered the agency of a large tract of wild land in West Virginia. Meeting the sister of his former employer, who had likewise emigrated to America, Miss Ursula Elizbeth Scheitlin, a former attachment was revived, and they were married in New York, and his wife accompanied him to the scene of his labor for the next ten years. They found the land wild and the neighborhood sparsely settled, with few of the comforts, not to say luxuries, of a settled community.

Nevertheless he opened a country store, and cleared and cultivated a farm, and met with fair success. During their residence in the South five children were born to them, of whom only one survived. Meanwhile Mr. Scheitlin had emigrated to the United States, and settled in Minneapolis; and after ten years residence in the South Mr. Oswald sold his business and settled in Minneapolis. Soon after his arrival he opened a store in connection with his brother Henry in

Luther A. Johnson

He was also appointed as a member of the commission to build a combined Court House for Hennepin County and City Hall for the city of Minneapolis, for which purpose one million five hundred thousand dollars were appropriated. Acting without compensation the Commissioners adopted plans, which are now in the third year of construction, and which will in a year more, give to the city one of the most unique and commodious buildings to be found in the country.

Mr. Oswald has always been attached to the Democratic party, but has never sought its honors, and has often declined solicitations to become a candidate for public office. But in 1886 the persistency of his friends overcame his reluctance, and he was nominated for state senator. His opponent was a popular and influential Republican, who had held the office for several successive terms; but Mr. Oswald was elected, and held the office for four years, sitting at two biennial sessions, and discharging the duties with dignity, and fidelity to his constituency.

Meanwhile the "Oak Grove" farm, had been surrounded with the enlarging bounderies of the city, and was in demand for other uses, than grazing cattle and growing hay. Five acres had been devoted to the Monitor Plow Works as a site for its manufactory. The line of the Manitoba Railway had been laid through it, and eighteen acres north of the railroad had been platted as Oswald's Addition to Minneapolis. The remainder, one hundred and nineteen acres, was sold in 1887 for nearly half a million dollars, and laid out as "Bryn Mawr." It was underdrained, graded, intersected with irregularly curving streets and planted with trees. Its finely turfed laws are bountifully watered from flowing artesian wells, and a number of elegant residences erected upon it. It is in many respects the most picturesque portion of an exceptionally beautiful city.

Four daughters survive of the nine children born to Mr. Oswald, of whom one is married to Mr. Basting, and one to Mr. F. Laraway, one to Mr. William O'Brien, Jr., and the other one remaining at home unmarried.

In 1874 Mr. Oswald crossed the Atlantic, and visited the place of his nativity, among the mountains of Switzerland. He has traveled extensively in the country of his adoption, sometimes for pleasure, oftener on business, and in later years to gain relief from painful attacks of asthma. He has visited Florida, and other parts of the sunny south, Colorado, California, the National Park of the Yellowstone, the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and other regions noted for their sanitary qualities; but he prefers to remain at his home, enjoying domestic happiness, and the fruits of an industrious life, whenever the state of his health does not compel him to leave them. While in business, he is relieved from its constant care, by his efficient partner, and son-in-law, and enjoys the ease and and dignity which he has so well earned by a life of activity and labor.

LUTHER GAGE JOHNSON was born at Concord, New Hampshire, November 13, 1813. He is descended from Jonathan Johnson, who was born December 31, 1753, and settled on Horse Hill, in Concord, N. H. He had a family of twelve children. One of his sons—Reuben—married Judith, daughter of Capt. John Chandler, whom he succeeded as proprietor of the Penacook house. The Chandlers are descended from William Chandler, who emigrated from England and settled in Roxbury, Mass., in 1637. His descendants were Thomas, of Andover, Mass.; Capt. John, Ensign John, Capt. John, one of the original proprie-

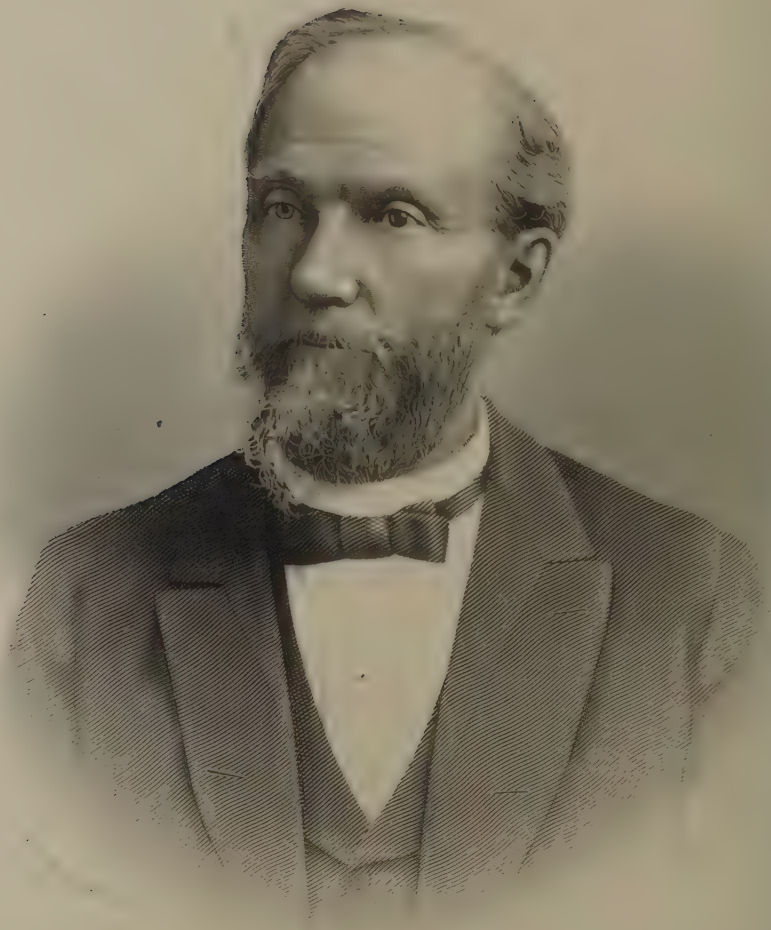
tors of Penacook, now Concord; Capt. John, born in 1731, and Capt. John, born 1752, who, by his wife, Naoma Farnam, was the father of Judith, who married Reuben, the father of the subject of this sketch. Reuben and Judith Johnson raised a family of eleven children, one of whom was L. G. Johnson, now of Minneapolis.

His parents removed during his infancy to Boscowan, Merrimac county, where he grew up, and where he remained until his removal to the West in 1854. Until his twenty-third year he remained with his father, assisting in the farm work and in the care of the inn which his father kept. In early life he enjoyed as good advantages of education as were accessible to the country boy, not only in the common school in boyhood, but also in the academy.

In 1836 he went into partnership with Mr. Jeremiah S. Kimball in trade, opening a general country store at Fisherville, now Penacook, a manufacturing village which has grown up on the Merrimac, between Boscowan and Concord. After ten years he engaged in inn-keeping at Fisherville. The inn was one which had been kept on the stage road leading the traveler from Vermont to Boston for three-quarters of a century. In those times, before the advent of the railroad, the country inn was a very different affair from those of the present time. The stage coaches passed in their daily trips, unloading a dozen hungry passengers for a hasty meal; the heavy freight teams hauling the merchandise from the city and the produce from the country, stopped to feed or pass the night. The inn was the gathering place for the country neighborhood for hearing news and exchanging social greetings, and with its glowing wood fires and rows of variously colored bottles behind the bar, extended hospitality and good cheer to all comers, and was often a busy and generally an attractive place. As he had been brought up in a country inn, Mr. Johnson had the art of making his house popular, and continued for fourteen years in the business. Meanwhile he was appointed village postmaster, making his house the centre of news, as well as hospitality.

Among the newspapers which were read around the glowing hearth of the bar room was one which gave a description of the new country opened to settlement on the upper Mississippi river, above the Falls of St. Anthony. Attracted by its description, and not unwilling to exchange life in a New England village for the opportunities offered on the frontier of civilization, Mr. Johnson, with his younger brother, John C., now also a resident of Minneapolis, determined to make a trip to the vaunted region and see it for themselves. So satisfactory did they find the place, then a village of about two thousand population, but full of energy and enthusiasm, that they determined to remain here.

Mr. Johnson had already a family, having married on the 21st of January, 1847, Miss Cornelia E. Morrill, a daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Morrill, a prominent citizen of Canterbury, N. H. His eldest son, now a distinguished lawyer and public man in Minneapolis, was then a child in arms. Closing his business, he took his family, and by the circuitous and slow route then accessible, reached St. Anthony in the spring of 1854. Arriving here, the Johnson brothers, with Mr. Hubbard, who had accompanied them, established a furniture manufactory and store. The shop was on the east river bank, just below the bridge crossing to Hennepin island, and was furnished with power from the falls. Here for three years they carried on a quite extensive business for the time, until in 1857 they



Thos. K. Gray

RESIDENCE OF T. K. GRAY, 1532 SPRUCE PLACE. BUILT IN 1857; ENLARGED IN 1889.

sold out their business to the Barnard brothers. Johnson Brothers then built a three story stone store at 411 Main street and on its completion opened a general supply store, with Mr. W. M. Kimball and Mr. Hubbard composing the firm. After two years Messrs. Kimball and Hubbard retired, and the Johnson brothers continued the business under the style of L. G. & J. C. Johnson until 1862. Mr. J. C. Johnson retiring from the firm and Mr. L. G. Johnson continued in the business till 1880. Since, Mr. Johnson has given his attention to the management of his property, which has been largely in real estate, and the erection of buildings to improve his property. As early as 1856 and 1857, the brothers had laid out and platted Johnson's Addition to St. Anthony and also Johnson's Second Addition. It is a remarkable fact, in this changable country, that L. G. Johnson still occupies the dwelling at the corner of University and Fourth avenues which he purchased and moved into on his arrival in 1854.

In the early years Mr. Johnson was elected an alderman of the city of St. Anthony (1856), but he did not seek nor enjoy public positions. From his first residence he connected himself with the First Congregational church, of which he has been a deacon for more than twenty years. Neither did he join any of the numerous social organizations, thinking that the best agency for regenerating humanity is the christian church, and its fellowship a tenderer and more helpful relation than that of the lodge or club. He has given close attention to his own affairs, lived prudently and trained up a family familiarized with religion and literature who illustrate in lives of usefulness and honor the blessings of christian nurture and public education. His children are E. M. Johnson, lawyer; Mary, wife of Lieut. John A. Lundeen of the U. S. army; Wm. C., secretary of the Northwestern Casket Co., and Luther A., who is engaged in horticulture.

At the present time, Mr. Johnson, in the eightieth year of his age, about equally divided between life in New Hampshire and in Minnesota, illustrates the advantage of a life of temperance, serenity and activity. Both in person and mind he preserves almost youthful elasticity. He enjoys the present, and reviews with satisfaction his part in laying the foundation of a town which has grown under his eye from almost a hamlet to a great metropolis.

THOMAS KENNEDY GRAY was born at the town of Jefferson, Lincoln county, Maine. His father was Peter T. Gray, and his mother Elizabeth (Kennedy) Gray. The family had come to Maine from Andover, Mass., and was of Scotch descent. His father was a physician, but died when the son was four years old. In 1842 his mother removed with her family of four sons, one of whom was by a former marriage, to Waldoboro, Me. The three Gray sons were Oliver, Thos. K. and John D., all of whom eventually became residents of Minneapolis. Thomas received his education in the schools of Waldoboro, with three years at the Wiscassett academy. The medical books left by his father interested him, and, no doubt, gave him a bias for the occupation which he eventually entered upon. At the age of seventeen he left school and went into a dry goods store at Waldoboro as a clerk, where he remained for three years. At the age of twenty he concluded to seek his fortune in the West, and coming to Toledo, Ohio, found employment in a store. After a year and a half he was joined by his two brothers and came to Minneapolis, arriving here in October, 1855. Oliver, who had graduated at Colby University, Waterville,

Maine, opened a select school in Fletcher's hall, which he taught during the winter of 1855-6, and then went South, where he became identified with that section of the country. John D. formed a partnership with Dr. M. R. Greeley, who was a practicing physician in Minneapolis, and opened a drug store. Thomas went to St. Paul and engaged as a clerk with D. W. Ingersoll, remaining there for two years.

In 1857 he returned to Minneapolis, and purchasing Dr. Greeley's interest in the drug business, formed with his brother, John D., the partnership of Gray Brothers. They dealt in drugs, medicines, paints and oils. Their store was on the west side of Hennepin avenue, opposite the open space then known as Bridge Square, but now occupied by the City Hall. Mr. Gray has occupied the same spot since that time, now thirty-five years, and is the oldest merchant in Minneapolis, and the oldest druggist in the State. The store was burned with nearly the entire block of which it was a part in 1864, but was rebuilt in brick and again occupied as soon as it could be made ready.

John D. retired from the firm in 1871 and removed to the Pacific coast, since which time Thomas K. has continued the business alone. He enlarged the scope of the business, doing a wholesale trade for many years, until the advent of exclusive wholesale drug houses rendered it no longer profitable.

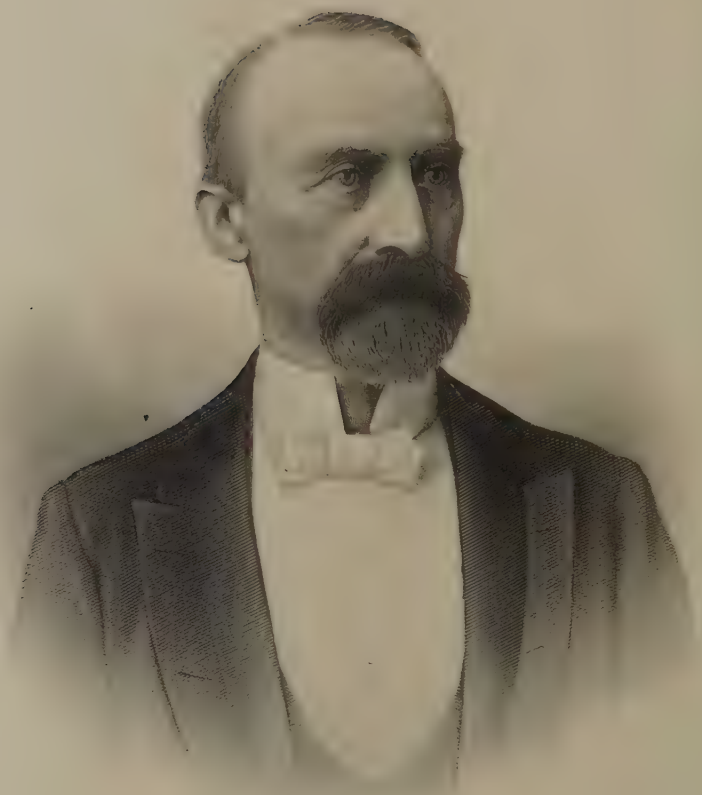
During all these years Mr. Gray has attended strictly to his business, giving it daily his personal attention. He has not been allured into speculation, neither has he allowed himself to be drawn into different lines of business. With such close and undivided attention his business has prospered and has brought him the merited results of well directed industry.

About the time Mr. Gray embarked in the drug trade, he purchased a tract of eight or nine acres for a home in the hazel and aspen thicket at the corner of the present Oak Grove and Spruce streets. Here he built a modest home and with his mother for housekeeper set up a home. It was a retired spot, then thought to be far in the country. But from year to year city improvements enroached upon the rural retreat until to-day it is in the midst of one of the most attractive residence quarters of the city. From the observatory of the modernized house one now looks out upon the beautiful villas of Oak Grove street and over the green slopes and sparkling waters of Loring park, but a few blocks away.

When Mr. Gray married, in 1865, his bride found herself installed in a well appointed home. She was Miss Julia, daughter of Rev. L. B. Allen, at one time pastor of the First Baptist church. They have four children, Horace A. and Burton N., aged twenty-six and twenty, and Grace Elizabeth and Margurite, of sixteen and fourteen years. An interesting son, Edward L., was the victim of a distressing accident and died just as he was passing into early manhood.

Mr. Gray is a devoted member of the First Baptist church, having joined it during his early residence in Minneapolis and having followed its migrations from the brick church on Nicollet and Third streets, to Hennepin avenue, where the Lumber Exchange now stands, and then to its present location on Tenth street and Harmon Place.

He is slight and spare in build, thoughtful in mien and reticent in speech. His reading has given him a wide acquaintance with the literature of the day, and his judgments of men and affairs are positive and apt to be accurate. While he is no misanthrope, he has an inveterate habit of attending to his



L. Fletcher

own affairs and abstaining from intermeddling with those of others. While his family and social relations are cordial and kindly, his character in the community is that of a just, upright and honorable citizen.

LOREN FLETCHER. Before this sketch shall have reached the reader's eye, Mr. Fletcher, its subject, will have been elected to represent the Fifth Congressional District of Minnesota, composed of the city of Minneapolis and the county of Hennepin, in the Congress of the United States, if a unanimous nomination by the Republican district convention shall be ratified by the popular vote—a result to which all indications point with almost unerring certainty. And he will be a fit representative of her energetic citizens, of her varied and important interests, and of her liberal and progressive spirit. His identification with the city dates back to 1856, when, a young man of twenty-three, he brought his newly wedded bride, and made a home in the then rural village, with no endowment, save a respectable and liberal training, a good academic education, and an enterprising spirit. He has literally "grown up with" the city. From the very outset he connected himself with one of its substantial industries, that of lumber, then with trade for many years, and lastly with the great milling business, in all of which and in many other lines of investment and development he has boldly invested his means, and with industry, enterprise and good judgment has reaped the rewards, which these qualities have so uniformly brought to the indomitable pioneers of our city. Not alone in the lines of active business has he been conspicuous. Rightly appreciating the important relation which politics bear to public prosperity, he has laid hold of the powerful lever of legislation, and helped in no small measure to shape those public policies which have so largely contributed to the general prosperity. For ten years he was a member of the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, and for three years successively its speaker, chosen the last time by a unanimous vote of his colleagues—an instance unique in the political history of the state. Fidelity to the public interests, efficiency in securing results, courtesy and suavity, have so marked his public service, that he has been designated by his political friends, with an unwonted unanimity, to represent their interests in the most august legislative body in the nation. It would be a pleasant task for the biographer to anticipate a career which will belie all previous experience, if it does not prove at once honorable to the representative, and useful to the constituency, but his province is limited to the past.

Mr. Fletcher is a native of Maine—a state that has been facetiously described as a good place to be born in, and a better one to emigrate from.

His father, Captain Levi Fletcher, was an intelligent and prosperous farmer living in the town of Mount Vernon, Kennebec County, who in the latter part of his life moved to the neighboring village, where he lived in a state of comparative affluence, giving his four sons and two daughters the best educational advantages which the neighborhood afforded. Loren was the fourth son, born April 10, 1833. His boyhood, though passed in farm life, was not one of drudgery, but rather of healthful and stimulating occupation. The usual attendance at the village school was supplemented by two years training at the Kent's Hill Seminary, a distinguished school of the time, where he acquired a good English education.

At the age of seventeen, ambitious to

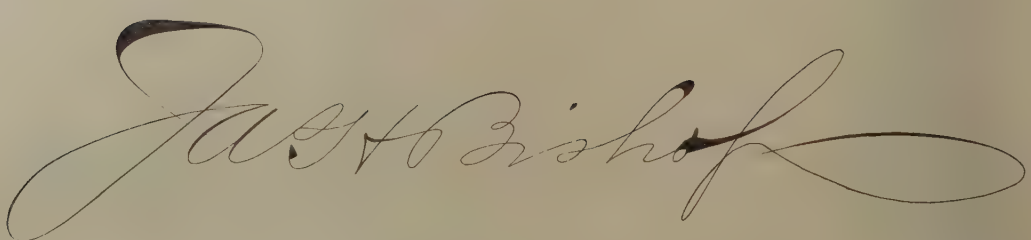
enter upon a useful and self-supporting life, he thought to learn a mechanical trade, but a short experience with chisel and mallet, as a stone cutter, satisfied him that a mercantile life was better suited to his taste and talent. So going to Bangor he obtained a situation as clerk in a shoe store, where he remained for three years. Having now saved a trifle from his small wages, he turned his face towards the inviting West. A few months spent at Dubuque, did not encourage him to remain there, and he joined the tide of emigration that was at that time pouring in a considerable volume into Minnesota.

Arriving in St. Anthony in the summer of 1856, he found conditions which satified his rather exacting requirements. He found temporary employment with David Edwards as clerk in the store which he had established the previous year in St. Anthony. The following year he entered the service of D. Morrison, who was carrying on an extensive lumbering business. His occupation was varied, sometimes in charge of lumber yards, at Hastings and St. Peter; again in the woods supervising the winter's cut of logs; and anon on the drive, urging the logs from the landings, where they were banked during the winter, through the swoolen brooks, and on the river to the saw mill at the Falls. This kind of life, so natural to a young man brought up on the Kennebec, was followed for about three years.

During the summer of 1860 he purchased an interest in the dry goods store of E. L. Allen. The next year he associated Charles M. Loring in partnership in the mercantile business, under the style of Fletcher & Loring. They had their store on the East side of the open space then known as Bridge Square, but afterwards the site of the present City Hall. It was a general store, but especially designed to supply the lumbermen, with whatever was needed in the conduct of their business in the camps, on the drive, and in the saw mills and lumber yards. The business was carried on for more than fifteen years at the same stand. Gradually it extended to other lines of activity and investment, sometimes in pine lands, at other in lumbering jobs, in farms and farm lands, in contracts, in Indian supplies, in town and city lots, and finally in milling. It is the highest testimony to the sterling qualities of both its members that a partnership has continued for thirty-two years with the completest cordiality. Both gentlemen have long since retired from active business, to administer the fruits of their years of well directed enterprise, but by no means from connection with the far reaching undertakings which constitute the life of this busy city. For many years they have been prominently identified with the flour milling business. At first they were interested with the late W. F. Cahill, in his extensive mills. Afterwards they were proprietors of the Galaxy mill and of a country mill at Minnetonka on the outlet of the lake.

It would be a tedious and not very profitable detail to enumerate the various enterprises with which Mr. Fletcher has been identified. Enough have been mentioned to exhibit his energy, his versatility, his success, and not least his connection with the lines of business which have contributed in no small degree to the industrial development of our city.

Mr. Fletcher is neither commanding in person, comely in feature, nor magnetic in speech. His power over men has rather been in force of will, keenness of perception and clearness of judgment. He has a peculiar incisiveness in speech, which would rank him as a cynic, were it not counterbalanced by a humerous



vein, which disarms enmity, and demonstrates that beneath a cold exterior glows a sympathetic heart. It has become the style for his political friends to address him in no disparaging spirit as "Your Uncle Loren."

The year before coming west Mr. Fletcher married Miss Amerette J. Thomas, daughter of Capt. John Thomas of Bar Harbor. Mrs. Fletcher was a most estimable lady, making a happy home of rare domestic felicity, and gracing the social circles of the city by the affability of her manners and the gentleness and kindliness of her character. Her death during the last year, as also the loss of their only child in the freshness of early girlhood, were afflictions which have greatly saddened his life.

Mr. Fletcher has desired that this narrative of his personal history should be a simple chronicle of the salient points of his life. Whatever estimate it contains of the character and worth of his career, is an altogether inadequate expression of the appreciation in which he is held by one who has known him long, and with some degree of intimacy. Candor compels him to add, that a life which has been in contact with so many diverse interests, and which has moreover entered into the sometimes bitter collisions of political rivalry, has not been without the oppositions and hostilities which competion in business and politics engenders.

James Henry Bishop. Since his settlement in Minneapolis in December, 1879, Mr. Bishop has been at the head of the wholesale paper house of James H. Bishop & Co., and since 1889 he has been president of the American Savings and Loan Association. The former is among the leading jobbing houses of the city, and the latter is a well established and prosperous financial institution doing business in nearly all the states of the Union.

Mr. Bishop was born and grew to manhood in Rochester, New York. His birth was Oct. 17, 1843. His father was Edward Bishop, engaged in the manufacture of varnish at Rochester, and his mother, Hannah (O'Farrel) Bishop. The mother was born in Ireland, and the Bishops in the third generation were Irish. The young man was sent to the public schools of Rochester, and went through the graded course, entering the high school but not completing the course. At the age of sixteen he commenced his business life as clerk in a grocery and afterwards in a dry goods store. After two years of clerkship the Rebellion broke out, and though but eighteen years of age, he yielded to the prompting of patriotism, and the fervor which pervaded the community. He enlisted in the 4th New York Heavy Artillery Oct. 23, 1861, as a private. In 1863 he was transferred to the 140th Regiment of New York Infantry, in which he was commissioned as second lieutenant, and subsequently was promoted to first lieutenant. He served for four years, and until the close of the war in the Army of the Potomac, and participated in many eventful scenes. He was present and participated in the great battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter he commanded his company after the first fire, and on the eventful day of the second battle, July 3, 1863, his regiment chanced to be posted upon the summit of Little Round Top, whence it was thrown into a breach through which Hood was pushing his victorious troops, and encountering him while sweeping up the ravine, repulsed his attack and restored the Union line. This saved the day. The colonel of the regiment was killed, and of forty-two of his company who entered the battle, but twenty-two

responded at its close. It is remarkable that one so young and unaccustomed to hardship, should go through four years of such hard campaigning without a wound or sickness.

After discharge from the army he joined his father's family, who meantime had removed to Chicago, and assisted in the furniture manufacturing business, in which his father had engaged there. After two years he took a clerkship in the insurance business, having employment in and about the Board of Trade, and afterwards went into the business for himself, engaging chiefly in marine insurance.

In December, 1879, after fourteen years of business experience in Chicago, Mr. Bishop removed to Minneapolis. Here he established the wholesale paper house of James H. Bishop & Co., at first as a partnership, but soon under a corporate charter, but with the same name. The business was immediately successful and continues so to the present time. Its goods are sold as far as the Pacific coast, and the annual sales aggregate a half million dollars.

While conducting the mercantile business Mr. Bishop has engaged quite largely in building houses, and in handling real estate.

The most important business connection which he has made is with the American Savings and Loan Association. This corporation was started about 1887, adopting the general scheme of business of the then numerous local Building and Loan associations, but engrafting on it a general agency feature, which made it the head of a great system of confederated associations. Its branches multiplied rapidly and spread over many states. The National feature of the Association, which was soon adopted by several other companies, brought out an active opposition from large banking and insurance interests, whose business and profits it rapidly absorbed. The original management of the association, perhaps stimulated by its phenominal success and rapid growth, was subjected, besides the outside attacks, to criticism from its own membership, and under the combined pressure was forced to retire.

At this juncture, in 1889, Mr. Bishop was elected president of the association, and assumed control of its business. He too met with violent opposition, and his company was fiercely attacked. He introduced economies of administration, cut off expensive agencies, perfected the business methods, and soon placed the company in a sound position.

At length conservative management exerted its legitimate effect in restored confidence, and the company, having assumed a name more expressive of its real functions, seems to have entered on a new career of prosperity. It certainly is a most important financial agency. Mr. Bishop is fond of styling it "co-operative banking." It seems to combine the best features of life insurance and savings banks, with greater economy than the former and larger profits than the latter. At the date of the last report the association had assets amounting to $2,570,-736.20 of which the large sum of $448,-876.14 was surplus and undivided profits.

Mr. Bishop married, Nov. 22d, 1867, Miss Emeline Richmond Van Inwagen, of Chicago. They have two children, both grown up and married, James E. Bishop, and Maud B., wife of Hugh R. Loudon, of Minneapolis.

Mr. and Mrs. Bishop have a pleasant residence at No. 568 Sixth avenue north, near the beautiful Oak Lake addition.

RETAIL BUSINESS.

The early retail business of Minneapolis has already been alluded to. Few

of the men who kept the pioneer stores are to be found in the ranks of the later retail trade—the genuine retail business of a large city. Most of the surviving pioneers became wholesalers or acquired competencies and engaged in more extensive enterprises. The so-called modern retail business began to develop in the latter part of the '70's, though a few houses date back to the preceding decade. In 1867 the dry goods house of George W. Hale & Co. was established on Washington avenue, between Nicollet and First avenue south. The firm removed in 1872 to the corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street, and about twelve years after to the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fifth street. Goodfellow & Eastman, dry goods merchants, were established in 1878. Some years later the firm became R. S. Goodfellow & Co. The firm has occupied a building on Nicollet avenue between Washington and Third street, since its beginning. Wm. S. Donaldson came into control of the "Glass Block" —the first of the Minneapolis department stores—in 1884. Ingram, Olsen & Co., dry goods, were established in 1880, and in 1887, upon Mr. Ingram's retirement, become S. E. Olsen & Co. Willis & Dunham, importers of millinery, were established in 1878. The oldest retail shoe house in the city is that of A. Knoblaugh & Sons, founded in 1857. In 1866 the firm of Walker & Heffelfinger, dealers in boots and shoes, was established. This was the business now conducted by C. A. Heffelfinger. The drug store at 108 Bridge Square was started in 1856 by John D. Gray and Dr. M. R. Greely, and since 1870 has been the property of T. K. Gray, who was a pioneer business man of the city. Jos. R. Hofflin was early associated with Mr. Gray, and established the drug store at 101 South Washington avenue in 1878. In 1880 the music house of W. J. Dyer & Bro. was opened on Hennepin avenue, opposite the West hotel. The business developed rapidly and now occupies the store at 509 and 511 Nicollet avenue. S. M. Williams began the book and stationery business in 1863 at 224 Hennepin avenue. The business now shares the store of W. J. Dyer & Bro., at 509 Nicollet avenue. In 1854, W. W. Wales began bookselling in St. Anthony. After interruptions caused by election to public office, he again entered business in 1868, and after his retirement, some years later, his daughters continued the business, in a measure, opening an art and picture store under the name of Wales & Co. This is the business now conducted by the Beard Art & Stationery Co. at 423 Nicollet avenue. The present Minneapolis Drygoods Co. is the outgrowth of the business established in 1883 by Dale, Barnes, Morse & Co. A few years ago the carpet firm of Folds, Griffith & Colver was absorbed. The retail dry goods establishment of George S. Beall, at 623 and 625 Nicollet avenue, was opened on April 11th, 1891. Mr. Beall had been in the same line of business at Columbus, Ohio, for about eight years and brought to his Minneapolis enterprise an extended experience. He still retains an interest in the Beall Dry goods Company at Columbus. H. J. Burton entered the wholesale clothing business in Minneapolis in 1880, but after two years opened a retail department. This has grown to large dimensions and is widely known as the Plymouth Clothing House. A more recent but phenominally successful retail enterprise is that established by Wm. L. Harris under the name of The New England Furniture & Carpet Company. John A. Schlener began business at the age of sixteen with W. W. Wales. As the result of his years of practical experience in the stationery business he has been unusually successful since establish-

ing himself independently at 425 Nicollet avenue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON HALE. The dry goods business of G. W. Hale & Co., established in 1867, was for years the leading house in that line of trade in Minneapolis, and since the death of the senior partner has been continued until the present time. Mr. Hale brought to the business, experience gained by successful prosecution of trade at the east and a considerable capital. He was a modest and pleasant gentleman, but attentive to business, and possessed rare skill in the selection of goods and in the organization and management of a large mercantile establishment.

George W. Hale was a native of Tunbridge, Orange County, Vermont. The date of his birth was February 8, 1834. His father, John Hale, was a farmer. Of his family of five children George W. was the youngest but one. He was sent to a neighboring academy, and then placed in a store in his native town, where he remained until 1856. His elder brother, Jefferson, had already taken up his residence in Minneapolis, and George determined to join him, and came west with the intention of taking up a residence here.

His first employment was in teaching, taking a school in North Minneapolis. He was also employed in connection with Captain John Tapper, in taking tolls on the Suspension bridge. In the spring of 1860 he returned to the vicinity of Boston, where on the 22d of May of that year he was united in marriage with Miss Jennette Webster. She was a native of Cabot, and a daughter of Hon. Alpha Webster, who was a relative of the family of Daniel Webster. Without relinquishing the purpose to establish himself in the west, he opened a dry goods store at Milford, Mass., and continued in that trade for the next seven years, with considerable success. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Minneapolis, and without closing the busines at Milford, established a dry goods business in Minneapolis. His older brother, Jefferson M., was employed in the store. The store was on Washington avenue between Nicollet avenue and Minnetonka street (now First avenue south). The same year he built a residence at No. 628 Washington avenue north, which at that time was one of the best in the town, and where he continued to live through life. The store was after a few years removed to a new building at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street, and upon the erection of a business block on the homestead of H. G. Sidle, was finally located in it, at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Fifth Street. As the trade of Minneapolis grew, other dry goods stores were introduced and drew trade from a wide scope of country, but none displayed a better class of goods or had a more substantial custom than the pioneer store of the Hales.

Mr. Hale's death occurred February 22, 1884. His family consisted of five daughters, four of whom survive him. The eldest is the wife of Frank H. Anson, another of F. W. Eastman, another is the wife of Frank Rollo Woodruff. The other daughter and her mother occupy the fine brick homestead at No. 1224 Chestnut Avenue. These lots were purchased by Mr. Hale at an early day. The plans for the house were perfected and the means provided for completing it, but death came before they were carried into effect.

The family has ever held a high social position. In domestic relations, in citizenship, in the diversified activities of a rapidly growing city, Mr. Hale, without courting notoriety, performed every duty with fidelity, and was among the best

Samuel Hale

J. M. Hale

esteemed of the citizens, but his ambition was to succeed as a merchant. His chief thought was given to his business, realizing that inattention and carelessness are sure precursors of ruin in commercial affairs. The steady growth and popularity of his business is the surest evidence of his skill in its management, and integrity in dealing with the public.

JEFFERSON MARSHALL HALE, senior member of the long established and leading dry goods house of Hale, Thomas & Co., is a native of the town of Tunbridge, Orange county, Vermont. He was the oldest of a family of three sons and two daughters born to John Hale, a substantial farmer, long settled in that town, whose ancestors, formerly settled in New Hampshire, belonged to the English settlers of colonial times. A younger brother was George W. Hale, who first established the dry goods business in Minneapolis as early as the beginning of the year 1868, and with whom J. M. Hale was long associated as Geo W. Hale & Co.

J. M. Hale was born September 5th, 1827. His early life was passed upon the farm, with the usual routine of attendance at the neighborhood school in his youth and alternate work on the farm during summers, and attendance at school winters, in the later years of boyhood. He remained with his father until his majority. He then took work in bridge building on the Vermont Central railroad. He had never learned the carpenter's trade, but having an aptness in the use of tools, and a constructive mind, he soon mastered the trade and was able to frame as close a joint as the regular journeyman.

After pursuing this kind of work for two or three years he found himself suffering from malarial influences and was obliged to lay down his tools and devote himself to recuperarion. In 1853 he went to California, and with returning strength was able to resume work at bridge building, and spent one and a half years in that occupation on the coast. Returning home in the fall of 1854, after a visit, he started westward in pursuit of a permanent place of residence. This was found at Minneapolis, which he reached on the 24th day of August, 1855. For immediate employment he engaged to work for Francis Morrison, and spent the winter in a logging camp on the Mississippi river, not far from Crow Wing, and the following season worked in Mr. Morrison's saw mill, not far from his logging camp. At the close of the season he returned to Minneapolis, and satisfied that he had found a satisfactory location, went back to Vermont, where in October he married Miss Emeline R. Barrows, of Stowe, who accompanied him on his return to Minneapolis.

In the spring of 1857 he went into a hotel at Hastings, but sold out his interest in the following October. He then took employment with Town & Grimshaw, who were extensive contractors and builders, and worked at the carpenter's bench for the next six years. On the 17th of August, 1862, tidings came to Minneapolis of the Indian outbreak and massacre. Capt. Strouts' Company of the Ninth regiment happened to be available, and was filled up with citizen recruits for the occasion, and was soon on the march for the scene of the outbreak. Mr. Hale was one of those who volunteered for the special defence of the frontier. On the third of September, near Acton, the little force of eighty men, armed with inferior guns, were surrouneed by four hundred Indians flushed with the slaughter of settlers, and burning with all the wild ferocity of savages. They were forced to cut their way through the living cordon of warriors,

which was accomplished with surprising small loss. In the retreat of ten miles to Hutchinson, Mr. Hale occupied a wagon loaded with disabled and wounded men, discharging rifles that were loaded and handed him by the wounded. His hat and clothing were cut with bullets, but providentially none touched his person. At Hutchinson, on the following day, the battle was renewed, but the little band, protected by hastily built fortifications, held the enemy at bay until it was relieved by a detachment of the Third regiment that was sent to their aid.

After this startling episode of frontier life, Mr. Hale returned to his work. He soon engaged for Messrs. Foster & Conner, at millwright work. They were engaged in erecting saw mills and putting in machinery at the platform of the mill company. He followed this employment until the spring of 1867, when he built a house for his brother George, on upper Washington avenue. When G. W. Hale opened a dry goods store on Washington avenue in February, 1868, J. M. Hale joined him as a clerk, with an interest in the profits. The sales of the first year amounted to $17,000. In 1871 he opened a dry goods store on his own account in the Jacoby building No. 250 Nicollet avenue, and ran it for two years. Then the business of the brothers was consolidated at the corner of Nicollet and Third street, where now is the Plymouth clothing house. After ten years of increasing trade and enlarging business, the store was removed in 1884 to the present location of Hale, Thomas & Co., which was established just before the death of G. W. Hale. The business, of which Mr. Hale is now the senior partner, has grown to the extent of annual sales of from $475,000 to $500,000, with sixty people employed.

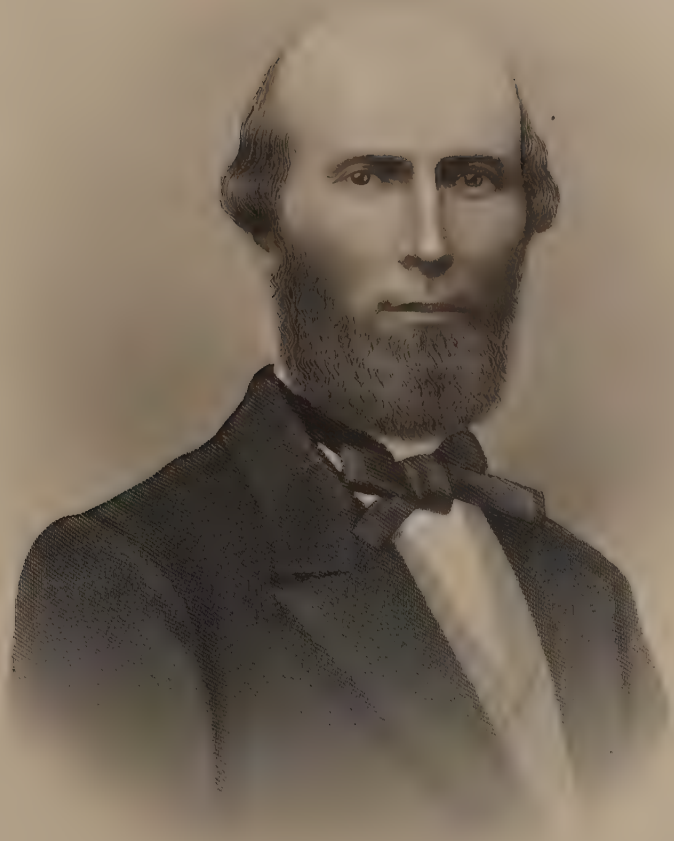
Mrs. Hale survived about twelve years after her marriage. The issue of the marriage was a daughter, Jessie Bell, now the wife of Mr. George E. Tuttle, of East Twenty-seventh street, Minneapolis. In 1869, Mr. Hale was again married to Miss Louisa M. Herrick, daughter of the late Nathan Herrick, of Minneapolis. Their only son, Chas. S., graduated at the Minnesota State University with the Class of '92.

For the last year, 1892, Mr. Hale has been laid aside from active business life by a painful affliction, which, however, does not prevent him from going about. He spent the last winter with but little benefit on the Pacific coast. His home is a substantial brick house at the corner of Third avenue and Eighteenth street, surrounded by an ample lawn.

In late years other dry goods stores have been established, with fine stocks of goods and many attractions, but none enjoy a better custom than the old house established by the Hales, with a record of twenty-four years of prosperous trade.

Mr. Hale has long been connected with Plymouth Congregational church, whose fellowship he greatly enjoys, and of which he is a devoted and consistent member.

ANDREW TALCOTT HALE. The dry atmosphere and stimulating climate of Minnesota have allured not a few to found homes far away from their ancestral abodes. Not a few, among the most refined and useful of our people, have sought here conditions which might prolong lives threatened with disease, or renew strength sapped by maladies, which only change of air and scene could relieve. While yet Minneapolis was a rural settlement, Dr. Horace Bushnell, of Hartford, Conn., visited it for the benefit of his health, impaired by serious inroads of pulmonary disease. After summering and wintering here, with excursions



Andrew J. Hyde

MUNSELL & CO. N.Y.

throughout the unsettled prairies of Dakota, during which he freely contributed by his pulpit ministrations, as well as enthusiastic advocacy of park improvements to the improvement of the morals and culture of the community, he returned to his work in Hartford apparently restored to health and vigor. Among his acquaintances in the vicinity of Hartford was Mr. Andrew T. Hale, a gentleman, who, at the age of forty years, seemed to be yielding to the onset of pulmonary disease. His Connecticut home was pleasant and satisfactory. He still occupied and cared for his ancestral farm, with a well established business in Hartford, but a few miles distant. But "all that a man hath will he give for his life." With an experience of several seasons passed around Lake Superior and the testimony of Dr. Bushnell as to the invigorating and restorative qualities of the Minnesota climate, Mr. Hale determined to remove here, and, closing his affairs at the East, brought his family and settled in Minneapolis in the fall of 1860. At first he took the house, then lately vacated by Wm. G. Webster, on lower Sixth street. Four years later, deciding to make the city a permanent home, he built a fine residence on First avenue adjoining the then residence of S. C. Gale, now the site of the Bank of Commerce.

Mr. Hale had brought his patrimony, increased by the results of careful administration, as well as the profits of his business life, sufficient to satisfy the reasonable needs of a family. He did not engage in business, but occupied his time in active out-door employments, driving about the country, and interesting himself in whatever occurred to his cultivated and thoughtful mind as calculated to advance the public welfare. He identified himself with Plymouth Congregational Church, engaged actively in its Sunday school and mission work, interested himself in public education, and gave no little attention to the beautifying the city, by tree planting and landscape adornment, as well as to its sanitary improvement. After a few years his name and capital were sought in various business undertakings, and were given more with the desire to aid friends in establishing business than with expectation of pecuniary advantages. Thus he became a member of the firm of A. T. Hale & Co., whose active manager was Mr. C. D. Davison, who had married a sister of Mrs. Hale. Their business was at first gentleman's furnishings, but grew into a considerable clothing manufacturing concern.

He also became interested in real estate, especially in Davison's addition to North Minneapolis, the greater part of which he obtained, as well as in adjacent tracts of land, now composing Baker's fourth addition. To the enterprise of this firm is chiefly due the transformation of the quagmire, which for many years disfigured the area in front of the Nicollet House, into the Center Block; Messrs Hale & Co. having purchased the ground were joined by others, and the whole area was built up. He was also a director in one of the early National banks.

But his most important engagement was as a member of the School Board, to which he was elected in 1865. For three years, and until the declining state of his health admonished him to lay aside burdens, he devoted a large portion of his time, and much thought and labor to the interests of the public schools. During this period the Washington school—the first High School of the city, was re-built, and schools established in the upper and lower parts of the city. In this work of public education he engaged not only with the interest of

a public spirited citizen, but also with the devotion of a philanthropist.

Another enterprise which occupied his thought and stimulated his labor, was the erection of a tasteful and commodious house of worship for Plymouth Church. Having procured plans to replace the first edifice, which had been burned, he personally solicited funds, and superintended the erection of the edifice, which for many years was the home of the church, at the corner of Fourth street and Nicollet.

Mr. Hale's devotion to public education and his capacity in the administration of its interests were recognized in his election as one of the first board of trustees of Carlton College, at Northfield.

The change of residence from New England to Minnesota, seemed to have restored him to comparatively good health. He had much enjoyment of life, and was able to undergo considerable labor. But the disease with which he had suffered had been checked, not eradicated. The spring of 1869 found him again failing, and having arranged his worldy affairs in a way to avoid the publicity of official administration, he resigned himself to approaching death and in the midst a family circle of unusual affection, and with the sorrowing regard of an appreciative and sympathetic community, he fell asleep in June, 1869.

Andrew T. Hale was a native of Glastonbury, Hartford County, Connecticut. He was born July 8, 1820. His father, Benjamin Hale, was a lineal descendant of Samuel Hale, who was a member of the colony which settled at Wethersfield, Conn., in 1636, under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Hooker. His mother was Lavinia Talcott, also decended from one of the old families of the Connecticut commonwealth. The maternal name of Talcott is borne by both Mr. A. T. Hale and H. T. Welles, of Minneapolis, who were related to the Talcott family through their mothers. Mr. Hale's father occupied a farm on the banks of the beautiful Connecticut river, which had been an inheritance of the family from colonial times. There were two sons, Andrew T., the eldest, and Henry, a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., but well known in Minneapolis. Though raised on a farm, the children had every advantage of refined society, and liberal academic education, and were exempt from the anxieties which harass the early lives of so many sons of the soil as to provision for the material support of life. Andrew was delicate in constitution, and at an early age joined his maternal uncle Col. Andrew Talcott, who was an engineer in the United States army, in various engineering works. He was employed in the surveys for the present New York Central Railway, upon the survey of the Northeastern boundary between Maine and Canada, and upon the coast survey at the mouth of the Mississippi. These occupations filled the nine years from 1835 to 1844. The next three summers were spent on Lake Superior, a part of the time in government survey, and a part in the survey of mineral lands. For six years before coming to Minneapolis he was engaged in the flour and produce business at Hartford. The remaining time was passed upon the home farm, in its care and management. He had a taste for rural life, and enjoyed the cultivation of the soil, the planting of trees, and raising fruits and vegetables. His agricultural life was pursued both as a profitable occupation and a pleasant diversion, with a constant care for his health, which gave indications of pulmonary weakness.

On the 24th of November, 1840, he was united in marriage with Miss Irene E. Thayer, of Westfield, Massachusetts.

They had four daughters. The eldest, Ellen, is the wife of Mr. E. A. Harmon, of Minneapolis. The second, Mary, remains in the household. The third, Catharine, is the wife of Dr. Jos. P. Cochran, a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Board of Missions at Oroomiah, Persia. The fourth, Lucy, having passed a course of instruction in medicine and attained the degree of M. D., has lately married Dr. Geo. W. Holmes, also a medical missionary of the Presbyterian Board, at Hamadan, Persia.

A liberal share of the estate left to Mrs. Hale, has been devoted, in accordance with the benevolent wishes of her husband, to the endowment of religious and educational institutions.

Mr. Hale was of a very gentle nature. He moved in an atmosphere of refinement; and with the consecration of a Christian he passed his years in unostentatious but effective labors of beneficence. In the bustling throng of ambitious men, so intensely devoted to material interests, among whom he moved, his quiet example of patience, fidelity, and faith in spiritual things, was "like the shadow of a great rock in a weary land."

SEAVER E. OLSON was born in the parish of Ringsaker, near Hamar, in Norway, on February 2d, 1846. His father was a contractor and builder, and beside himself there were three older sisters and a younger brother in the family. Both parents were Baptists of very strong religious principles.

The father was a very pious man, and the early training of his boys was strict and in close uniformity with the decrees of the church. The family was an unusually intelligent one, the home advantages being of a rare intellectual order. An uncle, Tollef Olson, was a seminary professor for fifty consecutive years, and at the expiration of that time he was awarded a gold medallion by the king as being the oldest educator in continued service in that country.

Up to the age of ten years, Seaver obtained, practically, all of his education under the tuition of his uncle. That at that early age he had obtained no small elementary knowledge is evident from the fact that between the ages of ten and twelve years he taught a district school.

When he was twelve years old the family emigrated to America. They landed in Quebec and proceeded directly to La Crosse, Wis., and at a distance of seventeen miles from that town the father took up land and pursued farming until his death in 1884. Seaver remained at home on the farm for a year, and then obtained employment in a general merchandise country store in La Crosse, which was at that time a little village.

Here he stayed for two years, doing all sorts of work about the store. A great ambition had always mastered him, and that was to get a college education. His parents could not afford to send him, and he made up his mind if he ever entered college it must be by his own efforts. He was only fourteen years old when he started out for Beloit, Wis., with the intent and purpose of getting a college education.

For nine months he struggled on, going to school and working enough outside of hours to pay his way along. Soon he found it impossible to obtain means to carry out his cherished hope, and having a taste as well for mercantile pursuits he again turned to that, with the sincere determination that, as he could not get a college education himself, he would work hard to obtain means whereby his younger brother, whom he greatly loved, might be able to have that which he could not. It is one of Mr. Olson's happiest recollections that he was able to

realize this cherished hope to its fullest extent. The boy was taken from the farm, and for ten consecutive years Mr. Olson furnished him the means to pursue his studies in this country and Europe, fitting him for the honored position which he afterwards held as president of the State University of South Dakota. This brother was the one whose life came to such an unhappy close in the Tribune fire in November, 1889.

After Seaver had given up his idea of going to college, he obtained a position in a store in Beloit. Soon after the proprietor started a store in Cambridge, Wis., and sent young Olson to manage it.

The nine months' schooling which he had obtained at Beloit was all that he ever received in this country, and it was no easy sacrifice for this boy to give up all his ambitious desire for knowledge in order that he might bestow it upon his brother.

As manager of the store at Cambridge he remained until January 1, 1864, when he was engaged by his former employer in La Crosse as head bookkeeper and general manager of the store which he had first entered as a lad. This responsible position he held until Jan. 1, 1867.

He now determined to strike out in business for himself, and opened a store in Rushford, under the firm name of S. E. Olson & Co. After three and one-half years this concern did the largest business of any storei n the State, outside of St. Paul In 1870, Mr. Olson sold out his interest in the firm and for the third time attached himself to his former employer in La Crosse, but this time as a full partner in the business.

Always aspiring to greater opportunities and more extensive fields of operation, in 1873 he organized in La Crosse the wholesale and retail dry goods house of Olson, Smith & Co. At the end of three years a part of the firm dissolved and the business was divided. Mr. Olson retained the jobbing interests of the firm for two years, and in 1878 removed the stock to Minneapolis, thereby realizing a long desired wish to identify himself with this young and prosperous city.

He attached his interests to the firm of N. B. Harwood & Co. The disastrous failure of this house in the fall of 1880 left Mr. Olson completely stranded, and without a dollar in the world. After the stock had been largely disposed of by a sheriff's sale, in company with M. D. Ingram, Mr. Olson succeeded in borrowing sufficient money to purchase the remainder of the stock, and opened up a retail store at the old stand, under the firm name of Ingram, Olson & Co.

This proved a good stroke, and in a short time the business became most prosperous and one of the best dry goods establishments in the city. In 1887, Mr. Olson purchased Mr. Ingram's interest, for which he paid him cash, and as the sole owner has conducted the business up to the present time. During this time he has retained the services of Mr. Ingram, who is now chief buyer for the firm, and resides in New York.

Mr. Olson was married in 1889 to Miss Ida Hawley, of this city.

During S. E. Olson's residence in Minneapolis he has been among the foremost in all matters which tended towards the development and welfare of the city. He has occupied numerous honorable positions of trust, but has consistently held aloof from politics. For several years he was president of the State bank, and resigned only recently.

Mr. Olson, despite his busy life, has given some attention to politics, and is one of the recognized leaders and a representative of his nationality. While he has persistently refused to receive from his party any reward for his services and devotion, he has been mentioned as a

Wm Donaldson

possible candidate for congress by the conservative element, which desires that the business interests of the Northwest be represented at Washington.

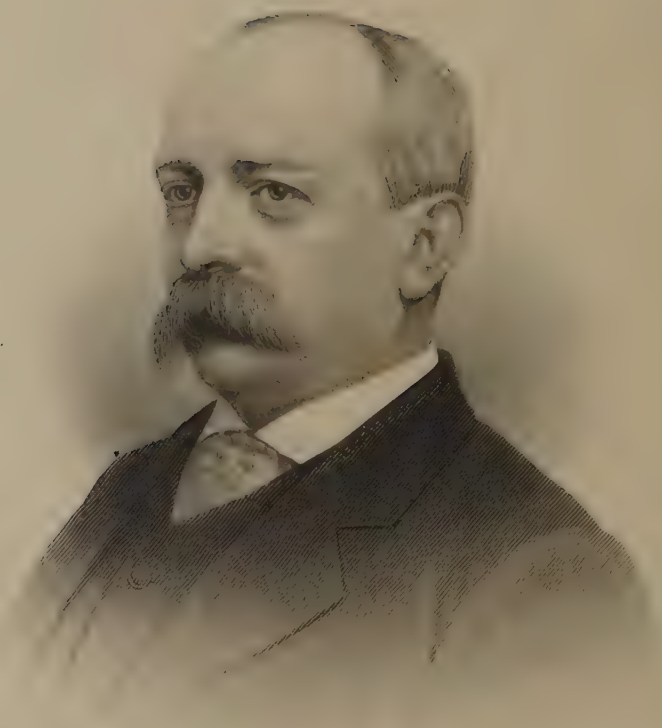
Mr. Olson was the first person who ever suggested the idea of an exposition, and it was immediately caught up by the newspapers and enterprising citizens, and, in far less time than could have been expected, materialized. He has been a director of the exposition board almost from the very start.

Personally, Mr. Olson possesses characteristics which makes him at once a friend to all who are worthy of friendship. He is a man of even disposition, always kindly, impulsive, generous to a fault, and idolized by his help, to whom he is most kind and considerate. His religion is that of the Baptist church, and his charities, though quiet, are numerous.

WILLIAM DONALDSON. Among the multitudes who engage in mercantile pursuits most meet with failure and disaster. Many by industry, economy and perseverance reach moderate success; while few rise to commanding positions in the commercial world. Among the latter are chiefly those who engage in wholesale trade. When a retailer rises to the foremost rank, his success is evidence of rare genius, surmounting the limitations which usually confine this trade to a narrow field. Among the few who may be placed in the latter class is the senior proprietor of the "Glass Block" in Minneapolis. His career is a signal instance of perseverance in working out a plan of life deliberately formed, united to the high qualities of sound judgment and integrity, with courage bordering on audacity, in entering upon and developing favorable opportunities. To such qualities the draper's apprentice owes his present position in the head of the retail distributors of merchandise in the city of Minneapolis, and among the foremost in the great cities of the country.

William Donaldson is a native of Scotland, born at the village of Milnathort, Shire of Kinross, June 16, 1849. The place is an upland glen, midway between Edinburgh and Perth. His father, John Donaldson, was a manufacturer of shawls, and his ancestors for many generations were among the industrial class of the Shire. They neither aspired to greatness nor descended to base or ignoble associations. Industry, sobriety and integrity were the inheritances of the family, from generation to generation. William was the second child of a family of two sons and two daughters. He was sent to the village school, and enjoyed the advantage of highly learned and accomplished teachers. These advantages were diligently improved, giving him a good classical education. From boyhood he was designated by his father and had chosen for himself a mercantile life, and at the age of fifteen years he was bound as apprentice to a draper in his native town, for a term of four years. The pay was three shillings per week. The duties were such as fall to apprentice boys, beginning with the humblest labors, and advancing through all the grades of mercantile practice. At the close of the apprenticeship he secured a clerkship in a dry goods store in Glasgow, at forty pounds a year. There he remained for the next eight years, being promoted, as time went on, to the most responsible positions in the establishment, with corresponding increase of salary. Before the termination of this engagement he was married to Miss Mary Turner of Glasgow. After twelve years spent in learning the business, and as an employee of others, Mr. Donaldson felt a yearning for independence, and a

growing desire to become himself a merchant. Opportunities in his native land were not alluring to a young and friendless man. Trade there falls into established channels. Old houses have their attached customers, and it is difficult for a young man to gain patronage. Reports from America stimulated his ambition, and raised visions of broader fields and better opportunities, prophetic of his future success. So leaving his wife and young children in her paternal home, with the approbation of his friends, and accompanied by his younger brother, and present partner, L. S. Donaldson, he came to this country in 1877; and the brothers took employment in a Scotch dry goods house in Providence, R. I. Here they remained for four years. The business was extensive, and both wholesale and retail. Here were acquired the more enterprising methods of American business, and more accurate knowledge of the advantages and needs of various sections of this great country. Early in 1881 Mr. W. Donaldson left Providence and came to Minnesota, stopping at St. Paul, which had been almost synonymous in Eastern speech with Minnesota. Here for a few months he was employed in the store of Auerbach, Finch, Van Slyke & Co., having charge of soliciting retail trade in St. Paul and Minneapolis. He was soon impressed with the superior advantages which Minneapolis offered for retail trade, and renting a small store at No. 310 Nicollet avenue, opened a stock of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods. The savings of a small salary from the days of apprenticeship, furnished a meagre capital for the new venture, but they were carefully invested, and steadily increased. In less than a year, the lease expiring, and not being able to negotiate its renewal, he took a department in the "Glass Block," which had just been erected by Colton & Co., and conducted it for his own benefit and at his own risk. After a few months the Coltons failed, and their stock was purchased by Mr. Samuel Groocock, who placed Mr. Donaldson in charge of a stock of general dry goods. In April, 1884, Mr. Donaldson bought out the Groococks, and taking his brother into partnership commenced business in the old Glass Block, as William Donaldson & Co. They continued here for the next three years, laying the foundation for one of the now most extensive and successful retail establishments in the Northwest. Ample as was the old Glass Block in its dimensions it became too restricted for the enlarging business of the new firm, and they were driven for want of room in 1887 to tear it down, and erect upon its site the present palatial Glass Block. It is situated at perhaps the most commanding point for retail business in the city, at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Sixth street. The building is of iron and glass, five stories in heighth, one hundred and fifteen feet on Nicollet avenue and one hundred and thirty-two on Sixth street. It is of ornate architectural style with an illuminated tower. The interior has a basement and five floors, communicating by stairways and elevators, with an open interior court, through which a flood of light enters from the glass dome above. In the fall of 1891 this was enlarged by an annex on Sixth street, ninety-nine by one hundred and sixty-five feet. Here is located the great department store. The sales of the firm the present year will reach $2,000,000. It employs no less than four hundred and seventy five persons, and has twelve salaried buyers in New York, with offices in Paris and London. Goods are bought at first hands, for cash, and customers are given the advantage of bargains. The firm advertises liberally, and has an order trade all the way to the Pacific



Ruben S. Goodfellow

coast. Its annual openings are social events, when the store decorated with marvelous products of the useful arts, in tempting display, with rarest music, attracts crowds of the best citizens and of admiring customers. The management of so gigantic a business, without friction, and with growing popularity, attests the sterling qualities of its proprietor, and ranks him easily among the merchant princes of the country.

Intense devotion to building up a private business has not narrowed his ambition nor contracted his devotion to the welfare of his adopted city. He is a prominent member of the Business Men's Union of Minneapolis, and chairman of its executive committee. The Union is a voluntary association of leading business men for the purpose of promoting the manufacturing and jobbing interests of the city, and has done much toward attracting such enterprises, as well as in furnishing capital to embark in them. His surplus capital has been liberally invested in manufacturies. Among them is the Minneapolis Linen Mill Company, of which he is vice-president, and a large stockholder. This is a pioneer in a new line of industry, which has already accomplished much, and from which great results are promised—no less than the transfer of the linen industry from the Lagan to the Mississippi. Already from the straw of the flax, heretofore a waste product, is manufactured crash. Binding twine is soon to be added, and as processes are improved and skilled labor procured, the finer and more delicate fabrics will be produced. He is also president of a large clothing manufacturing company, and a director and stockholder in many other like enterprises.

Mr. Donaldson does not allow his business activity to isolate him from social life. Wherever the sons of old Scotia are found in sufficient number a Caledonian Club springs up as if by spontaneous growth. Of such a club in Minneapolis he is chief (president).

He has chosen a retired spot on Lake of the Isles for a home, where a well appointed, but not ostentatious house, has been erected, which is the center of the family life. Recently he has purchased a beautiful villa, with spacious grounds, at Lake Minnetonka, which will be the summer home. Four children, two boys and two daughters, constitute the home circle, of whom the elder are at school.

Reuben Simeon Goodfellow, a gentleman who became a leader in mercantile circles in Minneapolis, is of English birth, but of American training and sympathies. His father, Simeon Goodfellow, was of Scotch ancestry, inheriting the stern faith of the Covenanters, with the versality and tenacity of his nation. His mother, Mary Cheatham, was a daughter of a respectable and wealthy English family. The family resided at the manufacturing village of Hyde, in Lancashire, where R. S. Goodfellow was born October 28th, 1840. He was the third of a family of six children, of whom four grew to maturity.

The family emigrated to America early in the year 1841, when this son was a child in arms. They settled in Troy, New York, where the lad passed his infancy and early manhood. His father was a mechanical engineer of an original and inventive turn of mind. He brought with him one of the earliest power looms used in this country. His inventions were some of them of considerable utility, but brought to others more profit than to himself. The boy was sent to the common schools of Troy until his ninth year, when his mercantile taste and ambition to help himself caused him to be placed in a bolt and curry-comb factory at a trifling wage, but

which was doubled after the first month, in consequence of his faithfulness and assiduity. He continued in this employment for nearly five years, at the end of which he was earning seven dollars per week, and spending little upon superfluities. At this early age when boys left to their own devices are apt to indulge in frivolity and excess, he adopted and practiced those virtues of sobriety, industry and economy which are safe harbingers of success in business. He now left the factory and engaged in a store in the suburbs of Troy, where he received a much smaller compensation, but made a beginning of mercantile experience which has step by step led him to a leadership in the calling.

From the country store he went to a dry goods store, where he remained four or five years, and then went to another firm, where he continued passing through all grades of employment until 1859. In the latter year he went into the store of G. V. S. Quackenbush, a dry goods house, where he remained until 1862. An apprenticeship of over eight years in trade was sufficient to give him full knowledge of the business, and fully qualified him to take a more responsible position. These were years of constant and unwearied labor. Working hours were long, from five o'clock in the morning to nine o'clock at night in the summer, and from six o'clock in the winter. Holidays were few. It was good fortune if a clerk could escape from the store on the Fourth of July in season to witness the evening's display of fireworks, and Christmas and New Years brought little relaxation from the daily round of store duties.

The war was now in progress, and leaving the counter and dropping the yard stick, with little thought of the consequences to himself, a city bred lad, he shouldered a musket as a private in the 169th Regiment of New York Infantry. The life of a private in the war, full of incident and dire hardship, is yet an experience repeated in hundreds of thousands of instances, and too familiar to repeat in detail. History accords glory to leaders in arms, but has no space to emphasize the no less indispesable work of the common soldier, upon whose courage and hardihood rests the event.

Returning to civil life, he took up his old employment in a dry goods store, taking a clerkship with John Flagg & Co., at Troy. When the firm became Winnie, Ford & Clark he continued in its service, a term in all of four years. He then went with Flagg & Frear, who were also in dry goods at Troy, remaining with that house for another four years. He had now reached the most responsible position in the busiuess, being buyer and salesman for the last mentioned firms. When Mr. Clark, of Winne, Ford & Clark, died, and Mr. Ford retired, Mr. Goodfellow became a member of the firm under the style of W. C. Winne & Co. Their business was a retail trade in dry goods. In 1877, the firm dissolved, Mr. Goodfellow selling his interest to his partner.

He now joined with Mr. W. H. Eastman, who had been connected with the wholesale dry goods business in New York, in a trip to the West, proposing, if a favorable location could be found, to engage in business together. They visited many places, but were greatly impressed with Minneapolis, but could find no vacant store. They also found St. Louis to be an advisable location, but experienced the like difficulty in finding a vacant store; making arrangements in both cities to be informed by wire if a store could be had. Mr. Goodfellow desired to start in business in Minneapolis, but his associate preferred St. Louis. It

was agreed to accept whichever location should first offer a suitable store. One day in the early part of the year 1878 a telegram was received at five o'clock P. M. announcing that a store could be had in Minneapolis. At six o'clock of the same evening Mr. Eastman was en route for this city. Early on the following morning a similar message came from the other city, but too late to give it a preference. Arriving here a lease was taken of Mr. Herrick's store, Nos. 243 and 245 Nicollet avenue, where the firm of Goodfellow & Eastman commenced the dry goods business April 17th, 1878. By the first of July following, their reception had been so favorable that they made a contract with Mr. T. B. Casey to put up the fine store now occupied by R. S. Goodfellow & Co. It is of dressed gray free stone, four stories in heighth, with a basement, and forty-two feet, eight inches, by one hundred and twelve feet in dimensions. When occupied it was far the most elegant and conveniently arranged store in the city, and none now excel it in these respects. It was occupied on the 28th of October following.

Mr. Eastman retired from the firm in February, 1885. Mr. Goodfellow then associated with himself Mr. W. S. Ray, who had been the buyer for the old firm at its New York office, under the style of R. S. Goodfellow & Co., which still continues at the same stand. The business is exclusively in dry goods. Their goods are bought as far as possible at first hands, and for cash, and they are sold largely for ready cash. Mr. Goodfellow has always given his personal attention to the details of the business. He has always been fond of the kind of life he has adopted and has cherished a laudable ambition to reach the top in his vocation. He has been prudent, industrious, attentive to details, temperate in his habits, and has aimed to be strictly just in all his dealings. A natural aptness for trade, with good judgment, industry and fidelity have been the touchstones of his success. He has adopted no sensational expedients, believing that honesty and fair dealing were the best allurements of a lasting patronage. He has been eminently successful. The annual sales of his concern reach $600,000, and the conduct of the business gives employment to one hundred and thirty persons.

Mr. Goodfellow married, in 1866, Miss Sarah C. Ives, of Troy, New York. They have had five children, of whom two only survive, Mrs. Marion C. Lewis, of Minneapolis, and Wm. E. Goodfellow, who is yet in his studies at the Minneapolis High School. Mrs. Goodfellow died in 1874. Mr. Goodfellow married his present wife, who was Miss Martha E. Austin, at North Adams, Mass., in 1874. Their residence is at No. 1006 Sixth avenue south—one of the attractive, but not extravagant, dwellings of a city of beautiful homes.

Mr. Goodfellow has been a vestryman of both Gethsemane and St. Paul Episcopal churches of this city. His present connection is with St. Paul's. He is a member of the masonic body, not only in lodge, but also in chapter and commandery.

At the age of fifty-two years Mr. Goodfellow seems to possess the power of application and the devotion to business which characterized his early life. He pursues the business long after a competency of wealth has been secured from an ambition to employ for a useful purpose the talents which a kind Providence has endowed him with, rather than from any sordid love of accumulation. With him the faculty of business is esteemed far above the results which it yields. If it were not also good policy, he can afford to indulge the watchwords

of his business life, "integrity, honesty, honor."

HAZEN JAMES BURTON. One going up Nicollet avenue, the finest business street of Minneapolis, is attracted by a spacious building at the corner of Third street, in the very center of trade, whose store fronts are a veritable mirror of fashion, filled with gentlemen's apparel, arranged with such taste as to overpower the sense of utility with the witchery of art. This is the Plymouth clothing house, a mercantile corporation, the name of whose president and chief stockholder stands at the head of this sketch. In this vast and skillfully organized establishment the spirit of progress, conjoined with capital and wise combination, have brought about the utmost economy in distribution. Merchandising is a game which only a few can play well, especially when taste and fashion have to be considered, as well as intrinsic value. Prudence, energy, and that "just average of faculties" called common-sense must characterize the successful merchant.

His career, as yet in full course, is a forcible illustration of the truth that success in life is no accident, but awaits upon assiduity, integrity and mental and bodily competency; and that it is compatible with gentle birth, urban environment and high scholastic attainments. All honor to those who surmount early disadvantages, lack of education and opportunity, and reach high positions in professional or business life! Equal honor to such as overcome the enervating influence of easy circumstances, the allurements of ambition, and devote themselves to a line of practical business, which is too often and mistakenly looked upon as ignoble, if not degrading!

The father of H. J. Burton was the senior of the same name. He removed from Wilton, New Hampshire, in early life to Boston, where he was the head of the firm of H. J. Burton & Co. His first American ancestor was Boniface Burton, who came from England and settled in Danvers, Mass., in 1637, and survived the hardships of pioneer life to the age of one hundred and fifteen years. His mother was a member of one of the old and substantial families of Boston, descended from Ebenezer Smith, who was identified with real estate interests in Haymarket Square.

He was born in Roxbury, now a part of Boston, July 14, 1847. His early education was received at the Brimmer and Dwight schools and at the English high school, where he graduated at the age of fifteen. Though the youngest graduate of a class of seventy, he was first in scholarship, taking the first honor in mathematics and literature, the second in declamation, and receiving the award of the Franklin medal. The principal of the school was applied to by the director of the United States Coast Survey to select the best mathematician of the class for appointment in that service, and designated young Burton, but the appointment was declined, his father advising that he enter the wholesale clothing manufacturing business, in which he had an interest, and obtain a practical business education.

This course was pursued, and he entered the establishment of C. W. Freeland & Co., at a salary for the first year of fifty dollars. The unusual stipulation was made in this engagement that four afternoons in each week, after two o'clock, he should be free. These, with the evenings of the reserved days, were devoted to attendance on special courses in the Institution of Technology, where

Hazen L. Burton

RESIDENCE OF HAZEN J. BURTON, DEEPHAVEN, MINNETONKA LAKE. BUILT IN 1890-92.

the higher mathematics were pursued under Prof. Runkle, and analytical chemistry and mineralogy under Profs. Storer and Elliott, now president of Harvard University. At a later period the study of the German and Italian languages was pursued with such proficiency, French being already acquired, that he became interpreter with a party of students traveling on the continent. Meanwhile the work at the store, commenced at the bottom, in the shipping room, involved hard labor, as well as patience, thoroughness and attention to minute details, but giving a practical education little inferior to that of the schools; afterwards passing through the variety of employment which a large manufacturing house affords. The salary was increased with the usefulness of the young clerk from $50 to $500 the second year, $1500 the third year, and $2000 the fourth year On that year the sales made by father and son exceeded those made by any other two men in the clothing trade in Boston.

In 1867, at the age of twenty years, having saved a considerable portion of his wages, and being desirous of adding to his scholastic attainments whatever travel in Europe might afford through observation, young Burton joined a party of young architects in a trip through England, Germany, France and Italy. Four months were consumed in this excursion, during which no opportunity for study was neglected. The young architects forming the party have since attained eminence, and are among the leaders in their profession in Boston and Philadelphia.

Soon after returning to America, a partnership in the clothing business was formed, under the style of Keating, Lane & Co., which continued with good success until the great fire in Boston. A more permanent partnership was formed July 20, 1870, by marriage with Miss Alice Cotton Whitney. Her father, Rev. D. S. Whitney, was a co-laborer in the anti-slavery agitation with Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Her mother was a lineal descendant of Rev. John Cotton, the first minister in Boston.

From boyhood Mr. Burton has greatly enjoyed life in the open air, and is no nerveless competitor in athletic sports. As an amateur, he was known on the diamond, having acquired celebrity as the short stop of the Lowell base ball club, of Boston, which for years held the amateur championship of New England, and the silver bell; whose victories on Boston Common are yet fresh in the memories of thousands who witnessed their contests twenty-five years ago. He delights to dispel the weariness of business cares by a brisk canter in the saddle. Summer vacations were sometimes spent in pedestrian trips among the White mountains and in canoe voyages among the lakes of Maine. To his fondness for outdoor exercise may be attributed his robust health, power of endurance and tenacity of purpose under the severest business trials and the incessant strain of competition.

An experience of some twelve years in Boston business methods was a preparatory school for a broad field of mercantile enterprise in the West, to which he decided to remove. After a careful emamination of Denver, Omaha and Kansas City, he decided to locate in Minneapolis, and early in 1880 engaged in an exclusively wholesale clothing business. But the long credits extended to the trade were unfavorable to success, and the end of the first two years brought a balance of loss, rather than the hoped for profit. He then adopted a cash system, and opened a retail department, having the aid of $25,000 special capital, put in by Hon. C. H. Sawyer, Governor of New

Hampshire, and H. Sawyer, treasurer of the Plymouth Woolen Mills in Mass.

The change was so successful that the business was incorporated in 1883, with a capital of $50,000. This has been increased to meet the growing demands of the business to $75,000, $140,000 and $200,000. With the addition of an extensive fur manufacturing business, the capital was enlarged to $300,000, and at the present time (October, 1892) in addition to the capital a surplus of $28,000 is reported.

The Plymouth clothing house occupies what is regarded as the most eligible corner in the city, which was secured on a twenty years lease. It is probably the largest general outfitting establishment for men and boys in the northwest. The stock comprises not only clothing, furnishings, hats and caps and shoes, but also the largest fur manufactory in this part of the country. The business is exclusively for cash, and one price to all. No deviation is made to any favored customer; nor even to the wholesale trade. Every article purchased is always regarded as good for the refundment of the purchase money, on demand, if returned in good order, within a reasonable time. The Plymouth guarantee is as good as a bank check to their customers, and there is a simplicity and self regulation to the immense business which supersedes chaffering, and places the institution on a par with the most reliable savings bank.

The management of so extensive a business by no means exhausts the enterprise and activity which characterize Mr. Burton. His business connections reach to the far east, and extend into the newer west. He is special partner in the Boston house of Burton, Mansfield & Pierce—a wholesale clothing manufacturing concern, of which his only brother, George S. Burton, is senior partner, and also one of the leading members of the Boston Merchants Association. He holds the position of president of the Mandan Land and Improvement Company—a syndicate of Boston capitalists. In 1885 he built at Mandan, Dakota, a roller flouring mill, which has been successfully operated to the present time. Outside of business connections, he is a director of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition.

Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burton, of whom three survive, Hazel, Ariel and Ward Cotton.

From what has been related of his rural tastes and active habit, it will not be surprising that he sought for his home a location in the country. It is at Deephaven, an ample wooded tract, upon the south shore of the picturesque Lake Minnetonka. Here, on a swelling knoll overlooking the placid waters, and near the club house of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, he has erected his homestead, which is named Chimo. The walls are of heavy boulders, fitting it for a winter as well as summer residence. The grounds, studded with natural forest trees, and embellished with shrubbery and flowers, are park like, reminding the traveler of an English estate. Here, remote from the excitements of the mart, amid rare rural surroundings, he may refresh himself with his favorite diversions, either on land or water. An enthusiastic yachtsman, ex-commodore of the Minnetonka Yacht Club, he owns and sails the Burgess yacht Volante. In the frequent regattas which are sailed over the Minnetonka waters, his pennant may be seen oftener in the van than the rear, and his promising son, Ward, is no whit behind in successful seamanship.

The present age is sometimes called a mercenary one. The keen competitions of business life too often engross the minds of its votaries; and the habit of

John A. Dahlem

acquisition extinguishes the relish for using or enjoying the wealth acquired. Happily, examples like the one under review, though too infrequent, are not altogether wanting, where the keenness of business pursuit is over-balanced by high literary acquisitions, liberality, rural tastes, and attractive social qualities.

A warm, personal friend of Mr. Burton communicates to the writer of this sketch the substance of a conversation which Mr. Burton held with him, which reveals in him an appreciation of the ideal as an aid and adjunct in practical life, and characterizes a peculiar and rare spiritual conception of business success. Said he: "I leave the higher consideration aside for the moment, and speak only of the value of high ideas and of an ideal atmosphere as a means of practical success to the business man. What I want specially to say is this, that if I be nothing but a business man, and my mind be given wholly to business, than I am by just so much the poorer business man, weaker and lower in judgment, in scope of enterprise, in breadth of view and in practical efficiency. The more I repair to life and thought in an ideal and spiritual domain, the larger and better will be my judgment, and the clearer will be my sight in practical and material affairs. Therefore, without going now to any higher point of view, I say that as a business man it is my simple interest to keep myself in touch and communication with high mental life with ideal conceptions, with practical beauty and rare thoughts. This I say as a business man looking after his interests and efficiency as a business man."

JOHN ALBERT SCHLENER. Though born in Philadelphia, the parents of John A. Schlener removed to the city of St. Anthony the following year, so the he is essentially a Minneapolitan of the first generation. His father, John A. Schlener, and his mother, Bertha (Sproesser) Schlener, were of German descent and Lutheran connection. They were industrious and most respectable people; the father, by occupation a baker, opened a bakery and confectionary in St. Anthony, which he conducted for about fifteen years—until his death. The son was sent to a school kept by the Sisters, after which he entered the public schools of St. Anthony, and then had a short course in a select school. He also attended the commercial school kept by Barnard & Carson, where he received training in bookkeeping and accounts. His school days terminated during his twelfth year. As a boy he developed a commercial spirit, and engaged in such enterprises to turn an honest penny as are open to ambitious youth. He soon obtained a permanent position in the toll house of suspension bridge, then belonging to the county. For two or three years he took tolls and assisted the toll gatherer in the care of the bridge and in keeping accounts. The position, while calling for no great financial ability, brought him into contact with the traveling public, and was a school of no small value in familiarizing his mind with the active business of the city.

When sixteen years old, young Schlener entered the store of Wister, Wales & Co., who were engaged in the book and stationery business, as a clerk. He continued with the various firms with which W. W. Wales, the pioneer stationer of the city, was connected, making himself so useful that at the organization of the firm of Bean, Wales & Co. he was given a one-third interest in the business. After the retirement of Mr. Wales he continued in the business with his successors, Kirkbride & Whitall, until 1884. At that time, with an experience of twelve years in the business, he opened a store on Nic-

ollet avenue, at the corner of Nicollet and Fifth, which he has conducted with careful attention and increasing success until the present time. In the line of commercial and society stationery his business is the largest in the Northwest.

Mr. Schlener became a Mason at an early age. The fraternal spirit and benevolent purposes of the order appealed strongly to his heart and he entered into its obligations with great zeal and enthusiam. At the same time his fidelity, devotion and business skill made him a valuable helper in conducting the varied charities of the brotherhood. He rapidly climbed the ladder of degrees, until he has passed through the entire secret work. He was successively honored with official positions in lodge, encampment and commandery, holding the highest. He was a frequent delegate to Masonic Grand Conventions; he was an officer in several aid and insurance associations connected with the fraternity, and was a director in the Masonic Temple association, and is at the present time its secretary.

It is not permitted to the biographer to draw aside the veil and exhibit the work which is going on within the hallowed walls of the Temple. The numbers and character of the men who wear its emblems, their enthusiasm in their work and the stream of benevolence which flows from the inner sanctuary, irrigating and blessing many waste places of life, attest that the Masonic bond is one worthy to be held, and that it calls into play the noblest qualities of manhood.

Mr. Schlener has been honored with other positions of trust and confidence. He was at one time vice-president of the People's bank, and is a director of the Business Men's Union, a voluntary organization which has been and is of great service in building up the commercial and manufacturing interests of the city.

Mr. Schlener was baptised through parental fidelity in the Lutheran church. His personal choice has led him to attach himself to the Congregational body, being an attendant at Plymouth church.

Since the death of his father in 1872, Mr. Schlener has been a householder, living in a pleasant home on Nicollet island, over which his mother has presided until the present year. In March, 1892, he married Miss Grace Holbrook, of Lockport, New York, who now presides over the household.

GRAIN TRADE.

When the first flouring mills at the Falls of St. Anthony began to grind wheat early in the '50s, the grain raised in the region then commercially tributary to the village of St. Anthony was insufficient to supply the few run of stone in operation. There were no railroads as feeders. Though the farmers hauled in grain by wagons from as far as Mankato and St. Cloud, the main supply, for some years, was drawn from the wheat fields of Iowa and Illinois, transportation facilities being found in the Mississippi river steamboats. This wheat came at first in small quantities, It was regarded as a great event when in 1855 a shipment of 2,000 bushels came in from the South. From this time on for two decades the history of the early grain trade may be read between the lines in that part of this work devoted to the milling interests. The development was co-extensive. Each was dependent upon the other. The millers were the first grain dealers. For a long time the grain commission man as he exists to-day was unknown. In 1859 the following dealers were classified as handling "grain and produce:" Kimball, Johnson & Co., Jos.

Moody, Thos. Moulton, Geo. Perkins, J. H. Green & Co., Nutting, Brown & Co., H. T. Crowell, Fletcher & Gould, and J. G. McFarland. Most of these were also grocers or keepers of the familiar "country store." None made an exclusive business of supplying wheat for the mills or of buying for shipment. Even as late as 1871 there were only nine firms credited as grain dealers and only a few of these were exclusively in this line. Engaged in the business at that time were Clark & Linton, W. H. Dunwoody, Harvey & Bradley, John Osborne, E. & B. Palmer, Pratt & Foster, John Scheible, J. M. Varney & Co. and Wright & Fiske.

Both the milling and grain interests received a stimulus in the 60's when the railroad building toward the west was commenced, but for a long time the progress was very slow. Previous to the war the Minneapolis mills easily stored all the wheat they had occasion to buy; and as yet there was no shipment of wheat from the town. But with the railroads came a new necessity. The locomotives brought grain to market much more rapidly than the farmers' wagons, and there was a tendency manifested to hurry in the grain as soon as a new crop was threshed. For several years the need of storehouses was felt but the trade was still so small as to deter capitalists from investing money in elevators. In 1867 the Union Elevator Company, composed of W. W. Eastman, A. H. Wilder, Col. Merriam and D. C. Shepherd, built the old Union elevator at Washington and Ninth avenues south. Its capacity was 130,000 bushels, and it was regarded as an important enterprise. After ten years the Union Elevator Company sold out to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., on whose line the elevator stood, and the name was afterwards changed to Elevator "E." In 1891 the elevator and a recently built annex were burned and have since been rebuilt. The next elevator erected was the Pacific, put up in 1868 at Washington and Fourth avenues north on the line of the Great Northern Railway, then the St. Paul & Pacific. W. F. Davidson was the proprietor. The elevator was a small affair with a capacity of only 85,000 bushels, but it did yeoman service in those early days of the grain trade. In 1874 a million bushels of grain went through its bins. Elevator "A," belonging to the Minneapolis Elevator Co., was built in 1879 on the line of the Great Northern near Chestnut avenue. It cost $150,000 and had a capacity of 780,000 bushels, being at the time the largest elevator west of Chicago. Loren Fletcher, C. H. Pettit and F. S. Hinkle were its chief promoters. During the following year the Pillsbury elevator on the East Side was built, and in 1881 Messrs. Huntington, Potter & Ermentrout put up the Central elevator at Western avenue and Holden street.

Up to the late 70's the flour milling industry had been comparatively small, but the decade saw a marvelous change. The introduction of the Hungarian roller process revolutionized the production of flour; great activity in railroad building, stimulated by and in turn stimulating, enormous immigration rapidly developed the natural wheat fields of Minnesota and the Dakotas; the invention of the self-binders cheapened production; mill building was continuous and the grain traffic suddenly became tremendous. Elevators of from a half million to a million and a half bushels capacity were erected in quick succession; the Chamber of Commerce was organized, putting the grain trade on a firm business basis; long lines of elevators sprang up along the railway routes as far as the international boundary line. Men simply took

advantage of the conditions brought about by a fortunate combination of circumstances; the result was the establishment of Minneapolis as the greatest wheat market of the world as well as the greatest flour producing point. The tremendous increase of the grain traffic at this period is best illustrated in the following table, showing the yearly receipts and shipments since 1876:

	Receipts Bu.	Shipments Bu.
1876	5,034,675	48,220
1877	4,510,440	21,200
1878	4,581,040	209,600
1879	7,523,864	177,400
1880	10,258,700	133,600
1881	16,316,950	514,250
1882	18,947,500	2,105,000
1883	22,124,711	2,125,719
1884	29,322,720	4,586,960
1885	32,900 560	4,944,240
1886	34,904,260	6,651,780
1887	45,504,480	12,347,440
1888	44,552,730	11,141,100
1889	41,734,095	12,577,370
1890	45,271,910	12,173,395
1891	57,002,755	18,488,405

Thus in sixteen years the wheat trade of Minneapolis has increased to more than eleven times its volume at the beginning of the period. The flour mills formerly consumed nearly all the wheat received in the city. Of late years a shipping demand has arisen, and now Minneapolis supplies scores of millers in the neighboring states and as far east as Indiana and Ohio. The table above gives an idea of the increase of this shipping trade.

The storage facilities of Minneapolis kept pace with the increase of wheat receipts. In 1881 the elevator capacity was about 1,500,000 bushels. Three years later it was about 5,000,000 bushels. At the close of 1885 the total was 9,515,000 bushels. This was increased by nearly 3,000,000 bushels in 1886, and 3,000,000 more at the close of 1889 when the total storage capacity was 15,415,000 bushels. But the constantly increasing receipts called for still more room, and at the end of the year 1891 there was room in Minneapolis storage houses for nearly 19,000,000 bushels of grain. This was as much as the total receipts in one year ten years ago, and four times as much as the receipts in the centennial year of 1876. The distribution of this storage capacity as compiled by the *Northwestern Miller*, is as follows:

Name.	Operated By	Capacity. Bushels.
"A" 2	Terminal Ele. Co.	1,520,000
St. Anthony "A"	St. Anthony Ele. Co.	1,500,000
Transfer	N. W. Ele. Co.	550,000
Transfer Annex	N. W. Ele. Co.	500,000
Transfer Annex	N. W. Ele. Co.	100,000
Interior No. 1	Interior Ele. Co.	1,250,000
Star	Star Ele. Co.	500,000
Star Annex No.1	Star Ele. Co.	500,000
Star Annex No.2	Star Ele. Co.	800,000
"B"	C., M. & St. P. Ry.	900,000
"B" Annex	C., M. & St. P. Ry.	200,000
"E" Annex	C., M. & St. P. Ry.	200,000
Central	A. D. Mulford & Co.	300,000
Union	Union Ele. Co.	1,600,000
Union Annex A.	Union Ele. Co.	500,000
Union Annex B.	Union Ele. Co.	200,000
"E" 1	Sowle Ele. Co.	100,000
"E" 2	Sowle Ele. Co.	75,000
Martin	N. Dakota Ele. Co.	225,000
"K"	E. P. Bacon.	120,000
"K" Annex	E. P. Bacon.	280,000
Interstate	Interstate Grain Co.	300,000
Midway 2 houses	Midway Ele. Co	175,000
"B" Como Av.	Great Northern Ry.	1,000,000
"A" 1	Terminal Ele. Co.	800,000
Interior No. 2	Interior Ele. Co.	250,000
Interior Annex	Interior Ele. Co.	500,000
St. Anthony "B"	St. Anthony Ele. Co.	300,000
Atlantic	Atlantic Ele. Co.	600,000
"R"	Victoria Ele. Co.	300,000
Pillsbury	C. A. Pillsbury & Co.	600,000
City	City Ele. Co.	130,000
"X"	Geo. C. Bagley	150,000
New Brighton	City Ele. Co.	50,000
Storage in mills		1,232,000
2 houses being rebuilt		525,000
Total		18,832,000

So much for the rise of Minneapolis elevators. But it is worthy of note that much the larger part of the storage capacity controlled by Minneapolis grain

men is not in the city. In refering to the storage system outside of the city, a report of the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce says that "in addition to the terminal storage room in the city are the system of warehouses and elevators in the interior, covering all the territory from Northern Wisconsin, Northern Iowa and Nebraska to the Pacific coast in Oregon and Washington. These systems operate about 2,000 elevators, with a storage capacity of about 45,000,000 bushels of grain. This with the terminal elevators gives a storage capacity of over 60,000,000 bushels controlled and operated by firms connected with and doing business on the floor of the Exchange room of the Chamber."

Nothing shows more significantly the phenomenal growth of the wheat business of Minneapolis than a comparison with the other primary markets of the country. Such a comparison does not come under the opprobrious title of odious because it is not made in a spirit of boasting, and further because the progress of Minneapolis has not been at the expense of any other city. Her tributary country has developed with her; she is the *natural* market for all wheat received. In 1879 Minneapolis first took her place among the ten leading primary wheat markets in the United States. She then ranked ninth as is shown in the following table:

1879.

Rank.		Bushels Received.
1.	New York,	71,246,796
2.	Baltimore,	34,634,426
3.	Chicago,	34,106,100
4.	Toledo,	22,045,932
5.	Philadelphia,	20,074,100
6.	Milwaukee.	19,649,352
7.	St. Louis.	17,092,362
8.	Detroit,	12,044,406
9.	Minneapolis,	7,514,364
10.	Kansas City,	6,417,925

Two years later Minneapolis had jumped to third place while the other cities had about maintained their relative positions.

1881.

Rank.		Bushels Received.
1.	New York,	44,297,112
2.	Baltimore,	20,933,255
3.	Minneapolis,	16,317,250
4.	Chicago,	14,824,900
5.	St. Louis,	13,243,571
6.	Toledo,	12,697,413
7.	Milwaukee,	10,176,094
8.	Philadelphia,	8,399,032
9.	Detroit,	5,807,073
10.	Kansas City,	4,102,649

In 1883 Minneapolis only held fourth place, but her receipts were not far behind the three leading cities.

1883.

Rank.		Bushels Received.
1.	New York,	27,087,779
2.	Chicago,	26,354,155
3.	Toledo,	24,695,625
4.	Minneapolis,	22,124,715
5.	Baltimore,	17,146,432
6.	St. Louis,	15,000,714
7.	Milwaukee,	9,274,922
8.	Kansas City,	9,023,472
9.	Detroit,	6,857,366
10.	Philadelphia,	5,257,687

After two more years the Flour City took the front rank and has maintained it ever since. At the same time Duluth came to the front as one of the ten great grain markets.

1885

Rank.		Bushels Received.
1.	Minneapolis,	32,900,560
2.	New York,	24,329,458
3.	Chicago,	19,266,772
4.	Duluth,	14,869,675
5.	Toledo,	10,717,145
6.	St. Louis,	10,690,677
7.	Milwaukee,	9,814,903
8.	Detroit,	8,731,495
9.	Baltimore,	8,588,763
10.	Kansas City,	4,763,844

The year 1887 again gave Minneapolis first place, though New York was a good second.

1887.

Rank.		Bushels Received.
1.	Minneapolis,	45,504,480
2.	New York,	45,222,425
3.	Chicago,	20,530,758
4.	Duluth,	17,136,275
5.	St. Louis,	14,510,315
6.	Baltimore,	12,579,583
7.	Milwaukee,	9,172,078
8.	Philadelphia,	8,867,583
9.	Toledo,	8,166,578
10.	Detroit,	7,152,538

1889.

1.	Minneapolis,	41,734,095
2.	Chicago,	18,762,647
3.	Duluth,	17,313,081
4.	New York,	15,973,258
5.	St. Louis,	13,810,591
6.	Milwaukee,	7,087,371
7.	Baltimore,	6,718,648
8.	Toledo,	6,103,236
9.	Detroit,	4,812,140
10.	Kansas City,	4,495,500

The above comparison for 1889 shows that Minneapolis was well in advance of all other markets. She has continued to maintain her position.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES.

Minneapolis entered upon her career with practically no facilities for commerce. When the first mills were built the nearest railroad was over two hundred miles away and the few steamers plying upon the upper Mississippi seldom came as far as the Falls of St. Anthony. For the most part goods were hauled into and out of the city in wagons and carts; the famous Red River carts being for many years the only regular means of conveyance for merchandise westward bound. Realizing the necessity for public carriers the earlier Minneapolis merchants took an aggressive position looking to the securing of direct railroad communication with the East, regular trips by boats to and from the South and lines of feeding and distributing railroad to the West. For a time not very much was accomplished, but eventually the railroad building began and to the "hustling" propensities of the pioneer Minneapolitans the city is indebted, in a small degree, for the remarkable transportation system now in operation.

Strangely enough, the first development of steam transportation was in a channel long since abandoned for the purpose. In 1849 Captain John Rollins came to Minneapolis from Maine and soon built and launched the steamer "Governor Ramsey" on the Mississippi river *above* the Falls of St. Anthony. It must be remembered that there were then no railroads in the state; but thriving villages had sprung up along the river for a hundred miles above the falls, and Minneapolis was their natural market. The machinery and iron work for the "Governor Ramsey" were built in Maine and shipped by ocean steamer to New Orleans and re-shipped on a Mississippi river boat to St. Paul. All the wooden part of the steamer was constructed in Minneapolis and the boat was the equal in every particular to any of her kind in the East. As soon as finished the "Governor Ramsey" commenced making regular trips to Sauk Rapids, under the command of Capt. Benjamin B. Parker. She was the first of a fleet of steamers which continued to carry on a prosperous trade until the war. In 1855 two steamers, the "North Star" and "H. M. Rice," were built and entered the up river trade. Later the "Enterprise" was added to the line. The end of this lively commercial enterprise was quite as interesting as its inception. When the war of the Rebellion was in progress there was need of many light draft steamboats of moderate size for the navigation of the bayous and small streams of the South. The upper Mississippi boats were just the thing for this purpose. They were all purchased by the government, transferred around the falls on rollers, and taken South

never to return or to be replaced in kind. After the war railroad building went forward rapidly. The up river towns were soon way stations on the Northwestern roads, and the steamers were not needed. Later the upper river developed great usefulness as the means of transporting at small expense the millions of logs needed for the Minneapolis sawmills.

But the people of Minneapolis were not satisfied with steamers of their own above the falls. They wanted the steamboats of the lower river to come directly to their own landing instead of stopping at St. Paul and Mendota. There was complaint on the part of river men that the boulders in the channel rendered navigation dangerous, and to overcome this objection a considerable sum was raised at a public meeting held June 20, 1852, and a contract was let to Capt. John Rollins to blast out these obstructions. At the same time a committee consisting of Messrs. Stearns, Bristol, Tapper, Cheever and Hall was appointed to have general charge of opening navigation and securing regular trips to the falls by down river boats. Two years later more effective measures were taken. A company was formed and $15,000 raised for the purchase or construction of steamers to run to and from the falls. The first board of directors consisted of A. M. Fridley, Z. E. B. Nash, R. Cutler, J. B. Gilbert and Edward Murphy, and these gentlemen were so far successful in carrying out the wishes of their constituents that in 1855 the steamer "Falls City" was built at Wellsville, Ohio, and entered the trade between St. Anthony and Rock Island and Dubuque. Edward Murphy, J. B. Gilbert and John Martin, each of whom owned stock in the company, acted as captain at different times. The "Falls City" opened the way and other steamers followed in the trade.

For a few years the trade carried on by the river steamers prospered. The year 1856 brought to Minneapolis Capt. J. C. Reno, an experienced river man from Cincinnati, who saw at once the possibilities of river commerce and the advantage to be gained if it were once well established. Through the influence of Capt. Reno four steamers were induced, in 1857, to enter the trade south from Minneapolis. During that season there were fifty-two arrivals of steamboats at the landing below the falls. But this was the maximum. Financial depression and the paralyzing effect of the war put an end for the time to river traffic. After the war much attention was paid to railroad building and a feeling of apathy towards the river trade seemed to exist. The river channel was allowed to become obstructed. Within a few years the subject has again been agitated, especially since Capt. Reno's return to the city, and appropriations have been secured for clearing the channel below the falls. During the summer of 1892 small steamers again made trips to Minneapolis, and the prospects are bright for an early resumption of regular river trade.

There are large possibilities for the future of river transportation, both above and below Minneapolis. The operation of the system of government storage reservoirs at the head-waters of the Mississippi has much improved navigation below the falls, and has made possible the running of steamboats for hundreds of miles north of Minneapolis, a few locks being all that is necessary for continuous trips. For heavy freights these cheap waterways must eventually come into extensive use.

A detailed description of the railroads centering in Minneapolis is found under the appropriate department of this work. Of their relation to the trade and commerce of the city many pages might

be written. That the railroads have made possible the settlement and development of the great hard wheat belt, and that Minneapolis' prosperity has been due in a great measure to this rapid development, has been shown. Minneapolis has used railroads as a merchant uses trucks and carts for hauling his goods in and out of his warehouse. For the most part the carts have backed up to the city's doors whenever their services were needed, but when a new one was wanted and did not appear at the proper time, Minneapolis bought one or built it herself. With few exceptions no subsidies or special loans have been necessary. Most of the roads were manifestly profitable investments from their inception.

There have not been many cases in which the railroads were unfriendly to Minneapolis. As a rule the western lines have shown great fairness, though there are occasional complaints of discrimination in favor of rival markets. In the matter of Eastern freights Minneapolis was for years practically at the mercy of Chicago, whose influence upon the lines between Minneapolis and the Southeast was detrimental to the interests of the Flour City. Chicago was the only outlet to the East and Minneapolis must needs pay tribute. The need of a direct line to the seaboard which should be able to make rates in the interests of Minneapolis was urgent; accordingly the road was built. It was the Minneapolis way. A direct route of 500 miles to Sault Ste. Marie was taken, and the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railroad, commonly called the "Soo Line," was opened in 1888 in connection with the Canadian Pacific. Tide water was reached at Montreal in less miles and time than was possible via Chicago. The line has proved to be the key of the rate situation and the emancipator of Minneapolis from the domination of any rival point. It has become a favorite line for the shipment of flour and grain to the East, and for export. In 1891 it carried 1,200,642 barrels of flour. The jobbers receive large shipments from the East over the "Soo," and passenger traffic both ways is large and growing: An entirely new section of Northern Wisconsin and upper Michigan has been opened up and made tributary to Minneapolis by the "Soo" line.

By such masterly methods has Minneapolis extended her commercial influence. Ten great railways now afford transportation facilities for the city. Their numerous branches and divisions if counted separately would double the number. Trains arrive and depart daily over a score of routes. Six railways connect Minneapolis with Chicago and the Eastern lines there terminating. To the westward there is a choice of four routes to the Pacific coast. Every section of Wisconsin, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska and Montana is in direct communication with Minneapolis.

At the close of the year 1891 the ten great systems having lines running into Minneapolis had an aggregate length of 37,109 miles divided as follows:

	Miles.
Chicago & Northwestern System,	8,015
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy System,	7,087
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul System,	6,065
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific,	5,118
Northern Pacific,	4,348
Great Northern,	3,684
Chicago Great Western,	911
Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie,	884
Wisconsin Central,	770
St. Paul & Duluth,	227
Total,	37,109

Perhaps one-fourth of the above mileage is not directly tributary to Minneapolis.

The growth of the railway mileage is shown by the figures for the last seven years in the subjoined statement.

1885, total mileage,	19,296
1886, total mileage,	25,339
1887, total mileage,	31,799
1888, total mileage,	32,756
1889, total mileage,	33,583
1890, total mileage,	34,371
1891, total mileage,	37,109

This wonderful increase of nearly 100 per cent. in seven years is due largely to the extensive building operations carried on by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways and to the addition of the great Burlington system to the Minneapolis territory. Below is given the mileage increase of the various systems in the seven years:

	Miles.
Chicago & Northwestern,	2,370
Great Northern,	2,217
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific,	2,082
Northern Pacific,	1,801
Chicago Great Western,	911
"Soo" Line,	839
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul,	291
Wisconsin Central,	221
St. Paul & Duluth,	19
Chicago, Burlington & Northern (bringing in the Burlington system,)	7,087

During the year 1893 the Great Northern line will complete its road to the Pacific coast.

BANKS AND CLEARINGS.

Banks and financial institutions have contributed their full share to the commercial operations of the city. They have afforded the necessary financial assistance and have kept pace with other lines of business. The increase in the number of banks and aggregate capital in the past eight years has been as follows:

Year.	No.	Capital.
1884	13	$5,010,000
1885	14	5,410,000
1886	15	5,735,000
1887	18	6,510,000
1888	21	6,870,000
1889	21	7,205,000
1890	21	7,905,000
1891	23	8,495,000

The full history of Minneapolis banks appears under the appropriate heading.

Bank clearings are an uncertain basis for the comparison of the volume of business transacted in different cities, owing to the dissimilarity of conditions and methods. But the volume of trade from year to year at any one point is well indicated by the aggregate clearings. Minneapolis clearings have advanced 500 per cent. in ten years. The clearings for each year since 1882 are given below:

1882	$ 73,250,000
1883	87,508,000
1884	110,556,619
1885	125,477,478
1886	164,301,748
1887	194,777,533
1888	215,895,359
1889	240,221,068
1890	303,913,022
1891	365,036,633

TRADE ORGANIZATIONS.

Minneapolis enterprise has become proverbial. The spirit of the city has encouraged individual progress, and private business firms by their shrewdness and energy have contributed not a little to the success of the community as a whole; but the effectiveness of organization has never been better exemplified than in the history of the trade associations of Minneapolis business men.

During the early days of the city there were a number of organizations which were of short life as originally planned. These early associations though generally temporary in character were indicative of the public spirit and progressive tendency of the people of Minneapolis. More enduring organizations came later. The history of the Board of Trade appears in the chapter on Manufacturing. At first the scope of the Board of Trade was very broad. Its purposes were set forth as being "to facilitate and promote the commercial, mercantile and manufacturing interests of the city of Minne-

apolis; to encourage just and equitable principles of trade, and uniformity in the commercial usages of the city; to acquire, preserve and disseminate valuable business information; to adjust controversies and misunderstandings that may occur between parties engaged in trade, and to advance the general prosperity of the city of Minneapolis."

With the development of the enormous grain traffic of the city it became evident that a distinct organization more especially devoted to the interests of the grain market, was needed, and in October, 1881, the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was organized. The first officers were H. G. Harrison, president; A. D. Mulford, first vice-president; A. B. Taylor, second vice-president; G. D. Rogers, secretary and T. J. Buxton, treasurer. The office of president has been held successively since the first year by Messrs. E. V. White, Geo. A. Pillsbury (two terms,) C. M. Loring (four terms) and F. L. Greenleaf (three terms.) C. C. Sturtevant became secretary in the second year and has remained in office ever since. The officers for 1891-2 are as follows: President, F. L. Greenleaf; first vice-president, F. C. Pillsbury; second vice-president, J. H. Martin; directors, A. J. Sawyer, F. R. Pettit, C. W. Moor, C. M. Harrington, F. W. Commone, Wm. Griffiths, S. D. Cargill, E. Cardin, A. C. Loring and W. D. Gregory, Secretary, C. C. Sturtevant; treasurer, H. H. Thayer. From its founding the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce has grown steadily. It now ranks with the leading commercial organizations of the world. As a representative of the largest primary wheat market in the world it holds a unique position among similar bodies. In 1884 the Chamber of Commerce completed a building at a cost of $180,000 and representing, with the site, a value of $240,000. The membership has sprung from a few score to about 650 and has only been kept from more rapid increase by rigid scrutiny of applications and considerable advances of membership fee. The various fees and dues, together with assessments and rentals of offices in the building pay all the expenses and allow of a large appropriation each year to a sinking fund, which will in a few years be sufficient to pay off the entire bonded indebtedness of the organization. An enormus business is transacted annually on the floor of the Chamber of Commerce. Not only is the entire grain business of the city there handled, but a large amount of the dealings in "futures" which formerly went to Chicago, now comes to the Minneapolis brokers.

The Board of Trade retains its character as an association of business men meeting weekly during the winter and monthly in the summer to discuss public affairs and to recommend action. The board has exercised a large influence in securing the establishment of new business interests in the city.

Next in chronological order among the commercial bodies is the Jobbers Association of Minneapolis, which was organized in 1884. It is an association of wholesale merchants for the promotion of their class interests, such as the regulation of prices and competition, obtaining favorable railroad rates, and the enlargement of the territory for business. It also aims to promote the establishment of new business concerns in the city. The objects of the association are more formally set forth in the constitution, as being; "to unite the mercantile and manufacturing interests for the purpose of advancing and increasing the trade and business of the city of Minneapolis; to support such means as may be deemed best to promote this end; to use its influence as a body to their rights and influence as merchants, manufactur-

ers and citizens, and encourage social intercourse among its members." Immediately upon its organization the association became a potent factor in the development of the business interests of the city. Its operations have always been quiet but none the less effective. Monthly meetings are held. Standing committees on transportation, legislation, insurance and taxation, suggest the lines of work covered by the association. The officers for 1892 are J. C. Eliel, president; W. C. Gregg, treasurer, and W. G. Byron, secretary. The following list of members shows that the association includes within its ranks the leading wholesalers of the city: Altman & Co., Barnard Bros. & Cope, Jas. H. Bishop & Co., The Bradstreet-Thurber Co., David Bradley & Co., J. I. Case Implement Co., Century Piano Co., Dunham & Johnson, Deere & Co., W. J. Dyer & Bro., T. H. Drew Glass Co., Dodson, Fisher & Brockmann, Forman, Ford & Co., The Frisk-Turner Co., Goodyear Rubber Co., Harrison, Farington & Co., Hooker & Manley, Herzog Manufacturing Co., Janney, Semple & Co., Johnson & Hurd, Kennedy Bros., L. D. Kilbourn Boot & Shoe Co., Anthony Kelly & Co., Lyman-Eliel Drug Co., Lillibridge-Bremner Factory, American Buscuit and Manufacturing Co.; McLeod & Smith, Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., Minneapolis Furniture Co., Minneapolis Glass Co., McDonald Bros., Minnesota Soap Co., Moline, Milburn, Stoddard Co., Minneapolis Iron Store Co., Northwestern Stove Works, Northwestern Casket Co., North Star Boot & Shoe Co., Geo. R. Newell & Co., W. S. Nott & Co., Northwestern Star Oil Co., Jno. C. Oswald & Co., Paris, Murton & Co., Patterson & Stevenson, A. M. Pratt & Co., W. H. Peckham, Pioneer Fuel Co., L. Paulle, Robinson & Stringham Co., Russell, Boynton & Co., Rugg, Fuller & Co., Smith & Wyman, Salisbury, Rolph & Co., J. A. Shea & Co., Union Railway Storage Co., Wyman, Partridge & Co., and R. N. Woollett.

Within a few years Minneapolis has become one of the most important markets in the country for fruits and produce. Aside from the advantage of a rapidly growing city and an extensive tributary country, the development of the trade in this line was largely due to the Produce Exchange and the individual efforts of the enterprising business men who compose its membership. The Produce Exchange was incorporated on April 28th, 1884. Its first officers were: President, J. D. Darling; first vice-president, E. G. Potter; second vice-president, H. K. Pratt; secretary, A. M. Woodward; treasurer, Enoch Holmes; directors, S. A. Coe, E. Bach, Frank Clark, L. Longfellow, M. Whitcomb and A. M. Woodward. It is the purpose of the organization "to secure more intimate business relations among its members; to facilitate the buying and selling of all produce; to inculcate and inforce by mutual agreement, just and equitable principles and rules in trade whereby business controversies or disputes among its members may be speedily and fairly adjusted; to acquire and impart such commercial information as may relate to their mutual interests and profit, and generally to secure to its members the benefits and advantages which experience has shown to result from co-operation in legitimate business pursuits, and to advance and promote the general prosperity and business interest of the City of Minneapolis." Daily meetings are held as in other similar bodies. The officers for 1892 are: President, H. S. Smith; first vice-president, W. E. Grinnell; second vice-president, S. G. Palmer; secretary, C. Y. Knight and treasurer, D. W. Longfellow.

On September 1st, 1888, the Builders

Exchange of Minneapolis, was incorporated for the purpose, as expressed in its constitution, of "advancing the building interests of the City of Minneapolis, and the maintaining of a club room where its members can meet for business, pleasure, mutual improvement, and for united action tending to the purpose above stated, and where others may be invited for discussion and consideration of matters of interest to the building fraternity." The incorporators were Charles Morse, E. C. Cauvet, C. E. Richardson, B. Cooper, Frank B. Long, J. S. Homan, Geo. W. Libbey, Robert Cheney, George A. Morse, J. M. Locke, E. F. Dodson, F. A. Fisher, Herbert Chalker, S. C. Cutter, H. N. Leighton and A. W. Scott. Geo. W. Libbey was the first president, J. S. Homan, E. F. Dodson and F. B. Long, vice-presidents, and C. E. Richardson, treasurer; the same gentlemen forming the first board of directors. The corporate membership is limited to master builders; a non-corporate membership provides for branches of business subordinate to the mechanical trades. The Exchange has been of great benefit to the building interests of the city. Rooms are maintained in the Boston Block and daily sessions are held. The officers in 1892 are, L. S. Gillette, president; B. Cooper, vice-president; C. W. Brown, treasurer; C. E. Richardson, secretary; Chas. Morse, E. F. Dodson, B. Cooper, L. S. Gillette and C. W. Brown, directors.

The Minneapolis Business Union, perhaps the most important of all the trade organizations, was formed in 1890. A full description of its work is given in the chapter devoted to manufacturing interests.

GEORGE FREEMAN WARNER. A resident of Minnesota since 1856 and of Minneapolis since 1857, George F. Warner was among the first to engage in an important branch of manufacturing in this city, and to prosecute it through years of discouragement, with persistence, until with the fruits of fortunate investments, he was able to retire from active business and enjoy a mature age, amid the comforts procured by an industrious life and surrounded by sons and daughters settled in honorable positions.

Mr. Warner is a native of the town of Warnersville, Schoharie county, New York, where he was born November 25, 1827, the youngest of a family of five children. His father was George Warner who cultivated a farm upon which he was born and raised. His grandfather was a Revolutionary soldier, who, settling upon the frontiers of civilization had his house burned by Indians and himself carried a prisoner to Niagara, where after hardships and almost starvation, he made his escape. The family had emigrated to America from Hamburg, about the middle of the last century and were among the German settlers of the Mohawk valley in New York.

Mr. Warner's mother was Mary Freeman, whose father and grandfather were of English origin and residents of Nova Scotia, were mariners. His paternal grandmother was a Boulanger of French nativity. His infancy and boyhood were passed upon the Schoharie farm, with such labor and scholastic advantages as was the lot of the boys of that period in the rural districts of New York. Surrounded by mementoes of the atrocities of tory animosity, his boyish imagination was filled with visions of military prowess, and his patriotism stimulated by tales of the Revolution, whose survivors were just passing from the stage of active life.

At the age of sixteen the boy left the farm and went to Albany where he commenced an apprenticeship of four

G. L. Warner

cost dollars at the time of its purchase.

Mrs. Warner died in 1876, leaving a family of three soms and three daughters. The sons are Maj. N. F. Warner, and Geo. W. Warner of Minneapolis, and James H. Warner of New York. The daughters are wives of Mr. E. W. Griffin, and Mr. D. F. Peck, of Minneapolis, and of A. F. DeSteiger of La Salle, Ills. Four years later Mr. Warner was married a second time, in 1880, to Mrs. George Smith of Natchez, Miss.

He retired from the furniture business in 1876, but has continued to reside in Minneapolis, spending his winters in the south, at New Orleans and elsewhere. He has erected a fine villa at Cedar Lake, in the midst of ample grounds and surrounded by a grove of native trees. This was unfortunately destroyed by fire, but in its place has arisen a more stately mansion which is the family home.

Some four years ago Mr. Warner was induced by his son-in-law, E. W. Griffin, who had explored the upper country as U. S. Deputy Surveyor, to invest in explorations for iron ore in the western part of the Mesaba iron range, then thought to be valuable only for its pine timber. After years of patient and expensive labor in opening up shafts, and sinking the diamond drill, the "Diamond Iron Mine," has been proved to contain a vast deposit of high grade hematite iron ore of "Bessemer" quality. It has been leased to a wealthy eastern corporation, which only awaits the opening of railroad facilities to become a large shipper of iron ore. Messrs. Griffin and Warner were the pioneers in developing the most valuable iron range in the northwest, which is destined to become a very important tributary to the wealth of the state. The Diamond Iron Mining Company has its office at No. 329 Nicollet ave. Geo. F. Warner is president; Henry H. Smith, vice-president, and Alvarado Richardson, secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Warner is a man of great enthusiasm, tenacious of purpose, and most pleasant and affable in his manners. He has met many vicissitudes in his business career, but has borne them with fortitude shirking no labor, and declining no responsibility. In his retirement he is able to review a life of industry, which has brought him at the end, competence, with none to anoy or malign.

HENRY POEHLER. Among the men whom the opportunity of dealing in the great staple product of the Northwest has attracted to Minneapolis, few occupy a more prominent position than Mr. Poehler. He was a pioneer in the state, in which he has gained great success as a merchant. He was distinguished by long and varied service in the state and national legislatures. His life illustrates the opportunities which await, and the honors and successes which American citizenship confer upon one worthy to receive them, though from a foreign soil, and bringing no aid from birth or fortune. A peasant boy from the German fatherland, coming to the land of promise and opportunity in his youth, he has risen by sheer force of industry and capacity, through diverse experiences of labor to a position of honor in the commtnity, and of signal importance in the great mart where the largest part of the wheat of the Northwest finds a market.

Mr. Poehler is of German nativity, born in the principality of Lippe Detmold, Aug. 22, 1833. His father, Frederick Poehler, was a man of education and refinement, pursuing the avocation of a public school teacher. His family of ten children taxed his means of subsistence so that he was able to bestow upon his

Henry Porkies

children little beyond their maintainance, and good opportunities to acquire the rudiments of education.

At the age of fifteen years, accompanying an uncle who was emigrating to America, young Poehler settled with him upon a farm in the then undeveloped west, near Burlington, Iowa. Five years of boyhood were here passed with hard manual labor upon the farm.

At the age of twenty years, in the spring of 1853, he left the farm seeking in the extreme frontier of the west an opportunity to employ the powers which he felt urging him to a life of activity and enterprise. Tarrying a year at St. Paul, which was just beginning to emerge from a rural village, he found engagement as a clerk at the trading post of Joseph R. Brown, in the unsettled but rich Minnesota valley. In the spring of 1855 he launched into trade in company with a brother, opening a store of general merchandise at the village of Henderson, Sibley County, Minn. The venture was a bold one. The Indian title to the surrounding country had only just been extinguished. The lands had not been surveyed. Goods were brought in over roads from which the stumps were not yet removed, and sometimes almost impassable from the bottomless sloughs of the low lands. There were few permanent settlers. Customers were largely the new settlers with Indians and mixed bloods, who traversed the wilderness gaining a precarious livelihood in the chase. But he had come to grow up with the country, and in the settlement where only a cabin or two stood, built a frame store, which as business increased was replaced by one of brick, and was several times enlarged. The village of Henderson was surveyed and incorporated the year after his arrival. In village and county affairs he held important official positions. The state government was not organized until three years afterwards. At the first state election in the fall of 1857, Mr. Poehler was chosen to represent Sibley and McLeod counties in the lower house of the legislature. He was allied to the Democratic party, but the election turned more upon the fitness of candidates than upon their politics, and his election was nearly unanimous. It was an important position. The foundations of the state government had been laid in the constitution just adopted, but all the manifold details of civil institutions were to be arranged in conformity with a state government. The land grant act had conferred upon the state a princely domain, to be parceled out for the development of the state. Local government and the school system were to be established. All these questions were presented to the yet youthful legislator, and so well dealt with that a few years later, in 1865, he was again chosen to the same position, but representing in part a new district, Nicollet and other counties having been joined to Sibley in forming the legislative district. Six years later he was chosen to the State Senate, in which he served a term of two years, and was again elected in 1875 for another term of two years. This term had but just expired, when in 1878 Mr. Poehler was transferred from the State to the National legislature, having been elected in competition with Maj. Strait, the popular Republican member, to represent the Second District of the state in the Congress of the United States. He was appointed to the important committee of Indian affairs, as also the Committee of Expenses of the post office. His term of service in the Forty-sixth Congress terminated March 4, 1880. The peasant boy and youthful emigrant of 1848 had now within thirty years from his arrival in the country at-

tained one of the highest representative positions in the nation. It was no accident, but was won by faithfulness in every trust, and capacity developed and demonstrated in grappling with the problems in business, society and politics which a new and free country presents, and which pointed him out as the most competent to serve them.

In 1887 Mr. Poehler commenced business in Minneapolis, engaging in a broader field of enterprise, and became a resident of the city in 1890. He opened a grain commission business, having a membership in the Chamber of Commerce, and participating extensively in the vast transactions in wheat, which has made the Minneapolis exchange the largest in point of sales of actual grain in the country. He is a director of the chamber, and has served on its Board of Arbitration. He is manager of The Pacific Elevator Company, operating a line of twenty-five elevators along the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad.

In 1861 Mr. Poehler was married to Miss Elizabeth Frankenfield, of Bucks County, Pa. Of six children born to them, five are living. They are Alvin H. and Charles F., both graduates of Shattuck School, of Faribault, and now engaged in business with their father; Walter C., who is a student at the Minnesota State University; and Irene M. and Augusta, daughters remaining in the household.

Forty-five years of association with American society has not entirely obliterated from his speech traces of his German nativity. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, tall, broad and stalwart. His conversation is fluent and entertaining, and his personality uncommonly attractive. His business success, which has placed him among the most affluent of his associates on 'change, has been achieved with no stain of sordid ambition. He is enterprising and industrious, but public spirited and liberal, using his position and acquisitions to strengthen the institutions which he has done so much to establish and mature.

AARON DENMAN MULFORD. A gentleman whose face is familiar to all the frequenters on 'change; whose name is well known in financial circles throughout the wheat growing belt of the Northwest, and whose robust form and cheerful face indicate physical health and serenity of mind, came to Minneapolis twenty-one years ago an invalid; whose only hope of life was thought to be in the bracing air and free life of this salubrious region. He came from a community where his ancestral name had come down from colonial times through eight generations without blemish, conferring upon those who bore it a title to social rank, to one where the only passport to success was personal merit, and where confidence and respect awaited those who should demonstrate, in the ordeal of practical life, fitness to receive them. Happily he has shown through these years that his name is entitled to honor in the West through merit, as it is by inheritance in the East.

Mr. Mulford's paternal ancestor was William Mulford, who settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1639; an emigrant of Quaker faith from England, and who a few years later took up his residence at Southampton, Long Island, where he was one of the first settlers. The family passed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where for five generations they have borne an honored name, and been engaged in active manufacturing pursuits. His maternal ancestors were Bakers, who settled in Connecticut as early as 1635, and have long been residents of Union county, New

A. D. Mulford

which is building near Minneapolis a great terminal elevator, with a present capacity of 500,000 bushels, and a prospective one of 1,500,000 bushels. In their private business the firm of A. D. Mulford & Co. handle between two and three million bushels of grain per year.

While he has been immersed in business of a magnitude to task the energies of one in full physical health, he has not entirely overcome the weakness which first induced him to come here. More than once he has been brought low by recurrence of the old trouble and has been obliged to discontinue attention to business for months. During these intervals he has made two trips to Europe, and spent much time in travel, with winter sojourns in Florida and on the Pacific coast. But he seems to possess a faculty of recuperation, due in part, no doubt, to exuberance of spirits and serenity of mind, which gives him the appearance of robustness and joviality.

Mr. and Mrs. Mulford have been greatly afflicted in the loss of two children of tender years. Their only son, Ernest Denman, is now, at the age of sixteen, making preparation for a course at Harvard University.

Mr. Mulford is of a social disposition. He is a prominent member of the Minneapolis Club, and of other organizations for the promotion of art, rational enjoyment and the sweet amenities of life.

Sprung from an ancestry that adhered with great tenacity to the calvinistic theology, he has embraced a more liberal faith. He exalts the practical virtues of honesty, charity and good will above dogmas of scholastic speculation. Upon the question which just now agitates those who deal upon the exchange, he advocates the suppression of future and option trading in non-existant products by the strong arm of federal taxation, in the interest of the producers and of general morality. In this, with characteristic independence, he antagonizes a large majority of those who deal "on 'change."

ALVORADO RICHARDSON, lumberman, saw mill owner and machinery manufacturer, was born in Franklin County, Maine, on May 19, 1847. His father was a farmer and his early years brought him the training in hard work and self-dependence which a New England farmer's boy is pretty sure to receive. When eighteen years old Mr. Richardson came to Minneapolis. He arrived in the afternoon and went to work in a saw mill the same evening. Two weeks later he went to the pine woods in the employ of the old lumbering firm of Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit. This was the beginning of a six years connection with the firm, during which time Mr. Richardson was advanced to positions of trust and responsibility, at the last having charge of the logging interests of the concern. He next engaged with Mr. H. F. Brown, looking after the extensive pine land and logging business which Mr. Brown was developing. For five or six years Mr. Richardson and Mr. Brown were associated—part of the time as partners in various enterprises—with uniform success. Mr. Richardson had become known as an excellent judge of pine lands, and a clever manager in getting out logs and lumber. During one year, while with Mr. Brown, Mr. Richardson was interested in merchandising at Aitkin under the firm name of Knox & Richardson.

In 1880 the erection of the Diamond saw mill was commenced. Messrs. H. H. Smith, N. G. Leighton and W. S. Benton were associated with Mr. Richardson in this enterprise, but Mr. Benton's interest was soon purchased by the others and two years later Mr. Leighton

A Richardson

sold out to the remaining partners, and the firm became Smith & Richardson. Since its completion the Diamond mill has been an important factor in the production of lumber in Minneapolis. It was improved from time to time and had a large capacity. On July 3, 1892 it was destroyed by fire, but is now (in the fall of 1892,) being rebuilt at a cost of $90,000, and will be a perfect modern mill in every particular. Until 1888 the firm carried on a logging business. In 1887 a repair shop was built near the Diamond mill at Eighteenth avenue north and First street. This was intended for a limited amount of work and employed only ten or fifteen men. But the opportunities for business developed rapidly and the manufacture of saw and flour mill machinery was commenced. The establishment is now known as the Diamond Iron Works. It employs about one hundred men and contracts for iron and machine work all over the country.

Another enterprise was established in 1891. This was the erection of a $65,000 saw mill on Lake Ponchartrain near New Orleans. Mr. L. West is associated in this branch of the business. The mill has a ten years contract for sawing cypress lumber. In connection with Mr. George F. Warner, Mr. Richardson and Mr. Smith own 7,000 acres of land in Itasca county on the Mesaba iron range. Though only partly developed there is evidence of a rich store of ore on this property.

Mr. Richardson was married in 1869 to Miss Sarah Dorman. They have two children, and reside in a pleasant home at 1811 North Bryant avenue.

CHAPTER XXIII.

POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The Police Department of the city of Minneapolis has grown with the growth, and strengthened with the strength of the city, until it has attained an efficiency commensurate with the important interests committed to its care and protection.

The Department properly had its origin at the organization of the city government in 1872. Previous to that time police duties, as well as certain civil services, were intrusted to the city marshal of the city of St. Anthony, who was elected annually with other city officers, and was assisted by constables. The aldermen were vested with the power of arrest, though seldom, if ever, exercising it. The judicial power of the city was exercised by usually two justices of the peace. The town of Minneapolis, before the incorporation of the city, from 1858 to 1867, elected annually two constables, who were sufficient for the police duty of the town and village.

The following were city marshals of St. Anthony:

1855.—Benjamin Brown and L. Turner.

1856-7.—J. Chapman.

1858-9-60.—John A. Armstrong.

1861.—J. H. Noble.

1862.—Wm. Lashells.

1863.—M. B. Rollins.

1864.—E. Lippencott and J. M. Shepard.

1865-6.—M. W. Getchell.

1867-8-9.—Michael Hoy.

1870-1.—L. C. Smith.

A watch house was built on lots 4 and 5, block 33, Mill Company's addition, and occupied after September, 1855. Here prisoners were temporarily confined. When sentenced, they were either sent to the Ramsey county jail, or to the penitentiary at Stillwater, until the court house and jail of Hennepin county were completed in 1857.

At the organization of the city government of Minneapolis in 1867, H. H. Brackett was appointed chief of police, and six patrolmen were appointed. They were Stuart Seeley, Lorenzo Coleman, Samuel Snyder, J. D. Rich, James Parker and A. C. Berry.

In 1868 Dan A. Day was chief of police.

1869 H. H. Brackett was appointed chief, but soon resigned, and Stuart Seeley was appointed.

In 1870 Dan A. Day was again made chief.

In 1871 C. L. Peck was chief.

In 1872 George C. Kent was chief.

In 1873, R. W. Hanson who resigned, and Michael Hoy was appointed.

1874-5, John H. Noble. At this time the force had increased to nineteen officers and men, and the city provided for the purchase of uniforms, overcoats, clubs, belts and stars, for the men of the force. The salary of the chief was $1,500, detective, $1,000, and patrolmen $900 each.

In 1876 to 1883, A. S. Munger was chief. He was first appointed by Mayor A. A. Ames, and re-appointed by Mayors DeLaittre and Rand, and again by Mayor Ames. During the mayoralty of A. C. Rand, a new departure was made in employing prisoners in labor, which was provided at a yard contiguous to the county jail, and with such good result, that the way was opened for the erection of a city work house, which was finally accomplished in 1886. During the mayoralty of A. A. Ames in 1883, the police force was greatly increased, and the salaries raised, and military titles given to the officers, and a high degree of military discipline introduced. There were sixty-two men on the force. The salaries were fixed at $1,800 for the chief, $1,500, captain of detectives; $1,300, first assistant; $1,000, sargeants; $828, patrolmen for first year of service, and $900 to those who had served more than one year; $200 in addition to salary to mounted patrolmen.

In 1883 A. C. Berry was chief. He was succeeded in 1884 by John West, and the force was increased to one hundred men. During this period the excellent work house at Shingle Creek was completed and occupied, and the chief was made its superintendent. In 1886 Charles R. Hill was appointed chief with the rank of colonel.

On the 14th of March, 1887, a Board of Police Commissioners was appointed by the city council in accordance with an act of the legislature. They were Thomas B. Janney for one year, John Baxter for two years, and Michael Hoy for three years. Of this board the mayor was a member ex-officio, and the appointment and control of the police was vested in the board.

In his inaugural message, delivered in April, 1887, Mayor Ames, after highly complimenting the services and character of the police, thus alluded to the change in the control of the force: "At the last meeting of the Legislature a few meddlesome fanatics from this city, backed by the puritanical majority of that body, had succeeded in thwarting the will of the people and depriving the Mayor of his control of the police force, and placed the same in charge of a police commission." In 1888 the Board of Police Commissioners was composed of Mayor Albert A. Ames, president; Michael Hoy, vice president; George L. Baker, John Baxter and William R. Guile. They appointed Jacob Hein superintendent, but made few changes in the men of the force. The military titles were abolished and the chief officer named Superintendent.

The following year the board consisted of Mayor E. C. Babb, president; N. H. Giertson, vice president, and W. R. Guile. W. M. Brackett was made Superintendent. The total number of the force was one hundred and ninety.

The Police Commission was abolished in 1890, and the appointment and control of the police restored to the mayor. At the election of that year P. B. Winston was elected mayor, and appointed Major R. R. Henderson chief, who is now administering the office.

The annual report of the Board of Police Commissioners for the year end-

ing Dec. 31st, 1890, gives the following facts, showing the present condition of the service:

Board of Police Commissioners: Mayor E. C. Babb, ex-officio and president; N. H. Gjertsen, vice-president; W. R. Guile; W. M. Brackett, superintendent of police; H. A. Norton, police clerk and secretary.

The total number on the rolls of the police force December 31, 1889, was 199. The total number on the force December 31, 1890, was 217, as follows:

Superintendent,	1
Inspectors detailed,	6
Inspectors detailed superintendent's clerk,	1
Captains,	5
Lieutenants,	5
Sergeants,	14
Patrolmen, mounted,	19
Patrolmen,	147
Court officers detailed,	5
Jailors detailed,	8
Drivers detailed,	6
Total,	217

Expense of department for year ending 1890:

Salaries of department,	$198,715.50
Headquarters,	980.36
First precinct,	2,389.00
Second precinct,	589.63
Third precinct,	816.12
Fourth precinct,	638.50
Fifth precinct,	309 43
Wagon No. 1,	283.28
Wagon No. 2,	270.01
Wagon No. 3,	485.02
Signal service,	418.41
Board police commissions,	235.10
Personal property,	2,887.49
Meals for prisoners,	710.25
Total,	$209,728.07

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE.

Accidents reported,	148
Buildings secured being found open,	130
Burglars frustrated,	5
Dead bodies taken to morgue,	27
Defective sidewalks reported,	718
Destitute persons cared for,	1
Disturbances suppressed,	19
Dangerous places reported,	18
False alarms,	19
Fire alarms given,	253
Fires attended,	91
Insane persons cared for,	67
Intoxicated persons assisted home,	5
Lodgers accommodated,	4,647
Lost children restored to parents,	324
Lost children taken to station,	121
Meals furnished prisoners and lodgers,	3,329
Nuisances and dead animals reported,	758
Packages stolen; property recovered,	22
Runaway horses stopped,	47
Sick and injured persons taken home,	95
Sick and injured persons taken to hospital,	91
Sick and injured persons taken to station and cared for,	28
Stray teams cared for,	53
Street lamps reported broken,	17
Street lamps reported not lighted,	2,429
Stray horses taken up,	483
Stray cows,	25
Suicides reported,	12

Our force has been very successful in preventing crime, and it is due largely to the efficiency of both the detective department and the patrolmen in keeping a very close watch of the professional criminal and the disorderly classes which we always have with us as do all large cities. A known professional is "run in" on general principles, and we have in a majority of cases been supported in this procedure by the municipal judges, who would either order them escorted to the depot to take the first train leaving or send them to the work house for 60 or 90 days. This arbitrary proceedings on our part has tended to make our city a very unhealthy place especially for known criminals, and this we consider the principal reason of our immunity from depredations by professionals.

Crimes will be committed, no matter how closely the police may guard against them, especially in all large communities of wealth and numbers you will find more or less of the criminal classes to prey upon them. It has been my aim to so organize and discipline our force to make it most effective in preventing crime and misdemeanors as well as to detect and bring before the proper tribunal violators of the law, and the members of the force as a whole deserve credit for their successful efforts in this direction.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

A liberal policy has been pursued by the city authorities, especially during the last few years, in maintaining an efficient paid fire department, and in supplying it with adequate equipment, and in maintaining a generous water supply.

The department at present consists of two hundred and fifty officers and men. Its equipment consists of fifteen steam

fire engines, first and second class, seventeen hose carriages, eight chemical engines, six hook and ladder trucks, one water tower, one supply wagon, three fuel wagons, one fire alarm telegraph wagon, four chief's buggies and as many sleighs, eighteen exercising wagons and an equal number of bed sleds, one hundred thirty-one horses, 31,450 feet of 2½ inch hose, 2,850 feet chemical hose, 350 3¼ inch hose.

A very complete system of fire alarm telegraph has been established, consisting of 134 miles of wire and poles, 40 miles of underground wire, and 10 circuit repeaters, 550 cells battery, 200 fire alarm boxes, 24 engine house gongs, and 10 engineer's gongs.

The water supply is taken from the Mississippi river, by pumps, at three pumping stations, one located at the West Side of the Falls, and one at the East Side, operated by water power, with steam as supplementary, and one at Shingle Creek, about three miles above the Falls, which is operated by steam. There are 118 miles of water mains, and 1,978 hydrants.

The city owns eighteen brick engine houses, distributed through its limits. The value of fire department property is estimated at about $575,000. The total expenditures of the department for the year ending December 31, 1890, were $261,180.87. During that time the department responded to 497 alarms, and run its apparatus 3,025 miles, and as many more in returning.

As near as could be ascertained losses by fire during the year were:

On buildings, - - - - - -	$ 120,067.95
On contents, - - - - - -	497,145.06
Total, - - - - - -	$ 617,213.01
Amount of insurance paid, - -	545,391.09
Loss over insurance paid, -	$ 71,841.92

HISTORY OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The splendid fire department which Minneapolis now boasts is comparatively of recent evolution from the volunteer department of the early days of the city.

A primitive fire organization, of which Al Stone was one of the leading spirits, had an existence in St. Anthony in 1851. Each member was required to provide himself with two wooden pails and an immense canvas bag. In the former he was expected to carry water to the fire, while the latter served as a receptacle for such household or other goods as could be stowed within its capacious depths.

Not until December, 1854, was any formal fire organization effected. It was formed at Cummings & Pratt's office and named Cataract Engine Company No. 1. G. D. Hubbard was elected foreman, R. W. Cummings, first assistant; S. M. Ricker, second assistant; D. S. Moore, secretary, and J. H. Murphy, treasurer. Its equipment consisted of a number of leather buckets, some rope, chains and a ladder or two. The services of the firemen were rarely called into requisition, and it became more social than a working organization. The uniform adopted consisted of red shirt, with blue flannel collar and cuffs, white pantaloons with black stripe, glazed cap with company name inscribed, and black belts.

In the early part of the year 1858, three fire companies were formed. Cataract Engine Company No. 1, composed of residents of lower town about the falls, and Independent Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, and Minnesota Engine Company, composed of residents of upper town. Of the former, J. E. Spencer was elected foreman, Edgar Nash, first assistant foreman; Damon Greenleaf, second assistant foreman; M. L.

Selkreg, treasurer, and G. A. Pomeroy, secretary. Of the second, Henry Curran was foreman, L. P. Foster, secretary. An order was given to a wagon maker of St. Anthony for a fire truck, and on October 1st of the same year it was finished. The equipment consisted of 7 ladders, 125 buckets, 9 hooks and 20 axes. The company purchased its own apparatus and erected a house on Fifth avenue northeast, between Ramsey and Main streets. A Button & Blake engine was procured for the Minnesota Engine Company in 1859 with funds raised by a firemen's ball.

Germania Engine Company No. 2 was organized Nov. 3, 1858, in the Second ward where a number of Germans had settled. Joseph Meyer was the first foreman, Charles Meyer, first assistant; Peter Thelan, second assistant, and Francis Kittel, Steward. Thirty-three names were placed on the roll at the first meeting. The uniform adopted consisted principally of a red shirt with black velvet collar and facings. The city council of St. Anthony gave to T. C. Dane a contract for furnishing two fire engines, and they were constructed at the shop of Scott & Morgan. The first machine was finished May 30, 1859, and was assigned to the Cataract Company. The tub was of black walnut inlaid with white birch, and with its brass trimmings, polished bark poles and handsome fittings, was a beautiful machine. Upon the suction pipe was printed the motto of the Cataract Company, "always ready." Six months afterwards its exact counterpart was finished and delivered to Germania Company No. 3.

About this time citizens of upper St. Anthony who were dissatisfied with the council for furnishing engines through Mr. Dane organized a new company called Minnesota Engine Company No. 2, and appointed John H. Dunham foreman, who raised a private subscription for the purchase of an engine, and N. H. Heming went to Lansingburg, N. Y., and negotiated with Button & Blake for a first-class engine, which arrived June 28, 1889. It was a ten inch cylinder with three hundred feet of copper rivited leather hose. The subscription proving inadequate the City Council re-organized the company and made an appropriation to pay the balance due for the apparatus. July 4, 1859, was made an occasion for Cataract Engine Company to parade, and partake of a banquet at the Winslow House. As the company appeared upon the main street in bright uniforms and garlended engine, there appeared from the direction of Cheevertown, about two hundred stalwart citizens, masked and clad in odd garments, tugging at a rope to which was attached a nondescript apparatus, evidently intended to burlesque a fire engine, and on which was printed the inscription, "Thunderbolt No. 4." Upon the arrival of the two companies at the Winslow House, Cataract marched to the banquet hall carrying with them one of the wheels of their engine, while the tatterdemalions took possession of the ball room above. There they resolved themselves into a city council, and with mock gravity discussed and duly repealed some obnoxious city ordinances. The genuine city council took the hint and soon afterwards ratified the act. About this time an extemporized fire company calling themselves the "Deluge" had held mysterious meetings at Al Stone's shop, the parade being the outcome. Hon. J. B. Gilfillan, Dr. J. H. Murphy and Major Geo. A. Camp, were supposed to be leaders of the burlesquers, while I. P. Hill acted as marshal and led the procession. It was their first and last public appearance.

The first fire organization on the west side of the Mississippi river was the Miller's fire association in 1865. It was a private arrangement for the protection of the milling district at the falls, and owed its formation to W. M. Brackett, then a bookkeeper for Eastman, Gibson & Co. A force pump was put into the basement of the Cataract mill; a hose cart, 500 feet of hose, nozzles, spanners, etc., were provided. This company existed until the re-organization of the fire department in 1867.

The splendid organization of the volunteer department, the partially paid department that followed, and the full paid department which the city now boasts, are due in a large measure to W. M. Brackett, who, besides being a good fireman, was a splendid organizer.

The Gamewell fire alarm system was introduced in September, 1874. In 1875 horses were purchased and the engineers, stokers and drivers were permantly hired and stationed with the apparatus. In 1876 the alarm system was extended to the East Side of the river, and in 1878 the two divisions were consolidated in one.

In the fall of 1867 the Holly system of water works was introduced, but not completed until the spring of 1868. It at first served only the West Division. The East Division had twelve cisterns and four platforms on the river bank so arranged as to take water from the river.

The formal organization of the fire department was in January, 1868, embracing the following companies: Minneapolis Hose Company No. 1, Mutual Hose Company No. 2, and Minneapolis Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Its strength was 150 volunteers. George A. Brackett chief engineer; R. B. Langdon, first assistant, and Paris Gibson, second assistant.

The fire department of the East and West sides of the river were consolidated in 1878. W. M. Brackett was chief engineer; W. C. Stetson, formerly chief of the East Division, was first assistant, and C. Fredericks, formerly foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, second assistant.

The rapid growth of the city and the corresponding increase in the duties of the fire department soon became too great for a volunteer organization, and in 1879 the city assumed the support of the department.

The Minneapolis Fire Company and the Minneapolis Hose Company No. 1 perfected their organizations Jan. 24, 1868. Of the former, Ed. Lippencott was foreman; Dan. A. Day, first assistant; H. G. Hicks, second assistand; R. H. Conwell, secretary, and W. M. Brackett, treasurer. Mutual hose company, No. 2, John Noble was foreman; M. M. Cruickshank, first assistant; A. H. Beal, second assistant; Geo. W. Shuman, secretary, and E. M. Marshall, treasurer.

The following day Minneapolis Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized, with L. P. Snyder, foreman; A. B. Brackett, first assistant; C. Frederick, second assistant; C. P. Reigel, third assistant; C. A. Fuller, secretary and C. Miller, treasurer.

The three companies already organized met Jan. 29, 1868, and elected Geo. A. Brackett chief engineer; R. B. Langdon, first assistant and Paris Gibson, second assistant.

Germania Hose Company No. 3 was organized Oct. 25, 1870. John Weinard was foreman; Chas. Goehringer, first assistant; William Gehle, second assistant; Fritz Friederick, third assistant; J. G. Hubor, secretary, and A. Knoblauch, treasurer.

Teutonia Hose Company No. 4, organized Oct. 7, 1874. Fred Heckrich

was foreman; Reed Houser, first assistant; Aug. Arnold, second assistant; George Loeffert, secretary and Andrew Macher, treasurer.

Minnehaha Hose Company No. 5, organized June 7, 1879. B. F. Cole was foreman; D. Wylie, first assistant; D. Winkler, second assistant; John Hale, third assistant; E. P. Hedderly, secretary and H. D. Blood, treasurer.

The first steamer, "City of Minneapolis No. 1," was put in service about the beginning of the year 1875, and was assigned to Hose Company No. 1, although Cataract Engine Company No. 1 on the East Side had been in possession of a steamer since July, 1873.

The several chief engineers of the West Side department and their terms of service have been: George A. Brackett, four years; David Wylie, one year; W. M. Brackett, nine years; Frank L. Stetson, eight years; August H. Runge, the present incumbent, one year.

In the year ending Dec. 31, 1875, the department of the West Division consisted of one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, and:

Minneapolis Hose Company No. 1, 41 members.

Mutual Hose Company No. 2, 30 members.

Germania Hose Company No. 3, 35 members.

Teutonia Hose Company No. 4, 40 members.

Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, 39 members.

Total, 183 members.

That of the East Division consisted of one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, and

Cataract Engine Company No. 1, 85 members.

Germania Engine Company No. 2, 45 members.

Total, 130 members.

Cataract Company had one steamer, two two-wheel hose carts, 1,700 feet hose. Germania Company had one hand engine, one two-wheel hose cart, and 300 feet hose. Fire limits were established for the West Division by ordinance of the city council, September 10, 1873, and they were extended and established in both divisions January 2, 1878.

The Volunteer Fire Department formally disbanded July 1, 1879. The occasion was made memorable by a parade of the department, with speeches by Ex-Mayors Brackett, De Laittre, Wilson, Merriman and Ames, and Mayor Rand, and by Chief W. M. Brackett. The paid department was organized, and consisted of:

Hook and Ladder No. 1, A. H. Runge, foreman.

Hook and Ladder No. 2, Nic Theilen, foreman.

Hose Company No. 1, C. W. Treworggy, foreman.

Cataract Hose, F. L. Stetson, foreman.

Hose Company No. 2, Henry Williams, foreman.

Hose Company No. 3, Christ Henry, foreman.

Hose Company No. 4, Daniel Horbach, foreman.

Hose Company No. 5, R. W. York, foreman.

The new force numbered fifty-nine officers and members, who took the place of three hundred and four volunteers disbanded. The apparatus consisted of two steam fire engines, five hose carriages (two horse), and horse cart (one horse), one hook and ladder truck (two horse), one single truck chemical (two horse). There were twenty horses in service, and ten thousand feet of rubber hose. The expenditures were $41,136.10. The salaries paid were: Chief engineer, $2,000; assistant engineers, $1,400; en-

gineers of steamers, each $1,000; foremen and drivers, $55 per month; permanent firemen, $65 per month.

In April, 1885, the department, which had previously had a large proportion of call men, was put upon a basis similar to that in force in Chicago, being full paid. The roster numbered ninety-six men, who were constantly on duty and received stipulated salaries.

The need of efficient fire protection has been taught in Minneapolis, by a number of serious conflagrations, involving loss of life, and the bold and adventurous firemen have often periled and in some instances lost their lives. On the night of June 18, 1860, the most serious fire which had yet occurred swept away eighteen buildings on Bridge Square. The five St. Anthony companies were on the ground, but arriving after the fire was well under way and with scarce supply of water, which had to be taken from the river, and pumped from one engine into another, were not able to arrest the progress of the flames, until the entire West side of the block from First to Second street was in ruins, save only the stone building of the State Bank, on the corner of First street, which was saved.

The great explosion and fire at the flouring mills, which occurred on the evening of May 2, 1878, will be long remembered. It was occasioned by the ignition of dust in the Washburn "A" mill, which produced the force of an explosion, blowing off the roof and bursting the walls. The following mills were destroyed:

Washburn "A,"	48	run of stones.
Humboldt,	8	" " "
Diamond,	6	" " "
Pettit, Robinson & Co's.	15	" " "
Zenith,	6	" " "
Galaxy,	12	" " "

And several others were seriously damaged.

More lamentable than the destruction of property was the loss of life, for eighteen employes of the mills were overwhelmed and perished.

Another explosion at one of the mills on the 4th of December, 1881, was fatal to two of the firemen, First Assistant Engineer Cornelius Fredericks, and John Tooley of Hook and Ladder Company No. 3.

The year 1880 was signalized by serious fires. The Brackett Block on Second street, the Westfall Block on Washington avenue, the Pacific mills of Camp & Walker and the Jacoby Block on Nicollet avenue. Again in 1887 the fire fiend seemed to be unloosed. The greatest loss was the St. Anthony elevator, which, however, was outside the fire limits. The total loss was $950,000. The East side block of saw mills at the falls were totally consumed. The Morrison Block at the corner of Washington avenue and Second street fed the flames, also the Mortimer Apartment House on Thirteenth street, and the stately and beautiful Church of the Redeemer. The latter occurred on one of the coldest nights of the winter, and in the morning the ruined walls presented a weird appearance, incrusted and infolded with one sheet of glistening ice.

The fire losses of this year reached the enormous sum of $1,442,891.

Another most disastrous fire, distressing by the sacrifice of human life, occurred Nov. 30, 1889. The elegant pressed brick and stone building of the Tribune Company, corner of first avenue and Fourth street, succumbed to the fire fiend. Seven persons were killed while attempting to escape, and twenty-seven were rescued by the fearless and intrepid firemen.

Again, in the present year, 1891, the wheat elevator at Washington and Eighth avenues, with other adjacent

buildings, were consumed. C. W. Mitchell, of Hook and Ladder Co. No. 1, lost his life falling with twenty-one comrades from the roof. The Crown Roller mill caught fire among the machinery of the elevator and was saved by the prompt exertions of the department. On this occasion the fire tower was first brought into use and demonstrated its utility by pouring a flood of water upon the highest part of the tall structure. Later, the fine building of the North Star Boot & Shoe Company was consumed with its contents, involving a loss of near half a million dollars, but the fire was controlled and did not spread to adjacent property.

In closing this inadequate review of the Minneapolis fire department, the writer feels that the eulogium contained in "History of the department," published by A. E. Costello, last year, to which he is indebted for most of the facts herein contained, is fully justified when he says: "Probably no where in the present city of Minneapolis is its phenominal growth more noticeable than in the brief study of the growth and progress of the fire department, which to-day affords to the citizens of the Flour City a protection second to none in the land, and certainly exceeding that of any other fire service of its age."

HON. PHILIP WINSTON. To the thoughtful student there is a valuable lesson to be gleaned from the lives of those men whose courage and brains enabled them to build the foundations upon which Minneapolis now stands—the first city of the Northwest.

Philip B. Winston was born near Hanover Court House, Hanover county, Virginia, August 12, 1845. His parents were William O. and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, both natives of Virginia, and descended from those sturdy colonists who came from England during the seventeenth century. His great-grandfather fought in the Revolutionary war, and his grandfather served in the war of 1812. On both sides the ancestors were prominent people in the State, and Mr. Winston's father and grandfather held successively the office of clerk of the county court of Hanover county. On his mother's side this lineal prominence was also marked, as the professions bear valuable testimony to the name of Gregory throughout the State of Virginia. His early boyhood was passed in his native village, where he acquired his preparatory education under the direction of a private tutor. He spent a year at the academy in Caroline county, and when the Civil war broke out, though only a boy of seventeen, he espoused the cause of the Confederacy and enlisted as private in the Fifth Virginia Cavalry. After eight months' hard service, during which time he participated in many of the most memorable battles of those days, he was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to the staff and assigned as aid-de-camp to General Thos. L. Rosser, who was in command of a division of cavalry under General Lee. He remained at his post till the last gun was fired, and when the fortunes of war were determined at Appomattox he laid aside his arms and returned to the old homestead. He saw much service and was in the battles of Kelley's Ford, Brandy Station, Aldee, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, Tom's Brook, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court House, Mine Run, Tryvillian's Station, Hewes' Shop, Ream's Station, Amelia Court House, Bossoux Cross Roads, Five Forks, High Bridge, and was in Stewart's Raid, in Pennsylvania.

Leaving the sad scenes of war he returned to his home, and began farming. Here he remained till the spring of 1872, when, with less than a hundred dollars,

Yours truly

P. B. Winston

he set out for the Northwest. Traveling was a luxury in those days, and when he arrived in Minneapolis he had barely enough to pay for a week's board. The Northern Pacific railroad was then stretching its iron arms into the far North, and young Winston secured a position in the engineering department as rodman.

The opportunities of the Northwest had begun to attract the attention of many of the most enterprising and conservative financiers of the country. Thoroughly alive to the possibilities of the times, Mr. Winston returned to Minneapolis after two years' experience with the Northern Pacific, and associating with his brother, F. G. Winston, established the firm of Winston Brothers, now one of the largest railroad contracting firms in the United States. Enjoying the confidence of the large railroad corporations, this firm gradually rose from an infant industry to a business commanding a capital of over a million dollars. Most of the track and bridge work on the Northern Pacific, from Bismarck west, was built by this firm; one thousand miles of this road being their first large contract. Since then they have completed large contracts for many other corporations operating in Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, Wisconsin, the Dakotas, Iowa, Nebraska and Virginia. This firm is very strong financially, and is eminently worthy of the honorable position it has earned by strict observance of the highest principles of business integrity.

In 1888, Mr. Winston was nominated for mayor of Minneapolis. It was the presidential year, and although his great popularity carried him three thousand votes ahead of his ticket, he was defeated. He was re-nominated by acclamation in 1890, and, unhampered by party issue, was elected by over six thousand plurality. He was warmly supported by the business interests; and merchants and laboring men alike recognized his special abilities as a conservative, wise and devoted official. How well he merited the confidence of his friends and guarded the interests of the city is fully attested in the records of his administration. A staunch Democrat, imbued with all the best principles of Democracy, he was chairman of the Minnesota delegation at the last National Convention held in St. Louis, Missouri. He is also a member of the State and local Democratic organizations. His great popularity is due to his sterling qualities of heart and mind, his fund of good humor and marked courtesy to all. In person he is large, symmetrically formed, and of prepossessing and enjoying presence. He is a good speaker, forcible, clear and versatile, and gracefully presides on all public occasions in honor of home or visiting organizations.

He is a stockholder in the Security Bank of Minneapolis. With Mr. F. G. Winston, his brother, he is engaged in extensive mining operations in Montana. He is a stockholder in the Syndicate Building Company, the Syndicate Insurance Company, the Minneapolis Globe Building Company, a member of the Business Men's Union, the Minnesota Club, of St. Paul, and the West Moreland Club, of Richmond, Virginia, where he still enjoys a few months each year on the old homestead, having recently made costly improvements to it.

In 1876 he married Miss Katharine S. Stevens, of Minneapolis, daughter of Colonel John A. Stevens, one of the most prominent and respected of Minnesota's pioneers. Two children were born of this marriage. Mrs. Winston is a lady of refinement and education; a member and prominent in the charitable work of the Presbyterian church. She

was appointed an alternate lady manager of World's Fair for Minnesota.

CHARLES P. LOVELL was born at Hyde Park, Vermont, on November 2d, 1837. He comes of an old New England family, whose ancestors emigrated from England at an early period in the settlement of America. The name can be traced back in exactly its present form for many generations. Randall Lovell, Mr. Lovell's father, was proprietor of a tannery at Hyde Park. In 1844, when his son Charles was seven years old, he moved to Waukesha County, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. Two years later he died, leaving a family of ten children. He was the thirteenth of sixteen born to the family Mr. Lovell's boyhood and youth, after the death of his father, were spent in Dodge and Waukesha counties. When he was nineteen he came to Minnesota and spent three months in Steele county mowing hay. Mr. Lovell enjoys refering to this experience as an evidence of the questionable benefits of the free trade times of the fifties, for the farmer still owes him for a large part of what he earned in the hayfields. The next seventeen months were spent with his brother at Nevada, Storey County, Iowa.

On March 1, 1859, Mr. Lovell started for Pike's Peak, in search of fortune in the newly discovered mines of Colorado. The journey to Denver, across the then almost trackless plains, occupied just forty-five days, being the first of six trips made across the plains. But still he was too early for the opening of the season in the mountains. By the middle of June the snow was off, and in company with others Mr. Lovell went about forty miles into the mountains to Idaho Springs and commenced prospecting. After a few weeks news came of a great discovery of gold at Black Hawk, and the miners hastened to the new location. Mr. Lovell was young and healthy, and worked with the utmost enthusiasm, making light of hardships and exposure. As a result his health failed and he was obliged to leave the miners and return to Iowa. Recovering his health he worked for a few months on one of the early Iowa railroads, receiving a free trade compensation of eighty cents a day. When he left the employ of the contractor he had saved just $12, and with this amount in his pocket he started again for Colorado, determining to make the journey afoot and to come back with a fortune if it were to be had. On the way he fell in with a wagon train, where drivers were needed and secured employment for the rest of the trip as a "bull whacker." He reached Denver with $4 more on hand than when he started. Regarding this as a good omen he went to work with varying fortunes until after two years when he had saved $1,000, with which he invested in a mine in partnership with a friend. In twenty months they sold the property, taking out $20,000 for each $1,000 put in. The purchaser was the New York Gunnell Gold Co. Mr. Lovell was made temporary superintendent of the mines, and was superseded after a time by the famous Major General Fitz John Porter, who offered him a salary of $5,000 a year to remain as assistant. But eight years in the West had satisfied Mr. Lovell, and he returned to Iowa, and travelled in the East for a few years. A couple of years were spent in Milwaukee, and then he gratified a natural taste for farming by purchasing and operating a farm in Dodge County, Wisconsin. For twelve or thirteen years Mr. Lovell spent the spring and autumn on his farm, the winters in Milwaukee and the summers in Minneapolis. In 1880 he was one of the presidential electors on the Garfield and

W. M. Brackett

Arthur ticket. After meeting with the electors at Madison in the following January he came to Minneapolis as a permanent resident.

Mr. Lovell's business since coming here has been almost exclusively buying and selling real estate on his own account. In this he has been remarkably successful. In company with Mr. E. S. Corser and Mr. W. A. Barnes he became the owner of Oak Park addition, which has proved to be a particularly fortunate investment. The syndicate paid $32,000 for the property in 1880. It is now valued at about $750,000. Mr. Lovell also owns several farms and is continually buying, improving and selling other real estate. He was actively interested in the formation of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., of which he has been vice-president and an influential director from the first. He is also vice-president of the Pioneer Savings & Loan Association, and a director in the Minneapolis Plow Works, the Northern Car Co. and the Esterly Harvester Co.

A marked talent for pushing enterprises to a successful issue was recognized by Mr. Lovell's prompt election to the Board of Trade, and his call to a participation in the organization of the Business Union. He was one of the principal subscribers to the exposition and a director from the start. In these enterprises, as in all other movements for the advancement and welfare of the city, he has been a leader. He is a director in the recently organized Real Estate Exchange. In 1888 Mr. Lovell was elected alderman from the Fifth ward for the four years term, and has been chairman of the committees on taxes and ways and means during this period. He has also been on numerous other committees. His conspicuous services for the city in the council, led many of his friends to urge him to become a candidate for the mayoralty nomination in the fall of 1892. In the interests of good government Mr. Lovell consented, and though not nominated himself, the faction which he represented was successful in the convention.

In August, 1882, Mr. Lovell married Miss Margaret S. Cook, of Chillicothe, Ohio. They have five children, one boy and four girls.

WINSLOW M. BRACKETT is a native of Maine, born at Weston, July 14, 1843. His father, Luther Brackett, was a man of educational influence, and no little political prominence. He taugh school, was a minor judicial officer, practiced law, and held for many years the office of consul at one of the Canadian ports. He was a brother of Henry H. Brackett—the father of Geo. A. and H. H. Brackett, of Minneapolis. Young Winslow received a fair education in the branches taught in the public schools. At the age of sixteen he showed his predilection for the life of a fireman by joining the hose "annex" of Washington Engine Company No. 1, in Calais. He was eighteen years old at the breaking out of the war, and joined the Sixth Regiment of Maine Infantry as a musician. He followed the standard of his regiment through its varied and trying service until the fall of 1862, when he was honorably discharged and returned to Calais. He was soon appointed paymaster's clerk with headquarters at Washington, D. C., serving until the close of the war. He came to Minneapolis in 1865, and obtained employment as bookkeeper. He was employed in the office of Eastman, Gibson & Co., and Judd & Brackett.

In 1867 he married Miss Emilie Hoit, who was a sister of Mrs. Geo. A. Brackett, both ladies of unusual grace and refinement.

While engaged as an accountant, the Miller's Fire Association was organized

a reservoir to be excavated upon the western bluff. Upon a topographical survey this method was found to be impracticable. Then it was proposed to pump water from the river, and obtain pressure by the use of a stand pipe. This in turn was rejected. The result of the agitation of the subject was the adoption of a system of direct pressure, from pumps located at the falls and run by water power. This having received the authorization of the City Council, an act of the Legislature was procured, authorizing the appointment of a Board of Water Commissioners, in 1868.

The first water works which went into operation in 1871 were a crude and imperfect affair. They consisted of a rotary Holly pump, located in a small tenement just above the entrance of the Minneapolis Mill Company's canal. The main extended to Washington avenue, and along it to Hennepin avenue, and Bridge Square. It was of wood, banded, and surrouunded with cement, of ten inches diameter. Imperfect as it was, there was great satisfaction when on a public trial, five streams of water were simultaneously thrown from hydrants upon and over the Nicollet house. Service pipes were led into adjacent premises, and during the first year of operation a revenue of $2,406.82 was derived from water rents. Such was the origin of our present extensive and complete water works system. It has rapidly developed as the city has grown, and the people learned the greater convenience of city water. When the sewers began to be constructed they drew off the water in the soil so that many wells went dry, and forced their owners to resort to city water.

Not many years passed before the old wooden mains began to show weakness, and they were replaced with cast iron mains. About 1868 the people became seriously alarmed at the continued recession of the falls, which threatened to carry away the ledge. So great was this danger that the City Councils of the two cities appropriated $80,000 in bonds to aid in putting in the apron. In exchange the mill company granted the city a mill site and perpetual use of a number of mill powers. These were employed in operating the water works, and proved to be a fortunate investment. The pump house was enlarged, and furnished with additional pumps, as the extension of water mains required more power. Mr. James Waters, who was for a long time superintendent of water works, invented a new pump, the "Jumbo," which was adopted, and proved to be very serviceable. It showed a capacity of pumping 10,000,000 gallons of water per day, and is still in use at the original house.

The East side was first supplied by mains laid across the river bed, just below the suspension bridge. Afterwards the Averill & Carpenter paper mill with its water rights on Hennepin island was purchased by the city and a pumping station established there.

Much dissatisfaction with the purity of the water pumped from among the logs lying in the river, and supposed to be contaminated with the sewage of the city, arising among the users of city water, the City Council determined to establish a new and permanent pumping station above the city, where the water would be as free as possible from impurities. This was located near the mouth of Shingle creek, four miles above the older stations. It was built in a most substantial manner, and furnished with two Worthington pumps, operated by steam, of a daily pumping capacity of 12,000,000 gallons. The main conducting water to the city is of thirty-six inches diameter, and over four miles in

Thomas F. Andrews

length, extending from the station to Plymouth avenue.

The statistics of the water works service at the close of the last year (1891) were as follows:

Total length of mains,	176 miles 1,300 feet.
Number of hydrants,	2,146
Number of sprinkling stand pipes,	317
Number of watering fountains,	16
Number of watering troughs,	10
Number gallons of water pumped,	5,213,473,078
Daily average pumped in gallons,	12,416,117
Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons at North side station,	$12.30
Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons at West side station,	6.81
Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons at East side station,	3.52
Average cost of pumping 1,000,000 gallons at all stations,	9.56

The higher cost of pumping at the West side station arises from the payment of water rent for additional power.

The city has issued $1,245,000 of city bonds for water works, bearing an average rate of interest of 4.37 per cent. per annum. The cost of mains for distribution of water is defrayed by special assessment upon the abutting property.

The financial results of the water system for the year 1891 were:

Water rents received,		$178,651.69
Cost of maintainance,	$87,871.85	
Interest on bonds,	53,969.50	$141,841.35
Leaving a profit of,		$36,810.34

With a free and bountiful supply of water for fire purposes, street sprinkling and public fountains.

The revenue is raised by a moderate scale of rates for each specific use of water. The consumer has the privilege of putting in a meter and paying a hundred gallon rate for the use of water.

Many people have a prejudice against using the city water for drinking and culinary uses, and a considerable business is done in supplying such with spring water brought in jugs and tanks from several natural springs in the northerly part of the city. The Inglewood, Glenwood and Big Medicine springs are the sources of this supply. An artesian well has been sunk in Loring Park, which at a depth of a little less than four hundred feet, furnishes sixty gallons of water per minute through a two inch pipe. The water has a distinct flavor of iron. In Bryn Mawr a number of artesian wells have been sunk, which furnish abundant supplies of flowing water.

In point of fact the river water is as free from deleterious qualities as any water commonly employed for culinary purposes. Many analyses of it have been made at different times, and at all seasons. Its purity is greater than that of water taken from the neighboring lakes, and much freer than that of the springs from mineral solutions. One of these analyses, taken from the geological reports of the state, shows the following ingredients:

	Grains per gal.
Silica	.78256
Calcium carbonate	6.39532
Magnesium Carbonate	3.15307
Iron carbonate	.05504
Sodium chloride	.16352
Potash	.10162
Soda	.17462
Sulphoric acid	.16445
Nitric acid	traces
Total mineral matter	10.99020
Organic matter	1.40228
Total mineral and organic matter	12.39248
	Parts per million.
Free ammonia	.0175
Albumenoid ammonia	.0625

Says Prof. Dodge: "The results of the determination of free ammonia and albumonoid ammonia place the water under the head of good drinking water."

THOMAS FRANCES ANDREWS. In the autumn of 1855 a party of young men arrived in St. Anthony who were destined to become influential members of

the community, and to make their impress for good on the institutions and interests of the growing city. They were the brothers Thomas F. and George H. Andrews, John S. Pillsbury and Woodbury Fisk. They all came from Merrimac county, New Hampshire, where they had been closely associated in social and business life, and sought in the growing West a broader field of enterprise than was offered among the hills of their native State. Later they became more closely united by marriage, Messrs. Pillsbury and T. F. Andrews, already cousins, taking sisters of Mr. Fisk for wives.

Thomas F. Andrews was born in Sutton, N. H., March 31st, 1830, and was the oldest son of Nathan Andrews, Jr., and Dolly Sargent Pillsbury. Nathan Andrews was a direct descendant of Thomas Andrews, who landed in America and settled at Cambridge, Mass.

Dolly Sargent Pillsbury was a direct descendant of William Pillsbury, who landed at Dorchester, in the colony of Massachusetts bay, in 1640. All of the ancestors were of hardy New England stock, and devoted their lives to developing and improving what was then a new country.

Until his twentieth year his life was passed in his native town, where he attended the neighborhood school and assisted his father in the work of the farm. There were eight children in the family, whose support taxed the resources of the farm, and left little to be expended for luxuries or superfluities. His first venture in independent life was at Concord, N. H., where he engaged as clerk with John P. Gass, original proprietor of the American house, in general merchandizing at sixty-five dollars per year and his board. Upon the death of Mr. Gass, he became associated with John S. Pillsbury, as successor to Mr. Gass. After a time he left that business and was head clerk for several years with the firm of Bullock & Sargent and J. Frank Hoit, of the same city, both leading merchants of Concord.

In the autumn of 1855 he sought a larger field of business at St. Anthony Falls, then a frontier settlement in the Territory of Minnesota, reached in summer by steamboat from the nearest railway station at Galena, Ill., four hundred miles away, and in winter by the slow stage coach. The hardships which the early settlers had at that time to endure, when there were at hand but few of the modern comforts of the present great city, is best illustrated in an incident related in one of the city papers of recent date:

> A party of young men, who were fellow boarders at Mrs. E. B. West's, consisting of Mr. Thomas Andrews, J. S. Pillsbury, Woodbury Fisk, Geo. S. Rowell, John Bailey and a Mr. Morrill, started in December, 1855, with a team on their way East, for Dubuque, a distance of some five hundred miles. They encountered severe weather, and once thought they were lost in a storm on one of the trackless prairies. One night they stopped in a lone log house on the site of the present city of Rochester.
>
> On the night of their arrival at Dubuque the mercury fell to forty degrees below zero, covering the river with a coating of ice, too strong for boating, but too weak to bear their weight. Pushing their trunks before them, they followed, one at a time, on a footing of boards. Having safely gained the eastern bank, the party pursued their way East, except Messrs. Pillsbury and Fisk, who went to Guttenburg and packed pork, which they shipped to St. Anthony in the spring.

Merchandizing was a very different thing in those days from what it has become under competition and specialization. Mr. Andrews frequently made trips down the river buying produce in Iowa and bringing it here for sale.

In 1856, the Andrews brothers joined with H. M. Carpenter in stocking and opening a general supply store, under the style of Carpenter, Andrews & Co. Two years later the store was destroyed

by fire, with the greater part of the stock, sweeping away their entire capital and leaving a considerable debt. Soon afterwards the Andrews brothers established themselves in business with a fresh stock of goods, having settled the indebtedness of the former firm with money borrowed for the purpose. During the period of dullness at the beginning of the war, they made trips through the adjacent country making collections for goods sold; they were often obliged to take produce, lumber and furs in payment of debts, and at one time made a raft at Little Falls of the collections and brought them down to St. Anthony. They occupied a store on Main street, where the Pillsbury "A" mill now stands. It was a stone building known as the Edwards block. Here they continued to carry on their business for about ten years, when they removed to the West Side, continuing the business under the same style in a store on Nicollet avenue, next the office of the Gale Brothers, the stock being confined to dry goods and clothing.

In 1875, the firm of Andrews Brothers was dissolved, since which time Mr. T. F. Andrews has been engaged in attending to his private business, devoting much time and labor to public affairs. He never sought political promotion, but accepted office at the solicitation of his fellow citizens, who appreciated his ability, integrity and practical good sense. He was first elected alderman from St. Anthony in 1862, and from Minneapolis in 1875, serving at different times thirteen years. In 1882 was president of the city council, and at times acting mayor. He gave careful and laborous attention to city affairs during his years in the city council, as is shown by the important committees upon which he served. As chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, through his faithful efforts and thorough understanding of the resources of the city, he saved much money to the taxpayers of the city. He was chairman of the committee of Ways and Means, and of Printing, and was a member of the committee of Public Grounds and Buildings, Street Grades, Sewarage, Markets, Taxes, Claims, Water Works and Bethany Home, and was one of the Supervisors of the Poor. In 1884 he was appointed by Mayor Geo. A. Pillsbury one of the Board of Water Commissioners. After his retirement from official life, his familiarity with city affairs, together with his good judgment and conservative views, caused him to be appointed upon numerous commissions in the course of proceedings, for the condemnation of private property for the public use, such as the laying out of streets and the appraising of damages for the same; a most difficult task, which work he performed to the entire satisfaction of the public. The same qualities caused him to be sought as an arbitrator in the settlement of private differences, and he was many times appointed administrator of estates, among whom were those of the late Judge John M. Berry and Woodbury Fisk. No other citizen of Minneapolis was so often employed in these unobtrusive but useful services as he.

He married on October 20th, 1859, at Faribault, Minn., Miss Lizzie Fisk, formerly of Warner, N. H., who died June 3d, 1866, leaving one son, George Cutler, born May 10th, 1863, who graduated at the high school in 1882, and at the University of Minnesota in 1887, and is now a member of the firm of W. F. Porter & Co., large contractors and manufacturers of steam heating apparatus. Mr. Andrews afterwards married Mary A. Fisk, formerly of Warner, May 31st, 1871. To them were born Frank Fisk, May 7th, 1876, and Dolly Sarah, May

23d, 1882. Mr. Andrews occupied for a period of twenty-two years his fine home-like residence on the corner of Fifth street and Sixth avenue southeast, up to the time of his death, where on July 14th, 1892, after a long and painful illness, which baffled the skill of many physicians, Mr. Andrews passed away full of hope and trust in his Heavenly Father.

Mr. Andrews was pre-eminently a business man, careful, industrious, economical, possessed of superior judgment of men and affairs, but just and honorable in all his transactions. He was pleasant and courteous in his personal intercourse. In his public relations he was diligent and conscientous. In his family he was kind, indulgent and affectionate, and in the large social circle in which he moved, he was respected and beloved.

The poor of this community, who frequently came to him for aid and counsel, found him always ready to listen to their wants, and obtained from him good advice and the help they needed, and in his death lost a true friend. Coming to the city in its infancy, for nearly forty years he has always contributed to the advancement of all its interests and lived to see it grow from a population of one thousand to more than two hundred thousand souls. He erected several substantial business blocks, among which stands the one built in 1876, and now occupied by S. E. Olson, on Nicollet avenue. He also dealt extensively in real estate, of which he was a large owner.

Mr. Andrews sleeps in the beautiful Lakewood cemetery, under the shadow of the city he helped to build and loved so well.

From a touching memorial by his pastor, at the funeral, we take the following appreciative sketch of his character:

"The citizen and neighbor and friend to whom we pay our tribute of respect to-day—a man whose outward appearance would command attention anywhere—has been a familiar presence upon our streets through all that wonderful generation in which this goodly city of ours has been attaining its form and compass, and in it all he has had an honorable and consistent part.

Born and trained in the simplicity and serious truthfulness of a New England home, where one of God's saints thought it an abundance to fill life, to make a home and train a household into habits of truth and sobriety and carefulness into the fear of God and the love of their kind, he lived the years of his active life here, and so exhibited the fruits of that mother's prayerful endeavor that he was known and trusted as a man just and fair, kindly and humane; who despised meanness and trickery and was transparently honest; whose word was as good as his bond, and who could be trusted to care for what belonged to others as for what was his own. It is no small testimony to the sturdy and substantial worth of his character and the confidence that was felt in his judgment that conflicting interests were so often referred to him, and that concerns of the widow and orphan were deemed so secure in his hands. He was known in the community as a man interested in all good things, walking blamelessly himself and anxious that others should so walk.

All his life he has been a respector of religion in his own household, and an admirer of it when truly illustrated by his fellow men. His regard for it found, as we know, ready and generous expression of a pecuniary sort, which was not a matter of calculation on his part, but of principal and genuine interest. He was a religious man by inheritance and training, and by his own choice of the things that are of good report.

Of New England training, there was a peculiar reticence on spiritual things which was not associated with unbelief or indifference. We were the more grateful when some weeks ago our frinnd broke his reserve, and first, as was fit, to the loving wife, the desire of whose heart had been for years to hear what she now heard, and then to his household, what we had thought must be so; that he believed in the only Saviour of men, Jesus Christ; that he had personal trust in him, and a good hope that rested on the mercy of God revealed in him. After these confessions there was rest and peace assured, a blessed homesickness, a readiness to depart, and a strong desire to be let go and join the company of whose invisible presence he seemed at times conscious. When the end came it was as peaceful as sleep to the tired laborer whose days work is finished, who has no further care; and so, without pain or fear, or shame, wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lies down to pleasant dreams.

CHAPTER XXV.

MINNEAPOLIS IN THE CIVIL WAR.

BY WILLIAM LOCHREN, 1st LIEUTENANT 1st MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

In the war of the Rebellion the efforts put forth and the part borne by the people of what is now Minneapolis, was so inextricably interwoven with what was done by citizens of other towns and cities of the state, that any separate narrative is impossible. Every organization of troops raised within the state contained our young men, in greater or less numbers, sometimes filling whole companies, and more than one in a regiment; in other cases scattered in companies mainly or in part raised in other localities.

The chapter on this subject can, therefore, be fairly written only by giving an epitome of the history of the state in the Civil War, noting the particular companies that were wholly or in most part enlisted here. The part borne by particular individuals must in general be ignored, both for the sake of brevity, and to prevent what might appear to be invidious distinction. The History of Minnesota troops in the Civil and Indian wars, recently published by the state, and trustworthy because written by men who participated in, and had personal knowledge of the actions and events which they have recorded, will be drawn from freely without further credit or reference.

The census of 1850 showed the population of St. Anthony to be 3,258, and of Minneapolis 2,564, a total of 5,822. Without being able to give exact figures, it is certain that more than fourteen hundred volunteers enlisted from these places — a proportion to population which would appear incredible but for the well-known fact that our population was then so largely made up of vigorous young men from the older states and from European nations, and was constantly increased by removals from the eastern states during the continuance of the war.

Since that war a generation of men has nearly passed away. The settlement then made of all the issues involved in that war was complete and permanent, and has since been universally accepted and acquiesced in. And this, with the removal of all causes of discord, with the universal prosperity which has followed in all parts of the country, and the greater amount of traveling and intermingling of our people, compared with former times, has given to our country a people at this day more united

in feeling, more cordial toward each other, and more loyal everywhere in their sentiments toward the general government than at any period of the thirty years just preceding the war, during which the existence of the institution of slavery in the Southern states, and the efforts there to maintain and extend that institution against the growing and aggressive opposition in the North, kept alive a rancorous ill feeling between a considerable portion of the people of the two sections—sufficient to be a constant menace to the peace of the country and the stability of the Union. The doctrine that ultimate sovereignty remained and existed in the several states, very generally accepted from the foundation of the government, gave color to the claim of right of secession, was a doctrine fraught with constant danger, and doubtless encouraged the leaders in the South in the belief that the withdrawal of the Southern states from the Union would not be resisted.

But when hopes of compromise, which had been cherished by the masses in the North during the first three months of 1861, were swept away by the guns leveled at Fort Sumpter, then, besides the sentiment of loyal devotion to the Union, always strong in the North, came the conviction that neither peace, prosperity, nor even the continued existence of free institutions, could be hoped for if the country were divided into two independent governments, foreign to each other, with institutions so diverse, and feelings so antagonistic and hostile that they could not arrange their differences under one government; yet side by side, so that causes or pretexts for offence must be inevitable and continual. Before this conviction all fanciful theories respecting our complex system of government vanished or were put aside. All agreed that the Union must be maintained by force, and solidified into a nation in which ultimate sovereignty should exist in the national government alone.

The news of the surrender of Fort Sumpter, and that Gov. Alex. Ramsey, then in Washington, had tendered the president one thousand men from Minnesota—the first troops offered—to defend the government, coming with the president's call for 75,000 men for three months, and followed the next day by Lieut. Gov. Ignatius Donnelly's call for one regiment of infantry of ten companies, aroused the war feeling strongly throughout the state. Public meetings were promptly held at St. Anthony and Minneapolis, as at St. Paul and all the larger towns; addressed by men prominent in all political parties, who united in urging the necessity of maintaining the Union, and the supremacy of the general government.

The enrollment of volunteers began at once and went on so rapidly that in a few days two full companies were completed here, and taking the arms of militia companies in the place, began drilling, and on Monday, April 29, 1861, marched to Fort Snelling, where Capt. Henry R. Putnam's company, raised in Minneapolis, was mustered as Company D, and Capt. George N. Morgan's company, raised in St. Anthony, was mustered as Company E, into the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers.

As other parts of the state had been equally prompt in sending volunteer companies, the regiment was completed on that day, and ex-Gov. Willis A. Gorman, who had led a regiment with credit in the Mexican War, was commissioned its colonel. Among the minor appointments, Dr. Charles W. LeBoutillier, who had mustered as a private in Company E, was commissioned assistant surgeon; and our pioneer townsman, Anson

Northup, who had in the same company two sons born in this state, was appointed wagon master. The men in the ranks were young, intelligent and stalwart, of all professions and callings. Arms of various patterns were gathered from militia companies and the state arsenal, and drilling was carried on vigorously. No uniform clothing could be had, but the state furnished black felt hats, woolen shirts, black pantaloons, and woolen blankets.

On May 7, Gov. Ramsey was advised by the Secretary of War to have the regiment mustered for three years; discharging and replacing such as were unwilling to remain. The regiment was re-organized accordingly. A majority of companies D. and E. re-mustered, and the vacancies made by those who chose to be mustered out were soon filled; and on May 24th the regiment was again full, and as its date of muster remained April 29, 1861, it was the senior three years' regiment in the service.

The ladies at the Falls had rendered effective aid, especially in encouraging enlistments to fill the vacancies on the re-muster. They presented to each of the companies D. and E. a handsome company flag; and on May 21 gave a banquet to the regiment in the grove on Nicollet island. The preparation for war was novel and exciting, and on every day our people thronged in all kinds of vehicles to Fort Snelling, to visit and carry comfort to the boys, and to witness their drills and dress parades.

The men were anxious to go to the front, and were much disappointed by an order which sent company E. to Fort Ripley, and company D. to Fort Abercrombie, to relieve regular infantry, who had been ordered South. But the last named company was stopped on its way by an order calling the regiment to Washington, by way of Harrisburg. So eager were the boys to go, that company E, after a long day's rapid march, continued its march the entire night, on a rumor that Gorman would leave the next day; and they reached Fort Snelling soon after sunrise. The regiment embarked on two steamers on the morning of June 22d, and reached Washington on the night of June 26th, 1861.

It is not within the scope of this chapter to follow this famous regiment through its distinguished career; although one-fifth of it was composed of our townsmen. At Bull Run, its first battle, its efficiency appears from its losses, exceeding twenty per cent. of the men engaged; and greater than that of any other regiment on either side in that battle. It received special commendation in the reports of its brigade and division commanders. It participated, always with highest credit, in all the battles and most of the skirmishes of the Army of the Potomac, during the first three years of the war; and at a critical emergency in the battle of Gettysburg, performed an act of desperate valor, beyond parallel in the history of warfare. On the second day of that battle, when Sickles' Corps was defeated and driven back from an advanced position, in disorder and rout by the heavier forces of Longstreet and Hill, eight companies of the First Minnesota regiment, numbering two hundred and sixty-two men, and including companies D. and E, having been detached from the Second corps to support a battery in the rear of Sickles, were the only organized force within reach, and were ordered by Gen. Hancock, in person, to charge two Confederate brigades, more than twenty times their number, who were advancing rapidly in the flush of victory, following the fugitives of Sickles' corps (who were passing us), and unless stopped would in a few moments penetrate the Union line

of battle, about midway between the cemetery and Little Round Top. Reserves had been sent for, but were too far away to prevent the impending calamity. The necessity of sacrificing our eight companies to gain time and save the position was as apparent to every man as to Gen. Hancock. The charge was made instantly, at utmost speed, down a slight slope and through the concentrated fire of the two brigades, and without pausing to fire a shot in return, breaking and repulsing the front line in the center of the Confederate force by the momentum and ferocity of the shock with the bayonet. When, nearly surrounded by the enemy, and falling fast under its steady fire, the remnant of the regiment held the entire force at bay for a considerable time, until the reserve was brought up in its rear, and the enemy retired. The charge was completely successful in accomplishing the object sought. It prevented the occupation of our line by the enemy at a vital point, and probably saved that battlefield. It involved, necessarily, an unprecedented sacrifice of men, in proportion to the number engaged. Of the two hundred and sixty-two men who made that charge, two hundred and fifteen lay dead or wounded upon the field; forty-seven men were still in line, and not a man was captured or missing. Col. Fox, in his careful work on "Regimental Losses in the American Civil War," page 26, reports Gen. Hancock as saying:

"There is no more gallant deed re-
"corded in history. I ordered these men
"in there because I saw that I must gain
"five minutes' time. Reinforcements
"were coming on the run, but I knew
"that before they could reach the threat-
"ened point the confederates, unless
"checked, would seize the position. I
"would have ordered that regiment in
"if I had known that every man would
"be killed. *It had to be done;* and I
"was glad to find such a gallant body
"of men at hand, willing to make the
"terrible sacrifice that the occasion de-
"manded."

The wounded were gathered by their surviving comrades in the darknesss of evening, into field hospitals. The next morning the remnant of the eight companies, joined by the other two companies who had been on other detached service, were returned to their place in the front line of the Second Division of the second corps, and withstood Pickett's charge, and the terrible artillery fire by which it was preceded. The tattered flag of the First Regiment was in advance of every other color in the counter charge, and desperate *melee*, which ended in the surrender of the remnant of the confederate force. The flag staff was here cut in two by a confederate shot, and the flag of the 28th Virginia Regiment was captured by Marshal Sherman of Company C, and seventeen were added to the number of the killed and wounded of the regiment. The last of the color guard was wounded by the shot which cut the flag staff, and the remnant of the flag was carried in the counter charge by Corporal Henry D. O'Brien of Company E. until he was seriously wounded in the midst of the final struggle, when it was seized by Corporal W. N. Irvine, of Company D. It was spliced by part of a rebel flag staff on the field, and now remains with the same splice in the capitol in St. Paul.

But enough is written to indicate the character of the First Minnesota Regiment. Its first three colonels, Willis A. Gorman, Napoleon J. T. Dana and Alfred Sully, became Brigadier Generals, and the two last named Brevet Major Generals. After them, Colonels George N. Morgan and William Colvill and Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams be-

came Brevet Brigadier Generals. Capt. Henry R. Putnam was transferred with the same rank to the Twelfth Regiment U. S. Regular Infantry after the battle of Bull Run.

After the term of service of this regiment was ended, Companies A. and B. of the First Battalion Minnesota Volunteers, was organized mainly from recruits and re-enlisted men of the First Regiment in the spring of 1864, having among its officers Major Henry D. O'Brien, Captains Chesley B. Tirrill, Ellet P. Perkins and James Bryant and Lieut. John W. Pride, who had all been enlisted men in Companies D. and E. of the old regiment. The Battalion took the place of the First Regiment in the same brigade in the Army of the Potomac, and served with credit until Lee's surrender at Appommatox, participating in several severe engagements.

The Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was raised in June and July, 1861, Capt, Judson W. Bishop's Company A. reaching Fort Snelling the next day after the First Regiment left for the East. None of its companies were raised in our city, but many of our young men enlisted in it. Capt. W. W. Woodbury, of Company K, was a pioneer resident here and its first colonel, afterwards Brevet Major General Horatio P. Van Cleve removed here at that time, and remained one of our most respected citizens until his death, April 24, 1891. This regiment left the State October 14, 1861, for Washington, but on reaching Pittsburg its destination was changed to Kentucky, where it joined the division of Gen. George H. Thomas, under whom, as division, corps and army commander, it served until the march to the sea, three years later. It made a brilliant record in the battle of Mill Springs, January 19, 1862, and added to its reputation in every subsequent battle in which Thomas was engaged; and especially by its heroic conduct at Chickamauga, where the stubborn, tenacious resistance of Gen. Thomas' command alone saved Rosecrans' army from complete rout.

Veteranizing at the close of 1863, it took part in the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea, and through the Carolinas, until Johnson's surrender closed the war. Its third colonel, Judson W. Bishop, received the well earned Brevet of Brigadier General.

The Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was completed November 15, 1861. Portions of Companies A. and I. were enlisted here, and our townsman, Dr. Levi Butler, was its surgeon. It was sent to Buell's army, in Kentucky, and its surrender at Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, through no fault of the men, but because its colonel was deceived into the belief that resistance would be futile, was almost providential in its results, as the men, being paroled, were sent back to Minnesota just in time to render much needed, gallant and very effective service in the outset of the Indan war, which began with sudden massacre in August, 1862. In January, 1863, it returned to Tennessee, and participated in the Siege of Vicksburg and campaigns in Arkansas; and having veteranized, served with great credit to the close of the war. Its third colonel, Christopher C. Andrews, became Brigadier General and Brevet Major General, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by our townsman, Col. Hans Mattson.

The Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was organized about Christmas, 1861, and had several of our young men in its ranks, but no organized company from this place. It joined Halleck's army at Corinth in the spring of 1862, and shared in the battles and marches in the West of that and the succeeding year, including the Siege of Vicksburg. Hav-

ing veteranized, it was in the Atlanta campaign of 1864, and was a part of a small force which under Gen. Corse made the memorable and successful defense of Allatoona, where the Fourth Minnesota captured the flags of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-ninth Mississippi regiments. It also participated in the march to the sea and through the Carolinas. Its first Colonel, John B. Sanborn, became Brigadier General and Brevet Major General, and its second Colonel, John E. Tourtellotte, became Brevet Brigadier General.

The Fifth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers also had no company, but a considerable number of men from this place. It was organized in March, 1862, and companies B., C. and D. having been sent to frontier posts in this State, were fortunately there at the time of the Sioux outbreak in August of that year, and rendered most important and effective service in that emergency. The other seven companies joined the Army of the Mississippi in May, 1862, and at the second battle of Corinth, with marked gallantry, routed a large force of the enemy which had penetrated our line, re-capturing several batteries which they had taken. Being joined the next winter by the three companies left behind, it took part in the battles and marches in Tennessee and Mississippi in 1863, including the Siege of Vicksburg; and having veteranized, became a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth Corps, and shared in the Red river campaign, and later in the battle of Nashville, where, with the Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Minnesota regiments, it participated in the final desperate and decisive charge on the enemy's defences, in which its Adjutant, Thomas P. Gere, captured the flag of the Fourth Mississippi regiment. The Brevet of Brigadier General was well won by its Colonel, Lucius F. Hubbard, who commanded a brigade at that time. Later the regiment took part in the expedition against Mobile.

The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Regiments Minnesota Volunteers were raised nearly at the same time, in August and September, 1862, the Indian outbreak hastening enlistments at that time. Capt. Orlando C. Merriman's Company B. and Capt. Joseph C. Whitney's Company D, both raised here, were placed in the Sixth Regiment; and Capt. George A. Camp's Company A, and Capt. Richard Strout's Company B. also raised here, were placed in the Ninth Regiment. About one-half of Capt. M. J. O'Connor's Company K. of the Tenth Regiment was also raised at this place by Lieutenants William Byrnes and Michael Hoy. Many of our young men also joined the other regiments in companies mostly recruited elsewhere.

The Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Col. William Crooks, was sent to Fort Ridgley and into the Indian war in such haste that it was not mustered into the service until October; after it had taken part in the battle of Wood Lake, and in other fighting with the savages. It served in General Sibley's Indian campaigns in 1862 and 1863 with credit, and in the spring of 1864 was assigned to Hancock's corps in the Army of the Potomac. But its destination was changed to Helena, Ark., where the deadly malaria, more fatal than the shock of battle, caused frightful mortality in its ranks. In January, 1865, it was sent to New Orleans, and later as a part of Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth corps it took part in the capture of Mobile. Its second colonel, John T. Averill, was Brevetted Brigadier General.

Lieut. Col. Stephen Miller, of the First Minnesota, was made colonel of the Seventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, but before his arrival it had done good service in the Indian war under Lieut.

Col. William R. Marshall, who soon became its colonel on the promotion of Miller to the rank of Brigadier General. The regiment did excellent service in General Sibley's campaigns of 1862 and 1863, and in October, 1863, joined Gen. A. J. Smith's Sixteenth corps and took part with credit in the battle of Tupelo, and the campaigns in Arkansas and Missouri; and in the battle of Nashville, as before mentioned; also in the capture of Mobile. Colonel Marshall received the well-earned Brevet of Brigadier General.

The Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, of which our townsman George A. Camp became major, and John H. Murphy, surgeon, served efficiently in the Indian campaigns of 1862, '63 and '64, and in October, 1864, joined General Thomas' army in Tennessee, and helped defeat General Forrest at Murfreesboro, on December 7, 1864. As part of Gen. T. H. Ruger's Division of the 23d corps, it was sent by way of Washington to North Carolina, and under General Scofield co-operated with General Sherman's army in closing the war. Its colonel, Miner T. Thomas, became brevet brigadier general.

The Ninth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers also served in the Indian campaigns of 1862 and '63, and in October, 1863, was sent to Missouri. The next spring it went to Tennessee and took part with credit in the battles of Guntown and Tupelo, in the latter of which its gallant colonel, Alexander Wilkin, was killed, being then in command of the brigade to which his regiment was attached, in Gen. A. J. Smith's 16th corps. After further campaigning in Tennessee and again in Missouri, it participated with the other Minnesota regiments in the battle of Nashville, and in the final heroic charge which won that battle. It joined in the pursuit of Hood, and later in the capture of Mobile.

The Tenth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, under Col. James H. Baker, took part also in the Indian campaigns of 1862 and '63, and in October, 1863, was sent to Missouri, where Colonel Baker became commandant of the post of St. Louis, and so continued until the close of the war. In the spring of 1864 the regiment under Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison was assigned to Gen. A. J. Smith's 16th corps, taking part in the battle of Tupelo, the pursuit of Price, and with the other Minnesota regiments in the Battle of Nashville, where Col. Jennison was severely wounded in the final charge. He, as well as Col. Baker, attained the rank of Brevet Brigadier General.

The first company of sharp-shooters, raised by our townsman, Capt. Francis Peteler (afterwards lieutenant colonel), was organized in October, 1861, and recruited from several parts of the state. It became Company A, Second United States Sharpshooters, and joined General Augur's Brigade of McDowell's Corps, and participated in the battles of Pope's Campaign, the Antietam Campaign, and all subsequent campaigns and battles of the Army of the Potomac, and with credit always.

The second company of sharp-shooters, raised by our townsman, Capt. Wm. F. Russell, was organized in March, 1862, having a considerable number of its men from this place. It joined the First Minnesota Regiment just in time to participate in the closing of the battle of Fair Oaks, and served with that regiment thereafter in all its battles, being carried on its rolls as Company L, though never consolidated with the regiment. At the Battle of Gettysburg it was detached from the regiment, as support for Kirby's Battery I, First United

States Artillery. In the fall of 1863 it became the provost guard of the Second Division, Second Corps, and continued in that duty till its term of service expired, when its recruits and re-enlisted men were transferred to the First Minnesota Battalion.

The First Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. Emil Munch, came from this and the northeastern part of the state, and was organized in the autumn of 1861. It participated in the Battle of Shiloh, and other battles in Tennessee and Mississippi, including the siege of Vicksburg; also in the Atlanta Campaign, marched to the Sea and through the Carolinas.

The Second Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. William A. Hotchkiss, had more of our townsmen in it. It was raised in the winter of 1861-2 and took part in the battles of Stone River, Chickamanga, Chattanooga, Tunnell Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Nashville and many others. Both of these batteries won enviable fame.

The Third Battery of Light Artillery, Capt. John Jones, was raised in the spring of 1863 and served in General Sibley's Indian expedition of that year; and in General Sully's Indian campaign the year following; and also in expeditions against Indian bands in 1865, performing very meritorious and arduous service.

Brackett's Battalion of Cavalry—three companies—was enlisted in September, 1861, from all parts of the state, and in December of that year was sent to Missouri, and for some time was merged in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, taking part in the capture of Fort Donaldson, the battle of Shiloh; and in the battles and marches of 1862 and 1863, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama. In January, 1864, the men re-enlisted and returned to this state, and being joined by a fourth company served under Major Alfred B. Brackett, in General Sully's Indian campaign of 1864. Its record was first class, and its commander received the brevet rank of colonel.

The First Regiment of Mounted Rangers was enlisted for one year in the autumn of 1862. Capt. Eugene M. Wilson's Company A was raised here. The regiment rendered effective service against the Indians in the fall of that year, and in General Sibley's campaign of 1863.

Hatch's Independent Battalion of Cavalry of four companies, was enlisted in August, 1863, and a portion of Capt. George C. Whitcomb's Company B was from this place. It was sent in October of that year to the British line at Pembina, passing a rigorous winter in that cold region. It inflicted signal punishment on roving bands of Indian outlaws who made forages across the border, and received the surrender of about four hundred Siouxs, including Little Six and Medicine Bottle. Its commander, Major E. A. C. Hatch, resigned because of ill health in June, 1864, and was succeeded by Lieut. Col. Charles Powell Adams, who had held the same rank in the First Minnesota Regiment, and bore the scars of battle from Bull Run to Gettysburg. The battalion was increased by two companies. That of Capt. George Boyd (also a veteran of the First Regiment) was raised here. The Battalion continued on frontier service till the spring of 1866.

The Second Regiment of Cavalry was organized in December, 1863, and Capt. James M. Paine's Company D and parts of other companies were enlisted here. It was at once sent to the frontier and participated in the marches and fighting of General Sully's Indian campaign of 1864, making a fine record for efficiency. During the winter following, and until mustered out in December, 1865, it

served at the frontier posts and against prowling war parties of the savages.

The Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteers was enlisted in August and September, 1864. Its colonel, James Gilfillan, had been a captain of the Seventh Regiment; and its lieutenant, Col. John Ball, and its major, Martin Maginnis, had both carried muskets and risen to the rank of captain in the First Regiment. A large number of the line officers and men had already served terms of enlistment. The most of Company F and a part of Company G was enlisted here. The regiment was sent to Tennessee in September, 1864, and while not engaged in any serious battle, was kept on arduous and exacting service in guarding a large district of country, and important lines of railroad from the assaults and depredations of the enemy's cavalry and of the numerous bands of guerrillas who infested that region till the close of the war.

The First Regiment of Heavy Artillery was also enlisted in the autumn of 1864, and had in its composition a large proportion of veterans. Its colonel, William Colvill, was the last colonel of the First Regiment, and then still suffering and disabled from the severe wounds he had received while leading its desperate charge at Gettysburg. And our townsman, Christopher B. Heffelfinger, who had carried a musket, and risen to the rank of captain in the First regiment, and had been wounded in the same charge, was one of its Majors. Many of its men, scattered in the various companies, were from this place. The regiment, as soon as raised, was sent to Chattanooga, and put in charge of the heavy artillery in the defences of that important place, where it remained on duty till the coming of peace.

When the news of the Sioux ontbreak reached the Army of the Potomac, in the latter part of August, 1862, the Second Corps was being moved from the Peninsula to support Gen. Pope. Anson Northup, who went out as wagon master with the First regiment, and then had charge of the trains of Sedgwick's division, came home on leave of absence. Reaching St. Paul, he received from the government a Captain's commission, and coming directly here, within twenty-four hours raised a cavalry company of ninety-six men, and procuring horses and such arms as he could gather, marched at once to the relief of Fort Ridgley, then beleaguered by savages; bringing the first succor to the small, worn out and nearly desponding garrison. The company was never regularly mustered into the service of the United States, and disbanded when the emergency was over. But the repulse of the Indians at Fort Ridgley prevented an extension of the massacre, and had the important effect of dampening the hopes of the savages; and perhaps of holding back the Chippewas, who were manifesting discontent and some disposition to join in the outbreak. Capt. Northup and some of the men remained with Gen. Sibley, and rendered good service in the subsequent campaigns against the Indians.

The ladies of our city were in their proper sphere throughout the war; as energetic and patriotic as the men. Their influence was active and potent in encouraging enlistments, and their hands busy and untiring in preparing articles of comfort and convenience for the men when leaving, and for distribution among those engaged at the front, and in caring for the needy families of soldiers. Later they joined with zeal in the pleasanter task of extending grateful and festive welcome to the diminished regiments, as they returned home from the war.

Minneapolis contributed her full quota and more, to the volunteer soldiers of

this State, who were represented in every Union army, and in every considerable battle of the war, earning and maintaining by their conduct a reputation certainly second to no other soldiers in that war. The dead of Minneapolis rest in every battlefield of the war, and no city of the Union has to-day among its population and business men a larger proportion of veterans.

In 1887 the city of Minneapolis donated, within its limits, to the State, the beautiful site upon which the State has erected its elegant and well appointed Soldiers' Home, where many veterans are well and comfortably cared for. This site is a tract of more than fifty acres lying between Minnehaha creek and the Mississippi river—at their junction, and immediately adjoining the beautiful Minnehaha park, which encloses the celebrated waterfall of that name. Although near and about equally distant from the business centers of Minneapolis and St. Paul, the site of the Soldiers' Home is withdrawn from any thoroughfare and nestles in well shaded seclusion, between the banks of the two watercourses, as quiet and undisturbed as if scores of miles distant from the noise and turmoil of city life and business. A pleasanter spot, where the veterans of the State, otherwise homeless, may pass their declining years in peace and comfort, does not exist.

The Legislature of Minnesota, in 1891, mindful and proud of the valor of the soldiers of the state as illustrated by the charge of the First Regiment at Gettysburg, appropriated $20,000 to erect on that battlefield a fitting monument to commemorate that action. The design selected includes a massive and symmetrical pedestal of granite, twenty-two feet high, surmounted with a bronze figure of heroic size, representing an infantry soldier in the rush of a charge. Each side of the die has a bronze tablet, on one side of which will be represented the charge in *bas relief*. Our townsman, Mr. Jakob Fjelde, is the sculptor engaged to execute the bronze work.

While the people of Minneapolis can contemplate with satisfaction the patriotic action of its citizens, and the record and achievements of the soldiers she sent into the war, it cannot but add to that satisfaction to know that she can claim no invidious distinction in this respect; and that every city, town and hamlet of our state did proportionately as well and sent as good soldiers—the comrades of her own.

William Lochren. The life of the subject of this sketch, until he took his seat on the bench, was somewhat varied and eventful. Mr. Lochren was born in Tyrone county, Ireland, April 3d, 1832. His father died the following year, and in 1834 his mother, with some relatives, emigrated to America and settled in Franklin county, Vermont. Here (and a part of the time across the line in Canada) he resided until the spring of 1850. He was brought up on a farm, and during his boyhood obtained such common school education as the facilities of the country afforded. In 1850 he went to Auburn, Mass., still continuing to labor on a farm and in the mills of that town. But he had a strong ambition to acquire further education, and during the four years he spent at Auburn by improving every spare hour not devoted to manual labor, with certain intervals devoted exclusively to study, he was enabled to acquire a fair academic education. "The boy was father of the man," and the same habits and traits of close application and persistent determination to succeed, which have characterized his later life, were even then strongly developed.

Wm Lochren

RESIDENCE OF HON. WILLIAM LOCHREN, 422 TENTH AVENUE S. E. BUILT IN 1877.

In 1854 he returned to Franklin county, Vt., and commenced the study of law which he continued until 1856, when he was admitted to the bar. In August of the same year he came to St. Anthony and first was employed in the law office of J. S. and D. M. Demmon, and in the winter following in that of Geo. E. H. Day. In the spring of 1857 he formed a partnership with James R. Lawrence, Jr., (father of Mr. James W. Lawrence, late of the firm of Wilson & Lawrence) which firm continued the practice of law in St. Anthony for about three years. After that he continued the practice alone until the breaking out of the war, when, April 29, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company E, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. Soon after he was made sergeant. He was with the regiment in all the battles of the Potomac during the first three years of the war; served with distinction and was promoted to second lieutenant September 22, 1862, and first lieutenant July 3, 1863, and acted as adjutant from the battle of Gettysburg until the middle of October following. All these promotions were made on purely personal merit and devotion to the service—Mr. Lochren having no influential political friends to urge his claims for promotion. But even had he had such those who know the man are aware he would never have used them for such service.

The arduous labor imposed upon Lieutenant Lochren during the campaign of the Potomac, together with the malarial climate to which he was unaccustomed, had seriously impaired his health, and he found himself physically unequal to the discharge of the duties imposed upon him. He therefore was reluctantly compelled to resign, and was honorably discharged Dec. 30, 1863. He returned to St. Anthony and resumed the practice of his profession. It was almost like commencing life anew. But his old clients returned and many new were added. He was chosen and acted as city attorney for several years. In 1868 he was elected State Senator, and served two years. In the following spring he formed a partnership with W. W. McNair, under the firm name of Lochren & McNair. In 1871 J. B. Gilfillan became a member of the firm. He was elected city attorney for the years 1877-8. The firm, of which he was a member, was a leading one, and did a large business until the time he was appointed as judge In the meantime the legal business of the city had rapidly increased, and an act was passed in 1881 giving a third judge to the Fourth Judicial District. Nov. 21, 1881, Gov. John S. Pillsbury appointed Mr. Lochren to fill the position. At the annual election in 1882 he was elected for the term of six years, and at the election in November, 1888, re-elected for another term without opposition.

As will be noted, Judge Lochren is still in the prime of life, and with physical and mental powers it may be said unimpaired. The writer has frequently heard it stated from members of the bar that he is a model *nisi prius* judge. His long practice and close study has made him master of fundamental principles of law and equity. His discriminating intellect enables him to apply them justly to the cases brought before him for trial. His judicial temper is impervious to any charge of prejudice. And his patience, in oftentimes listening to tedious and irrelevant arguments, even from tyros at the bar, makes him beloved even by those whose cases he must decide adversely.

He was married in 1871 to Mrs. Martha Demmon, who died in 1879, leaving an infant daughter, Martha, who died in her fifth year. In April, 1882, he

married Miss Mary E. Abbott and has one son, William A. Lochren, born Feb. 26, 1884.

C. B. HEFFELFINGER. After a generation or two has passed away, and the future historian seats himself to chronicle the events that give the commonwealth of Minnesota a high place in the sisterhood of the American Union, there will be one event that will stand out with constantly increasing prominence. This incident was the charge of the First Minnesota Regiment at Gettysburg. The story is so simply, but so dramatically told by William Lochren, in his historical sketch of the First Regiment, contained in the volume "Minnesota in the Civil War," that there is no need that any portion of it should be retold here. It may be proper to say, however, that during the four long years of that unfortunate fratricidal struggle, filled as it was with daily instances of courage and supreme self-sacrifice, no single incident equaled in reckless daring comprised with disciplined courage, that sublime event. The occasion and the men came together. The moment was supreme in its importance, the issue pregnant for all of the future in its consequences. Never, probably, in all the vast stream of human history did so much that was vital to man hang upon the concentrated effort of two hundred and sixty-two men. Never in history did men more courageously, thoroughly and successfully sacrifice themselves for the triumph of a sublime cause. In the whole history of warfare there are few instances of such a spontaneity of courage and sacrifice. Out of the two hundred and sixty-two who made the charge only forty-seven responded that night, uninjured, at roll call.

One of the wounded officers in that charge was the subject of this sketch—First Lieutenant C. B. Heffelfinger.

Christopher B. Heffelfinger was born on the 13th day of January, 1834, in the town of Mifflin, Cumberland county, Pennsylvania. He is of the fourth generation of Heffelfingers born in America, his ancestors on both sides being of that hardy Germanic stock which so largely peopled South-western Pennsylvania in the colonial days. This race has given some of its best blood to all of the Northern and some of the border Southern states, and wherever it has appeared has always been followed by courage, love of law and order, and all of the homely domestic virtues. Major Heffelfinger's mother was named Bristil, and was of the same blood—the Americanized-German race of Pennsylvania.

The infancy and boyhood of young Heffelfinger was passed on a farm and in farm labor. The Heffelfingers were an old-fashioned people, professing the Lutheran faith of their ancestors, modest in their desires, and content with such things as they could honestly acquire by their own efforts, or as God might send to them out of his abundant goodness. The boy remained upon the farm, discharging ordinary home duties, until he was eighteen years old. Then he apprenticed himself to a neighboring tanner, and received a thorough training in that mechanical industry. As soon as his apprenticeship was ended he was at once taken into the firm and given an interest. Here he remained for a year or two, but growing restive with the fever to "go West," he sold out his interest in the tannery business, and in 1857 started for Minnesota.

Arriving in Minneapolis, young Heffelfinger could find no employment at his trade, but, with true American instinct,

C. B. Heffelfinger

took hold of the first thing that came to hand which promised profitable returns for an expenditure of hard work. The town was new, building rapidly, and there was a demand for house painters and paper hangers. Although by no means a skilled workman in those lines, he took hold of them, and after a few months' practice became quite proficient in his new industry. He soon after established a businees of his own, hired men and began to take contracts.

He was doing a prosperous business at the outbreak of the war in 1861. In January of that year he went East to his old home and remained there until the last of March. While in Pennsylvania he watched the progress of events with much interest. He was only a short distance from Washington, and daily read the exciting news which preceded active hostilities. Before leaving for the West he had made up his mind that there would be war, and had at the same time determined that he would be engaged in the protentous struggle.

Soon after his return the guns at Fort Sumpter announced to the world that the Titanic contest had opened. H. R. Putnam, a prominent citizen of the town of Minneapolis, at once began to recruit a company, and young Heffelfinger was one among the first to volunteer with him. The company was called the "Lincoln Guards," and was accepted under the three months' call. On the 29th day of April the organization was mustered into the service of the United States at old Fort Snelling, Captain Putnam's company ranking as Company "D" First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry.

Early in May, Hon. Alexander Ramsey, then Governor of the State, was in Washington City in consultation with President Lincoln. He was privately informed by the President that it was the intention of the government to enlist 300,000 men "for three years, or during the war." Gov. Ramsey at once tendered the services of the First Minnesota for that term, and they were accepted, thus making the First the senior volunteer regiment for the three years' service.

News was forwarded immediately to Minnesota, and the regiment was re-organized for the war without delay. In the re-organization, C. B. Heffelfinger was made a Sergeant in Company "D." Minnesota was at that time a frontier state, and along all the border were scattered detached companies of regulars. At first it was determined to place the First at these exposed points and relieve the regulars for duty at the national capitol. Several companies were started for the frontier posts; but on the 15th of June orders came for a final rendezvous of the regiment at Fort Snelling preparatory to departure for the South.

On the 20th day of June, 1861, the organization left Fort Snelling for Washington City, arriving and going into camp on Capital Hill four days later. From that time the history of this military organization becomes, until the surrender at Appomattox, a part of the history of the nation.

Sergeant Heffelfinger soon became known to the officers and men of the entire regiment as one of the most efficient non-commissioned officers in the organization. Military service in time of war is the most perfect test of the physical, mental and moral qualities of men. The writer personally knew the subject of this sketch during the entire term of his soldier life, and therefore speaks by the card. In all soldierly qualities he was *sans peuer et sans reproche*. In both the contending armies of that great struggle physical courage and personal heroism were the very commonest of virtues;

and to say that Sergeant Heffelfinger was brave in action and steadfast in every duty were only to give him the praise due to an uncounted majority of his comrades. But there were other elements of character possessed by him that were not so common. To splendid physical and moral courage were united great bodily strength, perfect health, a never failing fund of bonhommie, kindness of heart, and readiness for self sacrifice that made him a universal favorite with all his associates. Let who so would shirk hard or dangerous duty, he was never found unready at the supreme moment when duty called. Whether on the picket line, in camp, in the rough duty of road or bridge building, or in the front of the battle, he was always there—his cheery, kindly voice and helpfulness making danger only a play spell and hard work the happiest of recreations.

Before the celebrated Seven Days' battles in front of Richmond he had won his commission and took rank as Second Lieutenant of Company "D." At the battle of Fredericksburg he was slightly wounded, but continued in command of his company, and at the battle of Antietam received his promotion to First Lieutenant. In the famous charge at Gettysburg, he achieved the rank of Captain. The duties of this position did not have to be learned, for Lieutenant Heffelfinger had for many months been almost constantly in command of his company. During the entire siege of Yorktown, although only a second Lieutenant in rank, he commanded Company "D" continuously, and performed his arduous duties in so distinguished a manner as to win the commendation of his superior officers. He was a strict disciplinarian, and a great stickler for following the tactics as laid down in the books. With his intimates among the officers he was known by the sobriquet of "Old Tactics." But withal, he was a favorite with both officers and enlisted men.

The likes and dislikes among soldiers are strong. The close and intimate association of large bodies of men give universal knowledge to each one of the virtues and failings of each of his comrades. Military service is the most real of democracies; and men are here gauged at their actual worth. A tyrant will be hated, a coward despised, a quarrelsome fellow avoided; but ignorant and educated, homely and handsome, weak and strong, are all alike in camp, in bivouac, or on the field of battle. There are today (in 1892) not far from two hundred of the original members of the First Minnesota still living. There is not one who is not now, or who has ever failed to be the close personal friend of Major C. B. Heffelfinger.

At the expiration of the term of service of the original First Regiment, the organization as a body refused to veteranize. A battalion did return to the front, under command of Captain Farwell, however, and thus perpetuated the name of the original organization. Captain Heffelfinger did not veteranize. In the fall of 1864 the First Minnesota Heavy Artillery was organized, and Col. Wm. Colville, who had led the famous Gettysburg charge, was commissioned Colonel thereof. The war was about to close, and all signs pointed to an immediate peace. Capt. Heffelfinger was offered a Majority in the Heavy Artillery, and at first determined to refuse the honor and return to the walks of peace. But his old comrades would not listen to it, and finally, under protest, he accepted the commission and proceeded in the spring of 1865 to Chattanooga, Tenn., and entered upon the discharge of his new duties. Here he served faithfully, as of old, discharging all duties assigned to

O. C. Merriman

him, until September 27th, 1865, when he was finally mustered out with his regiment, and resumed life as a citizen of the country he done his share to preserve.

Major Heffelfinger had been slightly wounded in the Gettysburg charge, and after that great battle, which had driven the rebels from the commonwealth of his birth, had been granted a furlough and returned for a visit to the home of his boyhood. Here he met, loved and married at Shippensburg, Miss Mary Ellen, daughter of John Totton, of Dillsburg, York county, Pennsylvania. From this most happy marriage a large family has sprung, the second generation, now rapidly growing to maturity, all being residents of Minneapolis and vicinity.

At the close of the war, Major Heffelfinger entered into a partnership with John S. Walker and established a retail boot and shoe store in Minneapolis under the firm name of Walker & Heffelfinger. In this business he remained until 1873, when, in connection with Hon. A. M. Reid, he organized the North Star Boot & Shoe Company, a corporation which has grown to be one of the most widely known and thoroughly substantial manufacturing and jobbing institutions in the Northwest. From the beginning, Maj. Heffelfinger has had full control and direction of the business, and through his energy it has developed into the largest concern of the character Northwest of Chicago.

Maj. Heffelfinger carried into his business life the same characteristics that distinguished him as a soldier. He has been faithful, honest, energetic, truthful and trustworthy. As a citizen, always quiet, modest and unassuming, he receives the respect and possesses the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a republican in politics, and strongly attached to the doctrines and tenets of that great political organization, although he has never been an extreme partisan or an active politician. From 1867 to 1870 he served in the city council as alderman from his ward. Although often importuned to be a candidate for official position he has resolutely refused, preferring to give all his time and energies to the responsibilities of his large business. He, with his wife and family, have always professed the Presbyterian faith and have for years been regular attendants at Westminster Presbyterian church.

The effort of the writer has been to clearly, but briefly, chronicle the leading incidents of one of the most modestly, beneficent lives that has graced the annals of Minneapolis—continuing from the territorial days of the commonwealth down to the present time. The writer was his comrade in the war and has been his friend for more than thirty years. Personal esteem and an intimate knowledge of his virtues and foibles were a strong incentive to praise that might too closely verge upon flattery—for good taste and custom suggest that all the virtues of a well spent life should not be elaborated until the object of them sleeps with his fathers—an event that all of Major Heffelfinger's friends hope may be postponed for many years.

Orlando Crosby Merriman was born July 27th, 1827, at Somerville, St. Lawrence county, New York, and there passed his boyhood in farm work, and attendance upon the public schools. At the age of eighteen years he went to the Gouverneur Wesleyan Seminary, then regarded as the best school of its class in northern New York, and attended the spring and fall terms of that institution for four years; teaching public schools in in the winters, and working at farm labor during the haying and harvesting seasons. In this way he obtained a

fairly liberal education, and at the age of twenty-three began the study of law in the office of Charles Anthony Esq., at Gouverneur; varying the routine of study and office work with considerable practice in the Justice's courts.

Having been admitted to the bar; on April 3d, 1854, he married Miss Rosannah Herring. Their children have been: Frank, born Nov. 10, 1855, died July 8, 1860; Fred, born Nov. 2, 1857, died Jan. 14, 1859; Orlando Crosby, Jr., born Sep. 8, 1860; Arthur, born July 13, 1864, married Miss Heck McClaray; John Herring, born Oct. 29, 1866; Frances Frederika, born Feb. 8, 1869, now the wife of Fred G. James; and Harry, born Aug. 3, 1872. With his young wife Mr. Merriman came to Janesville, Wis., where he met friendly reception and assistance from the firm of Noggle, Pritchard & Berry, the leading attorneys in that section of the state. Through the recommendations and kind offices of Judge Noggle, Mr. Merriman was enabled to form a law partnership with ex-Lieut. Gov. John E. Holmes, of Jefferson, Wis., and Mr. Berry made him a small loan which the state of his finances, and change of location rendered very acceptable. This was John M. Berry, afterwards for twenty-three years associate justice of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, and for several years the neighbor of Captain Merriman in our city. It is needless to add that the warmest personal friendship always existed between them. Mr. Merriman resided at Jefferson, engaged in the practice of his profession, varied by also discharging the duties of postmaster, superintendent of schools, and clerk of the board of supervisors until the spring of 1859 when he removed to St. Anthony, and commenced here the practice of law.

In April 1861, a week before the attack on Fort Sumpter, and when the whole country was excited over the prospect of impending rebellion, he was elected mayor of St. Anthony; and with his characteristic earnestness, aided and promoted the enlistment of volunteers to sustain and preserve the union. Re-elected mayor in the spring of 1862, and with the needs of his family to detain him, he could not long withold his personal service in his country's struggle, and in August 1862, enlisted as a private in a company then being enrolled at St. Anthony; and upon its organization was elected and commissioned its captain. The company became Company B. Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers. But the expectation of the men that they would join their comrades in the south, was not for a time realized.

Just as the company was organized the Sioux outbreak in this state occurred, marked with indiscriminate massacre of settlers along and near the frontier. The sixth regiment, with such equipment as could be procured, and without waiting for muster into the service of the United States, was hurried to Fort Ridgley, then beleaguered by the savages, and into the midst of the conflict; taking part in several battles before being formally mustered, in the following October.

Captain Merriman with his company was engaged in the battles of Birch Coolie and Wood Lake, at the commencement of the Indian war; and in the other battles, skirmishes and marches in the Indian campaign of 1862, 1863 and early part of 1864, and in the service required to guard against this insidious foe, during the intervening rigorous winters, and was recognized as a gallant soldier and efficient officer. In June 1864, from failure of health, and complications in matters of trust in his charge, he felt compelled to resign his commission, and leave the service.

He again entered upon the practice of law with William Lochren as his law partner, and continued in practice, being also part of the time mayor of St. Anthony, until 1867, when he accepted the appointment of treasurer and general manager of the Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company. In 1870 he resigned this appointment and entered into the general lumber business, becoming a member of the firm of L. Butter & Co., composed of himself, Dr. Levi Butter, James S. Lane and Leonidas M. Lane. This firm erected at the easterly end of the dam of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, a very large and well equipped mill for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, in which they were wholesale dealers; and Capt. Merriman continued in the business in the subsequent firms of O. C. Merriman & Co., Merriman, Barrows & Co., and Merriman & Barrows Brothers, until near the close of the year 1891, when he withdrew from the lumber business. For a dozen or more years he has been a director of the Northwestern National Bank of Minneapolis; and has also been a director of the Commercial Bank of Minneapolis, since its organization, and its cashier since his withdrawal from the lumber business.

Captain Merriman has always taken an active interest and influential part in all enterprises tending to promote the material, educational, social or moral advancement of the community, and devoted his time and energy, and when needful his money, freely, to such objects. A single instance only will be referred to. In 1874 the State University, located in our city, was in a condition of apparently hopeless insolvency. A large wing of a stone building had been erected as early as 1856 or 1857, but no school had ever been started in it; and the bonds issued by the Board of Regents for money with which to build, bearing twelve per cent interest, no part of which had ever been paid, had grown to an indebtedness that seemed enormous for such an institution; and to which the governor called the attention of the legislature, expressing the hope that by compromise with crediters, and disposing of the entire land grant made by congress in aid of the university, the debt might be satisfied, and the campus and building saved to the people of the state. By chapter 18 of the general laws of 1864, the legislature appointed O. C. Merriman, John S. Pillsbury and John Nicols sole regents of the university for the term of two years, with full discretionary powers to arrange, compromise, settle and pay all claims and demands against the University of Minnesota or its regents; and to that end to sell, convey and dispose of the lands of the University to a specified extent. Captain Merriman and his co-regents entered actively upon the business of compromising and satisfying this indebtedness, and with such success that the whole was liquidated and wiped out in brief time upon terms which saved to the institution more than three-fourths of its land grant. To this successful work may be ascribed the result, that the university was at once enabled to begin its work, in which it has grown so rapidly into rank with the foremost institutions of learning in the country.

While none of his acquaintances would ever think of describing Capt. Merriman as a politician, being a man who never engages in political wrangles, and has always, so far as possible, avoided office and candidacy for office, yet it would be impossible for any man of his active temperament, public spirit and clear and decided views on all subjects which engage his thought and attention, to refrain at all times from earn-

est participation in political contests. Adhering in his youth to the Democratic teachings of Jefferson, he has always, and from earnest conviction, acted with that party, and his counsel and influence, often sought, have been at its service; and he has occassionally been prevailed upon to permit his name to be used as his party's candidate for political office —for State Senator and for Congress— though his districts have been so largely Republican that there were no chance for election, even with the great increase above his party vote, which his personal popularity never failed to bring. In 1875 he was elected Mayor of Minneapolis by the unanimous vote of all parties.

But though firm and decided in following his views and convictions he never attempts to force them offensively upon those who differ from him; and no difference of opinion interferes with his social relations or personal friendships.

Captain Merriman shows the same generous and earnest spirit in religious matters. His broad thought and humane sympathies have made him liberal in his religious belief, but have not lessened his church activities. Soon after coming to St. Anthony he became a member and trustee of its first Universalist society, then in charge of Rev. Seth Barnes, and he afterward remained a devoted supporter of its esteemed pastor, Rev. Herman Bisbee. In 1881, Capt. Merriman helped to found the First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis, and has since remained one of its foremost members—having been a trustee from the beginning, and the president for a considerable period. He is a constant attendant at its meetings, has been a generous contributor to its edifice and expenses, and is warmly esteemed by all its members. He is, however, in no sense a sectarian, but has a broad charity for all forms of religious thought and a sympathy for all that is humane and uplifting.

Scrupulously honorable in his dealings, generous and urbane, conferring favors not grudgingly, but as if thankful for the opportunity, it is not strange that he possesses in much higher degree than most men the confidence, regard and esteem of all classes of our people. Happy in his domestic relations, with sufficient means as the result of his active business life, his mind and body are as active now, at sixty-five, as in the early prime of life. It is a pleasure to review, even thus briefly, the career of such a man.

James M. Paine was born at North Anson, Somerset county, Maine, in 1834. He was the second born son of Capt. Asa Paine, and grandson of Rev. William Paine, a soldier and chaplain in the Revolutionary War, and connected with the military staff of Gen. Washington. His father was a farmer, training his sons to habits of industry, giving them the rudimentary education of the common school, and exacting such labor on the farm as was suited to their age and strength.

At about the age of seventeen years, the young man left the home and employment of his youth to earn his own living and prepare himself by a business training for whatever career might open before him. Going to Boston he obtained employment in Faneuil Hall market, where he remained for about five years. An uncle, Parker Paine, came to St. Paul, where he established one of the earliest banking houses in 1856. Young James accompanied him and found employment for two years in a wholesale grocery store. In 1858 he engaged in the lumber business on the upper Mississippi, in

RESIDENCE OF JAMES M. PAINE, 2200 NICOLLET AVENUE. BUILT IN 1883.

which he has been engaged to the present time, except the interval of three years during the war.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion he made preparations for joining the First Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, but was prevented from joining the regiment in its campaign in the South by business complications. When the Indian massacre occurred in 1862, he took an active part in raising and organizing troops for the protection of the frontier, and was commissioned Lieutenant in the company of Minnesota Mounted Rangers, commanded by the late Capt. E. M. Wilson, with whom, under the command of the late Gen. Henry H. Sibley, he participated in the campaign of 1863, which resulted so happily in the deliverance of the white captives and the surrender of the hostile warriors. Lieut. Paine then interested himself in raising and drilling the Second Regiment of Minnesota Cavalry, of which he was commissioned as Captain of Company D. He was engaged in the memorable campaign of 1864 under Gen. Sully, against the famous chief, Sitting Bull, and other hostile Indians west of the Missouri river. He commanded much of the time a battalion of cavalry, and personally engaged in every engagement with the hostiles in the campaigns of 1863 and 1864. The service of a trooper on the plains and through the mountains, at that period, was quite different from that of the cavalry that engaged in regular warfare against the troops of the confederacy, though not less marked with stirring incidents, and filled with danger and strange adventure. They followed a wily and elusive foe, and were never safe from surprise and ambush. Their campaign was in the wilderness, far from succor and support, and was never exempt from toilsome marches and sleepless vigilance. While the regular cavalry performed their evolutions in the constant observation of the country, the rangers of the plains marched and camped, fought and famished in isolation, and the result of their campaign was only known when at its close they returned to the lines of the frontier. The populous towns and productive farms of Western Minnesota, the Dakotas, Montana and Wyoming have sprang into marvelous proportions along the trails where the Mounted Rangers of 1862 to 1864 conducted their scouts, and from which they drove the obstinate savages who barred the onward march of civilization.

When peace had been secured, and the troops disbanded, the experience which Captain Paine had gained caused him to be employed by the Northwestern Transportation Company in opening up the freighting routes between Forts Stephenson, Buford and other remote posts, and in charge of their trains and the execution of their contracts with the government. This service was not without its military aspect, for Capt. Paine had many successful skirmishes with the savages, who still hung in scattered bands along the opening routes of travel.

In the fall of the year 1869, Captain Paine was employed by the Lake Superior & Mississippi Railroad Company, now known as the St. Paul & Duluth Railway, to erect a saw mill near Duluth to furnish timber for that part of the road then under construction, and to superintend the transportation of supplies.

Upon the completion of the railroad, Captain Paine, in connection with his uncle, Parker Paine, purchased the mill and moved it to a point near the junction of the Northern Pacific and St. Paul & Duluth railroads, where the village of Carlton has grown up.

The interest of Parker Paine having been obtained by Messrs. E. M. Wilson

and W. W. McNair, and later by Mr. McNair alone, the business has been conducted to the present time by Captain Paine. For a period of twenty-three years he has operated the lumber business, supplying timber, railroad ties and all products of the forest, along a wide stretch of country in Northern Minnesota and the Dakotas. The average quantity of logs manufactured into lumber has been some sixteen or seventeen million feet annually. Such an immense manufacture, if not done at a profit, brings speedy ruin upon its owners. But the good judgment, wide experience and wise management which the managing proprietor had applied to the business, have brought their usual result of pecuniary success. No more profitable lumber business has been conducted through so long a period as that of Paine & Co.

Many years ago Capt. Paine removed his residence from Northeastern Minnesota to Minneapolis. His fine residence is at the corner of Nicollet and Twenty-second street. He has also a lake side home at West Superior, and a winter residence on the Indian river in Florida, where amid the bloom of the orange and under the shade of the pines he takes his family during the rigors of the northern winters.

Since December, 1863, Capt. Paine has been the head of a family. His wife is Ellen Adele Elkins, second daughter of Joseph Elkins, of Orono, Me. They have a son, Asa, and four daughters, Elizabeth, Avis, Cordelia and Ellen, and have lost a son, James Paine, Jr.

Captain Paine is a member of the Loyal Legion of Minnesota and also of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has shown his appreciation and devotion by becoming a stock-holder and director in the Masonic Temple Association of Minneapolis.

Captain Paine is a pleasant man to meet in social relations. His experience both as a daring scout beyond the frontier and as a path finder of the commerce of the wilderness, has furnished him with thrilling incidents which he communicates in a quaint and pointed style, while his manners are frank and his temper kindly and genial. He is tall in stature, spare in build, and active in his movements. His life illustrates the virtues of enterprise, patriotism and worthy citizenship.

JOHN VANDER HORCK. Captain Vander Horck is a native of the city of Eitorf, near Cologne in Rhenish, Prussia, where he was born on the fifth of May, 1830. He was the seventh of a family of nine children born to Henry and Maria Anna (Katterbach) Vander Horck. His father was an officer in the revenue service of the government, a gentlemen in position and living in easy, if not affluent circumstances. Until fourteen years of age the son remained an inmate of his father's family, attending the public schools of Eitorf. He then entered a hardware store at Elberfeld as a clerk and continued at that employment there and at other places until he reached his majority. He was of an enthusiastic nature and ardent temper, well informed upon current political topics, and sympathized with those patriotic Republicans, who, about the year 1848, by their activity raised a revolutionary spirit throughout Central Europe, which threatened the stability of thrones and gave hope to the friends of the Democratic institutions. The repressive measures of the government sent many young Republicans into exile, some of whom sought homes in America and have become among the firmest and most loyal supporters of our free institutions.

J. VanderHorck

to the office of Comptroller of the city of Minneapolis, being four years, and held the position of alderman, representing the Third ward for five consecutive years. During this time occurred the consolidation of the two municipalities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis in the present city of Minneapolis. The occasion called for the exercise of unusual wisdom in city legislation which the long familiarity of Captain Vander Horck in city affairs, with his wide experience in life had amply qualified him.

In 1877 he was appointed Post Trader at Ft. Sisseton, in Dakota Territory. Retaining his residence in Minneapolis, he took his family to the Fort, where he remained for nine years in that somewhat novel and peculiar mercantile venture. It was an isolated life, but brought a fair pecuniary result which was some compensation for its monotony and hardship. On the first of July, 1885, he resigned the position and returned to Minneapolis where he has ever since resided, giving attention to his private interests and engaged in a variety of manufacturing and other investments. Among other trusts he was for two years a director of the Flour City National Bank.

Captain Vander Horck was instrumental in maintaining the Minnesota Hospital College in this city by heading the subscription list with a liberal sum. He was elected president of this college at its reorganization and held this position until the college was absorbed into the medical department of the University of the State of Minnesota.

He has been through all its long history a member of the Harmonia Society, and at one time its president. He belongs to the Masonic order, having membership in Minneapolis Lodge No. 19, in St. John's Chapter No. 9, and Zion Commanding K. T. No. 2.

On the sixth of May, 1853, he married Miss Eliza Zenzius, daughter of Peter Zenzius, who was a noted teacher. The family was endowed with artistic faculty in a high degree, especially in music, in which Mrs. Vander Horck was proficient. Nine children were born to them, of whom five died in infancy and childhood, one a brilliantly endowed son, at the age of twenty-eight, while three sons survive. The eldest, Alexander Humbolt, born in 1854, has an interesting and somewhat unique history. Educated in the schools of Minneapolis, he repaired to the continent for professional study, attending the medical lectures at the University of Berlin. After graduation, developing scientific taste, he was attached to a government expedition for polar exploration, afterward he was for four years superintendent for the English government of the general civil hospitals at Hong Kong, China. He married Baroness Von Brecker, of Germany, who owned in her own right large estates in Sumatra. Living at Deli, Baron Vander Horck manages the Sumatra estates, which produce coffee and tobacco.

Another son, Max P., born Aug. 5, 1862, after graduating in medicine at Philadelphia, studied in Berlin, Vienna and Prague, and is now settled in Minneapolis, holding the chair of Dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota.

The youngest son, Connard Z., born December 6, 1873, having spent three years in study at Berlin, is now a student at the Universiry of Minnesota.

Mrs. Vander Horck died April 8, 1885, at Minneapolis.

Captain Vander Horck, at the age of sixty-two years, is yet a hale and vigorous man. His life has been one of unusual activity; whatever he has undertaken has been pushed with energy and success. He is tall, erect and alert; ani-

A. A. Lamp

mated in conversation, courtious in manner and quite engaging in his intercourse. Not only is he influential with our citizens of German descent, but also unusually popular with those of native birth.

GEORGE ALBERT CAMP. Major Camp was but twenty-one years old when he took up his residence here. His maternal uncle, that sturdy pioneer, Anson Northrup, had already taken up his abode in St. Anthony, where he was proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, and his influence no doubt drew the young man from his New York home, to commence a career on the frontiers of civilization. He came equipped with a vigorous constitution, willingness to labor in whatever line of honest industry he should find open to him, and a good share of sound practical good sense.

He found a field where these endowments had ample scope for their employment, and where they were exercised with invariable assiduity. Major Camp was a native of Charlotte, Chautauqua County, New York. He was born Aug. 6th, 1830. His father was Mills Camp, a small farmer of that town, and his mother, Sarah Northrup. He had in his younger years some instruction in the rudiments of knowledge at the Academy of Fredonia, New York, but his restless nature, and the urgency of self-support, impelled him at eleven or twelve years of age to leave his home and commence an independent life.

When he arrived here in the spring of 1851, he became an inmate of the family of his uncle, remaining with him until his marriage two years later. Meanwhile he found employment about the saw mills of St. Anthony, and engaged in such work as presented itself. As the lumber business increased, he was employed by a St. Louis firm of lumber dealers to survey lumber, and superintend the making up of rafts and shipping to the St. Louis market. April 11th, 1853, he returned to his native county, and was married to Miss Lucy, daughter of Noah Draper, one of the first settlers of Fredonia.

Having been an original member of Cataract Lodge A. F. & A. M. in 1851, he was on the occasion of this visit exalted in Forest Chapter R. A. M. at Fredonia. Returning to St. Anthony he took a small house and founded a home.

It is remarkable that while the choicest lands on the site of Minneapolis were then unoccupied, and he could have had a choice among the most desirable of them, he made no effort to obtain a claim, probably content to follow the vocation for which he was fitted by natural taste, and present occupation, in connection with the lumber industry.

In 1857 Major Camp was elected by the legislature of the territory of Minnesota surveyor general of logs and lumber for the second lumber district, embracing St. Anthony, and the country north throughout the timbered section. This office he resigned in 1862, when he went into the army, but was again elected to the same office in 1867, continuing to hold it for most of the time until 1876.

The perseverance and adroitness of his character are illustrated by his reelection in 1861. The lumbermen had decided upon another candidate for the office, and made their choice known to the members of the legislature representing the district, who acquiesced in it. When the election occurred what was their surprise to find their candidate in a decided minority, and Major Camp reelected.

To follow Major Camp's connection with the lumber interest, which has occupied his business life, he became treasurer of the Mississippi and Rum River

Boom Company in 1871, which office he held until 1875. Both the offices of surveyor general and manager of the Boom Company, were important and responsible, the former regulated the title and measurements of all the logs on the upper waters, and the latter controlled the custody of the logs while in the river, and their delivery to the respective owners, thus bringing the officer into intimate relation with the lumbermen and affecting their interests.

In 1875 Major Camp was elected to a seat in the Seventeenth State Legislature, representing the city of Minneapolis, and being of especial service in the enactment of laws affecting the lumber industry. In the year 1871, a co-partnership was formed between T. B. Walker and Major Camp for the locating and purchasing of pine lands. For this business both had exceptional qualifications. Mr. Walker had been a government surveyor, and his partner had visited, in the course of his official duties, every lumber camp of consequence in the upper country. They were familiar with the location and value of all the timber lands of the Upper Mississippi.

In 1877 they purchased and re-modeled the Pacific saw mill, which had been run by the firm of Joseph Dean & Co. After a few years the mill was burned in the fall, but by sawing time in the following spring it was rebuilt on a larger scale, and operated until the firm retired from the manufacture.

The activities of this busy life have been by no means confined to the lumber business. They have extended to social and charitable relations. As early as 1854, Major Camp was a delegate from Hennepin county, in the formation of a State Agricultural Society. In 1858 he became a member and officer of a Good Templar Lodge, a practical temperance organization.

On account of ill health and the withdrawal of the Major from active business life, Major and Mrs. Camp built a beautiful home on the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, where for several years they have spent the summer months, passing the winters on the Pacific coast. During the last winter of his life, Major Camp visited California, extending his trip to the City of Mexico, from which he re-returned in impaired health, and did not long survive.

His death occurred at Lake Minnetonka in May, 1892, his wife having died a few months previous. They have not been exempt from their share of the afflictions which beset our mortal lives. They have lost three bright children in infancy. Their only surviving child is Lucy May, wife of Henry E. Von Wedlestaedt, of St. Paul. A few years since, Major and Mrs. Camp built a neat chapel near their Minnetonka cottage, in memory of their deceased children, which took the name of Camp Memorial Chapel, the title to which they vested in the Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church, in trust, for public use. Major Camp had attained high eminence in the Masonic Order, of which he was an early and devoted member. He was a Knight Templar, and at times held important offices in the grand bodies of the Order in the State.

It is the lot of most men to pass their lives in the routine of business, sometimes varied by a part in the administration of civil affairs. To the generation now passing off the stage of life it befell to serve their country in the field of strife. Faculties of mind and qualities of soul were called into exercise by the exigencies of war, which lie dormant in the experience of the majority of mankind. It was Major Camp's fortune to bear a part in the stirring events of the Indian and Civil wars. The simple

record of his services is thus borne on the rosters of the military organizations to which he was attached:

Ninth regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry. Captain Geo. A. Camp; mustered in August 14th, 1862; promoted Major Eighth Minnesota regiment, November 20th, 1863.

Eighth regiment Minnesota Volunteers; Major George A. Camp; mustered in November 20th, 1863; resigned May 2d, 1865."

But this formal statement is but the skeleton of a passage of life fraught with stirring scenes of discipline, marchings, garrisons, battles, defeats and victories, which clothed with the vital flesh and blood of action, brings out upon the canvas the living patriot and hero. The details and incidents of the military career of Major Camp are woven into the history of the savage warfare of the frontier and the campaigns of the southwest. Space is lacking to re-produce them here. Suffice it to say that Major Camp showed a willingness to serve his country in any position to which duty should call him, while he exhibited a genius for command and a coolness and courage in time of danger which marked him as a hero.

Major Camp was of a powerful physical frame, weighing about two hundred and fifty pounds; not corpulent, but tall, well proportioned and muscular. His complexion was dark, almost swarthy, but his temperament was cheerful, and his disposition humorous. He was an engaging companion, not polished in speech, but full of information, open, frank and approachable. His most intimate associates bear testimony to the rectitude of his character and the entire integrity of all his transactions. He enjoyed the warmest friendship, esteem and good will of many of the older residents, and of the associates who have known him best for many years.

He doubtless shared in the frailties and foibles incident to our humanity. He did not aspire to the role of an intellectual or spiritual model, but he was, as the world goes, a man among men, vigorous, manly, brave and generous.

MINNESOTA SOLDIERS' HOME.

The movement which led to the establishment of a State Soldiers' Home had its rise at the Grand Army encampment of the Department of Minnesota, held at Faribault in February, 1886. At that time a committee was appointed to draft a bill providing for the establishment of such an institution and to see that it received the consideration of the State Legislature. The committee performed its work faithfully. During the legislative session of the following winter a law was enacted establishing a Soldiers' Home, appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of a site and the erection of buildings and entrusting the entire management to a board of trustees. The first board consisted of Henry A. Castle, St. Paul; R. R. Henderson, Minneapolis; L. A. Hancock, Red Wing; Wm. P. Dunnington, Redwood Falls; A. E. Christie, of Mower county; A. A. Brown, of Douglas, and T. F. Cowing, of Ottertail. Organization was effected on April 12, 1887, with Mr. Castle as president, Mr. Henderson as vice-president and O. M. Sawyer, of Minneapolis, as secretary. There at once arose a spirited contest among half a dozen towns which were anxious to secure the institution for their several localities. As an inducement Minneapolis offered to donate to the state for a site, fifty acres of land at the mouth of Minnehaha creek; this, and the advantage of a central location adjacent to the commercial center of the state, brought the home to this city.

The site is a high wooded point between Minnehaha creek and the Mississippi river. It is exceedingly picturesque. With Minnehaha park adjoining it forms a tract of nearly two hundred acres of land which is in effect one continuous park. The buildings of the Home are within a few hundred yards of the famous Minnehaha Falls. A more charming spot could hardly have been selected.

Before erecting any buildings the trustees, with the approval of the Governor, and after visiting and investigating several state and national homes, decided on the so-called "cottage plan" of construction. Under this plan the Home can be built as it were in sections, as the necessities of the institution develop being, however, practically complete in itself at all successive stages of construction. This plan has been systematically followed from the beginning.

In 1888 there were erected two cottages and one section of the boiler house or heating plant. These cottages are intended simply as the living rooms of the veterans and are arranged to accommodate about fifty men each, lodging from six to ten in a room.

In 1890, the central portion and one wing of the hospital were completed. Expert visitors, physicians and student of sanitary architecture have pronounced it, in design and construction, admirably adapted for its intended use. The legislature of 1891, appropriated $125,000 for the home and the extension of the system of buildings was much facilitated. All the buildings thus far erected or planned have retained a general uniformity of architecture style, and have aimed at a uniform standard of excellence in construction.

The home was opened in temporary buildings on November 21st, 1887, and in less than three months had forty-seven inmates. This number rapidly received accessions, and the membership of the home has averaged between one and two hundred. In 1889, Messrs. Christie and Brown retired from the board of trustees, and T. H. Pressnell, of Duluth, and J. R. Parshall, of Faribault, were appointed. The following year Mr. Cowing withdrew, L. L. Baxter, of Fergus Falls, succeeding him. J. H. Upham, of Duluth, succeeded Mr. Pressnell, in 1891. From the beginning, Captain Thomas McMillan has served as commandant to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. The members of the board of trustees have devoted a great deal of time to the affairs of the home and have been untiring in their enthusiasm and devotion to the institution. Their efforts have been rewarded with the knowledge that Minnesota possesses a model soldier's home.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

The young men of Minneapolis have been foremost in the organization and maintenance of the National Guard. The well equipped and soldierly regiments of the state as they now exist owe their origin largely to the enthusiasm and example of the Minneapolis guardsmen of ten or twelve years ago. For two decades after the war of the Rebellion attempts to establish a militia organization in the city were not permanently successful. There was no encouragement from the state and private individuals were engrossed with the many duties of citizens of a young and rapidly developing community.

In 1879 a movement led by S. A. Sims, Perry Harrison, Frank S. Barnard, E. A. Goddard, Jos. Rogers and others led to the formation on May 12th of that year, of the Minneapolis Light Infantry, the first militia company in the state to maintain a permanent organization. On October 6, 1879, the company was mustered into the service of the state with

Lieut. S. A. Sims in command. During the following winter the Minneapolis Zouaves were organized by Capt. A. A. Ames, and about the same time companies were formed in St. Paul and other parts of the state. Up to this time there had been no state recognition of the Guard, but in the legislative session of 1881, $5,000 was appropriated for the maintenance of the militia, exemption from any duty was awarded to men honorably discharged after five years service, and the governor was authorized to make battalion formations. Under this law the First Battalion was organized in February, 1882, with the Minneapolis Light Infantry as Company A, and the Minneapolis Zouaves as Company B. From this time the old names were no longer known. After a short time the Zouave organization dropped out and a new Company B, the one now in service, was formed by Capt. Naylor. Company I was organized on March 21, 1883, with C. McC. Reeve as captain. These companies, A, B and I, have continued with varying fortunes to the present time.

Company A, as the oldest organization, has been rather the most conspicuous. Its first captain was John P. Rea, elected Feb. 9, 1880. After his resignation in 1882, Perry Harrison, F. S. Barnard, John L. Amory and Fred W. Ames were successively chosen to the office, the latter being now in command. Under Capt. Harrison, the company first took especial prominence through its excellence in drill. In ten years it has participated in many competitions, and always with credit. At the grand prize drill in Washington in May, 1887, the company took part with honor, but through some blunders in the management received much lower marking than it deserved. In common with the other Minnesota companies it assisted in guarding the convicts at the time of the state penitentiary fire at Stillwater in 1884.

After Captain Naylor, V. J. Welch, L. G. Fisher, F. A. Goss, J. L. King and A. M. Diggles succeeded to the command of Company B. The last named was elected in the spring of 1891, and is still in office. His lieutenants are J. H. Morgan first, and A. L. Johnson second. Company B has not been a show company but it has put in a great deal of hard work and proved very efficient in drill. At the last annual inspection it was the largest company in service, numbering 74 men. During the summer of 1892 the company took a ten days march for the actual experience of military service, carrying with it camp equipments and maintaining military discipline. This is an experiment rarely tried by militia companies. It gave the company practical experience in marching, camping and real soldier life, such as it could gain in no other way.

John D. Osgood, Frank B. Kidder, James H. Waters and David W. Knowlton followed Capt. Reeve in the command of Company I. The present captain, Wm. B. Tomlinson, was elected March 2, 1892. The first lieutenant is F. L. Davies, and the second lieutenant is G. M. Gage. The company has reached a high degree of proficiency in drill, and is in a very flourishing condition. With the other local companies it has participated in the various calls to arms, and in the annual encampments and social entertainments.

Soon after the organization of Company I the need of a drill hall became imperative. After consultation the Armory Association was organized by nine members of the militia—three from each company. These men were Perry Harrison, Ray W. Hatch and E. W. Goddard, Co. A; C. McC. Reeve, Chas. Heffelfinger and C. M. Palmer, Co. I; and V. J. Welch, Geo. M. Naylor and C. W. Johnson, Co.

B. The site on Eighth street near First avenue south, was leased and the armory erected with money loaned by the Hon. R. B. Langdon. The maintenance of the armory and this debt were a burden to the militiamen. Relief came in 1891 with the passage of the law authorizing cities to provide armories and drill halls for the military companies.

In ten years the Minneapolis companies have contributed numerous officers to the state regimental organization. Lieut. Sims was made adjutant of the First Battalion in 1882; Capt. Harrison was made lieutenant colonel of the First Regiment in 1885; and Capt. Reeve became colonel of the First Regiment in 1890. Many other officers of the local companies have been similarly honored.

BY A. BARNARD.

* The story which here follows is a brief recital of an exigency which called out a Minneapolis company of mounted men to the relief of Fort Ridgley at a critical time; and of the chief incidents attending an exciting and wearisome march thither, ending in a full accomplishment of its object.

It was the second summer of the great Civil War. The people of Minnesota were anxiously watching the movements of contending armies in the South, when a danger, alarming to all, well nigh appalling to some, suddenly confronted them at their very thresholds. Upon the western frontier of the State the adventurous pioneer settler was pushing back and rapidly supplanting the roving Indian and buffalo. Here a series of most startling events, following one another in quick succession, had reached a crisis, spreading consternation and terror throughout the numerous isolated settlements. Suffice it to state that a violent outbreak had occurred among the powerful bands of Sioux on their reservations of the upper Mississippi river, accompanied by an indiscriminate massacre of the whites in the vicinity.

Fort Ridgley, a fort in name only, was the nearest military post. It stood on a spur of high table prairie, near to and overlooking the valley of the river named, a few miles below the government agency where the outbreak commenced. A two-story stone structure, L-shaped, served for the soldiers' barracks. This and a dozen or so of frame buildings standing apart, were ranged along the sides of and partially inclosed an open square ninety yards across. There was no stockade, and access to the central square between the buildings was easy at any point. A deep, wooded ravine on two sides and part of a third afforded a complete cover for the near approach of an assailing party. As a military play-ground and a cozy station for Uncle Sam's troops in times of peace it was admirable; as a fort, it seemed to have been planned to invite rather than to repel attack.

Instinctively the terror-stricken settlers, scattered over a wide extent of the surrounding prairie region, sought the shelter of this military post. Three hundred, mostly women and children, were soon crowded into the stone barracks. The defensive strength of the garrison was made up of Companies B and C of the Fifth Minnesota Regiment, now numbering only one hundred men; Company B having just lost its commander, John S. Marsh, and twenty-eight privates, who were lured into an ambush by the savages near Redwood Agency on the day of the outbreak. Also fifty Renville Rangers and twenty-five citizens poorly armed. These forces were supplemented by three field guns in charge of Sergeants Jones, Whipple and Mc-

* A narrative of Capt. Anson Northrup's company of mounted volunteers who marched to the relief of Fort Ridgley during the Indian War of 1862.

Grew, the two former being veterans and experts in the handling of artillery. The total of men available for defense was one hundred and eighty; the command thereof, by the death of Captain Marsh, devolving upon Lieut. T. J. Sheehan, of Company C.

The delayed Sioux annuities, $72,000 in gold, had just arrived from Washington *en route* for the agency to be there distributed among the Indians. This money which they had now forfeited, with the rich stores of the garrison and the coveted lives of nearly five hundred inmates, constituted for the savage mind a prize worth striving for. Moreover, to the crafty leader, Little Crow, another consideration made the capture of this place of multifold importance. Eastward, in the valleys of the lower Minnesota and Mississippi, were far richer prizes awaiting him and his cutthroat horde. Eight hundred of the hated whites had been slain.* Ten thousand at least were then fleeing in that direction, spreading terror and alarm. Most of their young men were in the far South fighting their own kindred. What was to hinder sweeping them all from the old hunting grounds along the Great river and taking possession of their wealth? Fort Ridgley and the little German town of New Ulm, a few miles below, seemed to interpose the only obstacles. In the contemplated raid eastward it would not do to leave these garrisoned posts in the rear as a menace. So, on the 19th day of August, 1862, an attack was made on New Ulm by one hundred of his band, followed on the 20th by a vigorous assault on the fort in which five hundred participated. At both these places the Indians were repulsed, but with constantly increasing numbers they were enabled to maintain an effective beleaguering which promised, with one or two more resolute assaults, to give them the coveted prizes. On the side of the heroic defenders of the fort was the gravest anxiety and apprehension for the safety of those committed to their charge. Hope had not yet forsaken them; but with numbers so disproportionate to their exultant, savage foes, this hope was deeply shadowed by the fear that they could not hold out until friends should come to their relief.

Meanwhile a large portion of the prairie region west of the "big woods," from the Iowa line on the south to the Ottertail river on the north, had been devastated by fire, gun and scalping knife in the hands of merciless raiders, unsurpassed in the celerity of their movements. In short, a cyclone of savage fury had swept over one of the fairest portions of Minnesota, leaving in its track only smouldering ruins.

The outlook at St. Paul and the two communities (St. Anthony and Minneapolis) at the Falls, was gloomy and forboding. Fugitives were coming in with exaggerated accounts of the impending danger and the more timid of the citizens were hastily departing for safer regions. All of the available soldiers enlisted for service at the South had been dispatched to St. Peter to await there suitable arms and ammunition before moving against the Indians. Such, so far as could then be ascertained, was the condition on Friday morning, the 22d of August, when Governor Ramsey issued his call for mounted volunteers to hasten to the relief of Fort Ridgley. It was about 10 a. m. when the call was announced in Minneapolis and St. Anthony. In response thereto, by 4 p. m. seventy-five horsemen, armed with shotguns, pistols, swords and a few squirrel rifles might have been seen in squads of four to ten cantering along the road to Shakopee, that place being the appointed

*The estimate is 30,000 driven from their homes.

rendezvous for organization preparatory to a more orderly march.

It could hardly have been otherwise than a motley company. Variety and contrast in its make-up, both of riders and horses, had of necessity taken the place of military uniformity. The larger number were leading business men, who had hastily closed their offices and shops in response to this appeal in behalf of women and children in peril. In utter lack of discipline, there was one thing alone which gave promise of efficiency on their part, if put to the test of a hostile encounter, as they expected to be. That was the inspiration of a common and noble purpose which they all must feel. There was assurance in the fact that it is hard for the average man to show himself a coward under circumstances such as they—or rather we—were then placed in.

At Shakopee, on Saturday morning, "Ans." Northup,* recently from the Army of the Potomac, and well known to all the pioneers of the Northwest for his fearlessness in the presence of danger, was chosed commander; S. P. Snyder and Edward Patch were chosen lieutenants. Subsequently, near Belle Plain, R. H. Chittenden, a captain in the First Wisconsin Cavalry, on furlough, joined us, and was made our drill sergeant and second in command. Here were fugitives from the desolated territory, and as we proceeded on our way we met team after team, laden with all sorts of household goods, packed helter-skelter, while the dazed and weary looking faces of women and children peered at us from amid boxes and huge bundles of bedding. They were fleeing, they hardly knew whither, impelled by a fear which refused to listen to the voice of reason.

Saturday evening we were at Henderson, a little village nestled in the timber by the riverside. The stables and the outhouses here were crowded with a portion of the fugitive throng. A lad of twelve years was brought in, shot through the hand while escaping from the Indians at a place not far distant. A full line of pickets was put out, as we were then on the border of the country in complete possession of the savages. Sunday morning, while a part of our company proceeded directly to Saint Peter, the other portion, guided by a Mr. Nelson, made a detour to Norwegian Grove, fifteen miles southwest. Here Nelson had a day or two before witnessed the killing of his wife near the doorway of his house. Two children had been hidden by him in a cornfield near by. We found the house, the only one of six at this place which had escaped the torch of the savages, still standing, but the children and the lifeless body of the wife were gone. Far out on the prairie we descried an object having the semblance of a human form. A few of us dashed off in pursuit, and, after a hot chase, we overtook two men who had mistaken us for Indians and had run at our approach. They were settlers near New Ulm who had been driven back upon the prairie by the attack of the Indians upon that town on the preceeding Tuesday. Taking them with us, we proceeded to Saint Peter, arriving Sunday evening and reporting to Gen. Sibley, in command. We found here several companies of the Sixth regiment, together with volunteers from many places, and hundreds of fugitives, who, finding no room in the houses, were sheltered in tents. By couriers from New Ulm came news of the desperate fight at

* During the Seven Days' Battles in June, 1862, Northup had charge of the entire wagon train of the Second Army Corps. At the Four Corners' roads, in the vicinity of White Oak swamp, his train became huddled, and thereby so much endangered by an impending Rebel attack that a superior officer ordered him to abandon a considerable portion of it. Refusing to obey the order he brought off safely every wagon. All of the difficulties and dangers into which his duty as train master led him while making this famous march to Harrison's landing, his efficiency and a courage that could not be intimidated, carried him successfully through.

that place on the preceeding day in which sixty citizen soldiers were killed and wounded.

Tuesday, the 26th, mounted men were called for to march under cover of night to the fort, forty miles distant. Our company, now numbering one hundred men, promptly responded. Smaller companies from St. Paul, Hastings, Red Wing and other places, gave us a force of one hundred and seventy-five men, all in nominal command of Col. Sam McPhail, who had acquired a reputation as an Indian fighter. At 5 p. m. the cavalcade, two abreast, was put in motion, our company, headed by Northrup and a half-breed guide named Antoine Frenier, taking the lead. Just here an incident occurred which the participants in this march will remember with interest. We had been in the saddle from early morning without food or drink. A few miles ahead was a lake of good water, and our horses instinctively, or perhaps from a little sly spurring by their riders, started off at a brisk pace in quest of it. Thereupon McPhail came riding from the rear, and in his unique, feminine voice, keyed up to a high pitch of excitement, demanded to be informed "who in h—l gave that order?" meaning the supposed command to speed the movement of the column. He rode to the front where a brief altercation with Northrup took place, when the latter was seen to suddenly wheel right-about, his men in turn following, most of them unconscious of any trouble between these officers, and all the company went marching to the rear. As we were passing the St. Paul squad William R. Marshall, subsequently the gallant commander of the Seventh Regiment and an honored governor of the state, with mingled emotions of indignant surprise, contempt and disgust, aroused by this spectacle of apparent retreat on our part, could not repress the exclamation: "You d——d Hennepin county cowards!"

Nothing could have been more rash and ill-timed. The sharp sting of these words was made sharper by the fact that the spirit of rivalry between the people of the capital city and the dual town at the falls was, at that period, in its noontide fervor. Instantly a dozen guns were raised and a dozen furious voices broke upon the air with a profanity too profuse for full expression here:

"Take that back, d—n you; take that back quick; repeat that if you dare!"

But almost as quickly the tempest of passion had begun to subside. A dawning suspicion in the minds of both parties that there might be a misapprehension of matters had interposed to avert the not improbable, tragic consequences. While the rear half of the column moved on our company gathered into a close circle for consultation. It took but a moment to determine our action in this emergency. With so great responsibilities resting upon us an indiscreet attempt of our colonel to subject us to the discipline of veteran soldiers must not be permitted to swerve us from the rule of duty. So wheeling into line, with faces again towards the fort, and spurring our horses into a rapid gallop, we were soon in our places at the head of the battalion.

At sunset we had entered upon a fine prairie country with here and there a small timber-fringed lake, near one of which, in the midst of partially harvested crops of grain and garden vegetables, stood the recently abandoned log house and out-buildings of a well-to-do settler. Had he with the wife—and children, too, perhaps—escaped the gun and knife or a captivity far worse? The chances seem to have been in favor of their escape, but with a shadow of uncertainty resting upon their fate, the scene, for us, was in-

time of William's expedition in question, he had not fully dislodged a large-sized native warrior who had got possession of his brain on the night of the memorable march from St. Peter.

The names of such members of the company as can now be recalled are here given:

Capt. Anson Northrup, Lieuts. S. P. Snyder and Edw. Patch, Capt. R. H. Chittenden, *Gilbert Hanson, Edgar Nash, *Newton Edwards, Geo. T. Vail, Henry Hopper, Wm. Blaisdell, W. H. Chamberlain, Thos. Gardiner, Jno. W. Eastman, Baldwin Brown, Geo. G. Wells, Alvin Stone, M. B. Rollins, A. Barnard, *A. Neudick, J. W. Ladd, J. W. Hunt, M. P. Hayes, Pat. Ryan, Thos. Moriarty, Dan Day, R. H. Bartholomew, Orrin Rogers, *Chas. Hepp, E. Erwin, Den. Townsend. Edson Lambert, Chas. Crawford, P. B. Clark, *Steven H. Jones, *David Redfield, W. F. Cahill, *E. A. Groff, *Al. Groff, E. Hayes, *A. E. Kent, John D. Gray, —— Farnham, *Antoine Freniere, O. B. King, Wm. Dugan, Chandler Harmon, *Horatio Day, Owen Dunbar, W. H. H. Chase, Sidney Shaw, Silas Lane, J. W. Wiggin, M. M. McAbe, Celo Day, P. K. Roach, *—— Hawks, *J. W. DeCamp, N. H. Miner, Jno. S. Young, Chas. Lucas, Henry A. C. Thompson, Wm. Quinn, H. W. Stone, Henry Hetchman, S. W. Turner, M. Covell, Chas. Rye, Jos. Kaleen, Wm. Stinson. Jno. F. Barnard, Anson Barker, S. S. Bowdish, Louis Laramie, I. C. Stetson, James McMullen, Robt. Blaisdell, Jno. W. Pomeroy, Wm. Ainsworth, B. M. Van Alstine, A. D. Libby, Stephen E. Foster, Riley Bugbee, E. C. Berkman, Philip Fraser, John Jameson, *James McHerron, Dan. Rollins, R. R. Smith, Charles Upton, Horace Wilson, Charles Gilmore, Zelotes Downs.

* Dead at this date, Oct. 1, 1892.

HON. CHARLES E. FLANDRAU was born in New York City, July 15, 1828. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who, after the noted revocation of the edict of Nantes, left LaRochelle, France, and joined a colony of their brethern who came to America, settled in Westchester county, N. Y., and founded the town of New Rochelle. His father, Thomas Hunt Flandrau, was born at New Rochelle, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Macomb, was a half sister of General Alexander Macomb, who was Commander-in-chief of the United States Army from 1828 to 1841, being succeeded by General Scott.

Thomas H. Flandrau was a graduate of Hamilton College, N. Y., and a gentleman of culture, natural talent and many acquirements. When a young man he left New Rochelle and located at Utica, N. Y., where he studied law in the office of Judge Nathan Williams, an eminent and well-known practioner. After his admission to the bar he formed a partnership with that gifted and accomplished, but somewhat erratic, American statesman, Aaron Burr, formerly vice-president, etc., and removed to New York City, where he practiced with Colonel Burr for many years. In 1824 or 1825 he married Elizabeth Macomb, and shortly afterwards returned to Oneida county, N. Y., where he continued in the practice of his profession until his death, which occurred January 2, 1855.

The youthful education of Charles E. Flandrau was received at Georgetown, D. C.; but at the tender age of thirteen he decided to enter the United States Navy, and, backed by some friends, applied to Hon. George E. Badger, of North Carolina, then Secretary of the Navy, for a warrant as mid-shipman. He was one year too young, however, and the appointment could not be made. Still bent

Chas. E. Flandrau.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF CAPT. ANSON NORTHRUP'S COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS, AS IT APPEARED AT THE HARVEST FESTIVAL PARADE IN MINNEAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER 22, 1891.

Supreme Court of Minnesota had much important work to do. At that time the State was very new and pleadings and practice were in a transitional condition. The code had but recently been adopted. Each of the older states had its own precedents and line of decisions, and as these were often conflicting, Minnesota had as yet uniformly followed none of them. The court had not even the benefit of a systematic line of decisions of the Territorial bench. In many instances the court was forced to select from former decisions of other courts certain principles which should govern it in its rulings, but in many other cases it was of more importance that the law should be definitely settled than the principles adopted in its settlement. The construction of a large number of statutes was also to be determined for the first time, and from these causes more than ordinary labor was imposed on the court compared with the number of cases on the calendar.

As his former associate on the Supreme bench, Judge Atwater well says:

Judge Flandrau must ever be remembered and commended as one of the founders of the system of jurisprudence of the State, both in the constitutional convention and on the Supreme bench. While in the latter position he was the author of some notable decisions and opinions. In November, 1858, he delivered a dissenting opinion from the decision of a majority of the court in the case of the Minnesota & Pacific railroad vs. Governor H. H. Sibley, which attracted general attention, and has often been the subject of comment. The railroad company had mandamused the governor to compel him to issue and deliver certain bonds to its agents, and the case had come before the Supreme Court. Judge Flandrau sustained the position of the governor, that the State had a right to an exclusive lien upon the roads, lands and franchises of the railroad company to the amount of the State bonds issued to them, and that trust deeds should be filed accordingly. (M. & P. R. R. Co. vs. Sibley, 2 Minn. Rep., p. 13 et seq.) The adverse decision to Judge Flandrau's opinion, with other causes, led to the well-known repudiation action of the State, with its consequent stigma and the long controversy which resulted, which was finally terminated by the assumption by the State of the greater part of the indebtedness. In July, 1860, however, the court, by the unanimous opinion of its members, refused a peremptory writ of mandamus compelling the governor of the State to the performance of any duty devolving on him as chief executive and properly pertaining to such office. "In all such matters," said the court, "the executive is of necessity independent of the judiciary." (Chamberlain vs. Sibley, 4 Minn. Rep., p. 309)

The language of Judge Flandrau's decisions is always plain, simple and clear, but uniformly terse, vigorous and decided.

The decisions themselves are models of perspicuity and judicial soundness. It ought to be borne in mind that all of these decisions were rendered before the author had reached the age of thirty-six years, and many of them while he was yet under thirty.

October 25, 1858, Judge Flandrau was appointed by Governor Sibley judge-advocate general of the state, a position he held during the governor's administration. But distinguished and valuable as was Judge Flandrau's service in the civic department of the State of Minnesota, it is in her military history that his name will always be, perhaps, most conspicuously placed, and his military services will doubtless be best remembered, and these in connection with the rising of the Sioux Indians, in August, 1862.

The outbreak of the savages on the 18th of August was as sudden as the leap of a panther and far more deadly and cruel. The news reached Judge Flandrau at his residence at Traverse des Sioux at four o'clock the following morning, brought by a courier from New Ulm, thirty-two miles away. Flandrau knew the Indian character thoroughly, and knew these Indians particularly well. Appreciating the situation instantly he put all his women and children into a wagon and sent them to Minneapolis,

ninety miles distant. He then proceeded to St. Peter, a mile away, where a company of one hundred and fifteen volunteers, some of whom were mounted, was at once raised, armed, and equipped as well as possible. On the organization of the company Judge Flandrau was chosen captain, and by noon he was in the saddle, at the head of his company, and on the way to the rescue of the town of New Ulm.

History tells the story. The distance, thirty-two miles, was compassed just in time. Already one hundred savages had attacked the place and a considerable portion of it was on fire. The advance guard of Flandrau's men galloped in, charged upon and drove off the Indians, extinguished the fires and calmed the terror stricken people. The citizens hailed Flandrau as the savior and deliverer, and he was unanimously chosen commander-in-chief of all the forces engaged in the defense of the town. With consummate skill and judgment he prepared to receive the enemy, who he knew would soon be upon him, and with rare bravery he decided to stand and fight, no matter about the odds, and "let hap what may hap." He put the hastily organized men under his command under the best discipline possible, and prepared and strengthened his defenses. In the heart of the town a circular barricade was constructed within which was placed the women and children.

Three days of preparation, then came the attack. On the morning of the 23d about seven hundred well armed Indians, a majority of whom had been beseiging Fort Ridgeley, attacked New Ulm and Flandrau with his three hundred men mostly armed with hunting rifles and fowling pieces. After two days of continuous fighting, hard and hot, during which the greater part of the town was burned, and the whites had ten men killed and fifty wounded, the Indians, whose loss was presumably greater, retired. The following morning, his ammunition and provisions nearly exhausted, and still menaced by a largely superior force of savages, who, like wolves repulsed from a sheepfold, were lying in the prairies licking their wounds, Judge Flandrau broke up his zereba, and himself evacuated the town, taking with him one hundred and fifty-three wagon loads of women, children, sick and wounded, and a large company on foot, and marched in the direction of Mankato, which was reached in safety. (For a more particular account of the defense of New Ulm see Heard's history and other publications relating to the Sioux war of 1862.)

The rescue and defense of New Ulm will ever be prominently mentioned among the incidents in the history of the Northwest. As to the citizens, it may be said that they who were at Lucknow had no more perilous experience, and of the defenders and rescuers from the leader to the humblest follower, none were braver that rode with the "light brigade" or fell at Marathon. Judge Flandrau's connection with the incident was conspicuously creditable and distinguished, but withal something remarkable, not to say singular. Never before in the history of our country has a judge of a Supreme Court figured as a dashing military leader, leaving the woolsack for a dragoon's saddle, exchanging his pens and books for a sword and pistols, and riding forth to deliver a beleagured town with such expedition that only a regular cavalryman, armed, mounted, and on the *qui vive* might equal the time.

Governor Merriam in his speech delivered at New Ulm on August 23, 1891, on the occasion of the dedication of the monument which had been erected by the State of Minnesota

CHAPTER XXVI.

THE GREAT HARVEST FESTIVAL OF 1891.

BY WM. S. KING.

In a work like this, which treats so largely of those earlier individual citizens who bore an active and conspicuous part in laying the foundations of Minneapolis, in establishing her business enterprises, and, it may also be said, in forming and moulding those leading public characteristics which always have, and which still continue to largely influence and shape her general policies, it would seem that one chapter, at least, should be given to that great body of citizens, who, while contributing largely to the growth and development of the city by their generous and courageous public spirit and enterprise, it is quite impossible to make personal mention of in these limited pages. From her first citizen settler Minneapolis was the child of good fortune and highly favored by the character and quality of those who laid her original lines, breathed into her nostrils the breath of life, and imbued her with that lofty courage and that unselfish public spirit and pride which has been so important a factor in her marvelous growth and progress.

Her early settlers were largely from New England and New York, and with their brave and unfailing energy and courage, brought with them the rich and precious ideas and sentiments derived from their early training in the highest schools and fields of modern thought and civilization. Coming thus taught and trained they planted here in Minneapolis the most choice and golden fruits of those well tried social systems and methods in which they had been reared. They gave their first attention to the establishing of a broad and progressive educational system, to the upbuilding of churches, and to all those adjuncts which should worthily represent the most valuable characteristics of a city they were to build with which to challenge the highest sentiment and most critical judgment of their country and the world. Better than that, they taught and deeply implanted in each other's hearts that self-sacrificing spirit of devotion to the public good, and that ever quick and self-assertive fidelity to the common welfare and good of Minneapolis, which, from the earliest days until the present, has, in every emergency which has arisen, always moved as with one common im-

pulse the great body of her citizens in advancing the interests or defending the rights and honor of the city.

An illustration of the deep seated and patriotic regard for the rights and honor of Minneapolis was the well-remembered and indignant uprising of her people on the occasion of the formal opening of the Northern Pacific railroad in 1883, known then and since as the "Villard Reception." Stirred to the very depths of their love and regard for the honor and glory of their city by the attempt of rival interests to deprive her people of the opportunity of exhibiting to the large number of influential visitors the beauty and business interests of Minneapolis, her citizens rose up as one man, and, as if by the hand of magic, made such a display of their vast manufacturing, commercial and diversified industries and interests as amazed the astonished visitor and overwhelmed with shame her defeated rival.

"Never again," it was then said, "will such an amazing display be made in Minneapolis." But that spirit which so moved the people of Minneapolis to the great uprising and amazing display of '83, was, by no means, wearied or exhausted by that great event. It again blazed out with increased strength and intensity in what will be ever remembered by the present generation as "The Grand Harvest Festival of 1891."

For two or three years in succession, prior to '91, the vast agricultural interests of the Northwest had been seriously depressed; successive crops had been disappointing and the outlook for the husbandman had become gloomy. Following in natural relation and sympathy trade was dull and suffering. But with the close of the harvest season of '91 all was changed. The Earth made full atonement for past disappointments and poured forth her treasures in rare profusion. The broad fields and prairies of the Northwest groaned under their golden burdens, which the happy husbandman gathered in at his will. Agriculture loudly and happily proclaimed her triumph, and the homes of the tillers of the soil were made vocal by songs of joy. The manufacturers and merchants of the towns and cities heard the glad voices and sent back echoing songs of praise. So naturally and closely identified as Minneapolis is with the agricultural interests of the Northwest she felt more quickly and keenly than any other locality this glad return of prosperity. The hearts of her millers, manufacturers, merchants, and her people generally felt the stirring pulsation which ran through and along all lines of trade and business, and all were happy.

In the midst of this universal feeling of joy and gladness an unknown voice was lifted up and cried out:

"Let there be a grand Harvest Festival."

That cry seemed an inspiration. Like a magnetic impulse it touched every heart and the popular decree went forth "Let there be a grand Harvest Festival." And then the work began. Designed at first to be made Northwestern in its scope, with neighboring states and cities joining in the great display, it was soon ascertained that in the two weeks allowed for preparation it would be impossible for other states and towns to make satisfactory arrangements for proper representation in the great display, and so it became evident that Minneapolis must alone bear the responsibility of making a success or failure of the undertaking. And then the citizens of Minneapolis rose up again as one man, as years before they had risen to maintain the good name and honor of

their city in the "Villard reception" affair. On the 11th day of September it was announced that all necessary committees had been appointed and that on the 23d inst. the grand festival parade would be made.

All detail or mention of the vast work performed by the various committees and those resolute citizens who threw themselves into the work before them with resistless energy, under the inspiring and matchless leadership of George A. Brackett, must be omitted from this chapter for want of space. But the work went forward, and when the 23d day of September dawned upon Minneapolis it found a city robed and bedecked as if by the hand of enchantment. Myriads of flags and banners waved over the entire city. Public buildings, business blocks, mills and factories and thousands of private residences were under waving flags and covered with appropriate decorations. Along the entire lines of march numerous seating stands had been erected and handsomely decorated, and the people of Minneapolis looked out upon the sight, amazed and wonderstruck at the magnificent and gorgeous spectacle which their own hands had wrought.

Following the programme adopted, religious services were held at various churches and places in the city during the morning hours, and at one o'clock P. M. the great pageant, divided into five divisions, began its imposing march. No more accurate or fitting account (condensed as this must naturally be) of the display generally can be given than the following from the columns of the Minneapole *Tribune* of the next day. Many pages would be required to give anything like a full or detailed account of this event, unparallelled of its kind in the history of the Northwest:

[MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE, SEPT. 24, 1891.]

WAS STUPENDOUS.

THE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT FESTIVAL EXCEEDS THE ANTICIPATIONS OF THE MOST SANGUINE.

THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND PEOPLE LINE THE STREETS AND APPLAUD THE STRIKING SCENE.

THE PROCESSION STARTS VERY PROMPTLY AND MOVES RAPIDLY AND WITHOUT A SERIOUS HITCH.

IT TAKES NEARLY FOUR HOURS TO PASS AND IT WAS ALL WELL WORTH SEEING.

"Laugh out, laugh out, ye orchard lands,
With all your ripened store;
Such bounteous measures nature yields;
What could heart ask for more?

With earth's broad lap abrim with food,
The azure skies above,
The heavens whisper, "Earth is good;"
Earth answers, "Heaven is love."

The golden rick, the bursting bin,
Of rich and ripened grain
Bespeak the wealth which all may win
In industry's domain.

Laugh out, laugh out, ye ripened fields,
With o'er-increasing mirth;
The joy your bounteous measure yields
Shall bless the whole round earth."

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

Thousands upon thousands of people witnessed a grand pageant yesterday. It was more than grand. It was inspiring. It was inspiring because it glorified the Creator—not man.

No human triumph; no mortal achievement could have inspired such a spontaneous tribute of thankfulness as welled up from the hearts of the people yesterday and expressed itself so joyously, so eloquently.

The Harvest Festival of 1891 will be remembered as long as those who beheld it and participated in it—and all who saw participated—shall live. Tradition will carry it still further down the broad causeway of time, and history will hold it up as an epoch in the progress of the Northwest.

The celebration was a festival in the true and original sense of the word, for it partook of a religious character. The beautiful service which took place at the Grand Opera house in the fore-

noon was a fitting inauguration of the joyous festivities which followed. Appropriate and eloquent as were the addresses delivered, far more eloquent, more beautiful, infinitely greater and more impressive were the passages of Scripture which were so feelingly read. No one attended the services but who came away imbued with a reverent spirit.

When the mighty procession began its joyful march, carrying aloft in its front ranks a large banner bearing the Scriptural quotation which appears at the head of this column, every man and woman, creed or no creed, religion or no religion, who read these words but were moved by them.

It was a beautiful day. It seemed as if the same beneficent, bounteous hand which had given the people so much to be thankful for had also granted them a perfect day in which to offer up their thanks. Nature smiled. Clouds there were at early dawn, but the morning sun dispersed them. Everything was propitious.

The city swarmed with the sons and daughters of Eve. Three hundred thousand strong they gathered them here to celebrate the great thanksgiving. It is estimated that there were over 100,000 strangers within our gates. From ten states they came to rejoice with us. The thrifty farmer, the manufacturer, the artisan, the bucolic swain and his unsophisticated country girl, patient mothers and obstreperous children—all were here. They thronged the sidewalks along the line of march, filled the spectator's stands, huddled together on door steps, squeezed into windows—in short, penetrated anywhere and everywhere they could behold the grand parade.

And how eagerly they gazed upon the gorgeous pageant, as it moved along the broad avenues. How they enjoyed the music, laughed at the quaint, original sights and applauded the beautiful exhibits and spirited music.

It seemed as if "grand stands" had sprung up like mushrooms. They loomed up wherever there was room for them. But numerous as they were they couldn't begin to accommodate the vast numbers. The grand stand proper, at Nicollet avenue and Tenth street, was jammed with humanity As the procession swung around into Tenth street, on the way to Park avenue, thus giving everybody a splendid view of the floats, cheers and applause rang out a cordial, hearty, affectionate greeting.

No one could gaze unmoved upon such an inspiring scene. Streamers were flying, festoons swaying, banners were fluttering in the playful breeze. Martial music floated upon the air, magnificent displays of art, manufacture and agriculture passed in succession before the eye, and most beautiful of all, smiling girls and sweet children, decked in their prettiest, sailed by, laughing, chatting and acknowledging the greetings bestowed upon them.

Probably no parade ever exhibited the resources of a country more completely. Every resource of the Northwest was displayed, and every occupation, other than the so-called liberal professions, represented. Even the various departments of the city and county government had a place in the procession. As for the farmers, they must have been pleased when they beheld the familiar agricultural implements and products, all moving along in a fascinating panorama. Others, beside the farmers, were moved at the sight of the luscious vegetables, which were so tempingly displayed.

Threashers, reapers, rakes, grain drills, mowers, and what not, were all there, and were all in operation, too.

Then there were the lumber exhibits and statistics, furniture display, hardware, harnesses, shoes, with harnessmakers and shoemakers at work, linen machines, sash, door and blind exhibits, iron works, decorative displays, brewers, butchers—500 strong, and all on horseback—a burglar proof safe, with cracksmen trying, vainly, of course, to open it, a prison cell, plumbers at work—reading newspapers—cattle from the stock yards, the W. C. T. U. Central Coffee House, the daily newspapers, and, the most elaborate of all the exhibits, the retail dry goods stores.

The stage was not forgotten either, for along about the middle of the procession came a gorgeously decked float from the Grand Opera house and another from the Bijou. Actors and actresses in Roman costume were standing in dramatic attitudes on the Grand Opera house float, at the foot of a throne, upon which sat a forbidding, stern-faced, tyrannical Roman. Facing him, defiantly, was a gentleman with heroic mien and red hair. Stretched upon the floor lay a beautiful girl, presumably dead. Every theater-goer recognized the picture as the forum scene from Virginius.

There were a number of fine carriage exhibits, pianos, bakeries, street cars and flour displays, and a host of others, too numerous to mention.

Many distinguished people occupied the grand stand, among whom were noticed the Governors of Minnesota and North Dakota, ex-Gov. and ex-Secy. of War, Alex. Ramsey, U S. Senators, C. K. Davis and W. D. Washburn, Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Whipple, the Rev. Dr. Neil, and Rev. Dr. Potter, of N. Y., with many other celebrities.

It took over three hours for the procession to

HARVEST FESTIVAL VIEW.

pass the grand stand, but so absorbed were the spectators that it didn't seem half that time to them. It is a remarkable fact that great as the universal expectations were as to the grandeur of the parade, that there was not a soul whose opinion was asked but emphatically declared it exceeded his most extravagant anticipation.

Not a serious hitch occurred after the procession started, which was only thirty minutes after the time announced. There were occasional halts, but they were invariably of brief duration.

When all has been said that can be said, it only remains to repeat the significant and singularly appropriate quotation which heralded the approach of the pageant:

"The Earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof."

And so ended the great "Harvest Festival" of '91, exceeding by far in extent and magnificence anything of the kind ever known in the Northwest, and furnishing a most impressive illustration of that spirit of unity which pervades the people of Minneapolis in all things pertaining to the glory and honor of their city, and the resistless force and power of that united sentiment when fully aroused and properly directed.

*THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Another instance in which the disposition of the people of Minneapolis to unite in maintaining the rights and interests of the city, when they believed them to be unjustly assailed, was afforded in the preparation for, and construction of, the fine Exposition building, which has now, since the holding of the Republican National Convention, become an object of national and historic interest.

For a long time, previous to the erection of that splendid edifice, there had been sharp, and, at times, intense rivalries between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul regarding the places where the annual fairs of the State should be held. After years of such rivalry, it was agreed, or supposed by Minneapolis to be agreed, that permanent fair grounds should be secured in what was then known as the "Midway" or "neutral territory," lying about half-way between the two cities, though inside the Ramsey county limits. To this end, and upon invitation of a large number of leading citizens of St. Paul, a committee of conference was chosen from each city to meet, confer and recommend a suitable location for permanent fair grounds, it being understood by all parties that the grounds for such purpose should remain permantly outside the limits or jurisdiction of St. Paul.

The committee made up by Minneapolis was composed of some of her leading and most public spirited citizens; men who, while always devotedly loyal to local interests, were, at the same time, broad and conservative in their characters, and known to hold strongly to the belief that, upon all principal questions relating to matters of a State or general character, the highest interests of both cities were best served by united action. The St. Paul end of the committee were also looked upon as gentlemen of like broad and liberal views.

This joint committee met during the annual session of the legislature, in the winter of 1885. Its sessions were frequent, its action apparently harmonious, and the Minneapolis end of the committee, if not the St. Paul end as well, felt confident that a satisfactory conclusion was sure to be reached.

But while this joint committee were so busily engaged in providing for the "Union Fair Grounds" other parties and influences in St. Paul were actively, though secretly, working on altogether other lines and for other purposes, and, to the utter amazement and the great chagrin of the Minneapolis portion of the joint committee, just as they supposed their efforts had reached a successful conclusion, during a long and late session of the preceding evening, they

*See illustration on page 300.

arose from their beds the next morning to read in the St. Paul papers that the Ramsey county authorities had offered to donate to the State, for the purpose of holding annual State fairs, the Ramsey county poor farm, located in another portion of the city, though well enough adapted for the purposes intended.

That the Minneapolis gentlemen of the joint committee felt deeply mortified and humiliated by this apparent bad faith of St. Paul, may well be imagined, and they returned home having but little to say. Their committee had been played and trifled with, had been misled and deceived, purposely, and Minneapolis had been insulted by this punic faith of St. Paul. The feeling of indignation was universal and swept over the community like a great tidal wave.

The Minneapolis *Tribune*, then owned by Alden J. Blethen, poured forth from its columns the most fierce and bitter denunciations against this shameless violation of neighborly confidence, this indecent exhibition of studied treachery. Mr. Blethen went further than to thus treat the matter through the columns of his paper. He personally called for a public meeting, to express the sentiments of Minneapolis upon this action of the St. Paul authorities, and, at the same time, declared that in view of the flagrant and public insult thus put upon Minneapolis, the only alternative left for her insulted citizens was to immediately organize a grand "Industrial Exposition" scheme and rely upon her own strength and resources for the making of annual displays and gatherings.

A grand Exposition building to cost not less than three hundred thousand dollars, to be erected and fully equipped for a first great display within the next few months was what Mr. Blethen demanded should be the reply which Minneapolis was to make to those who had so causelessly and so grieveously offended against her interests and her honor.

The response of Minneapolis to this call of one individual citizen was prompt and emphatic. The meetings were duly held; the largest public halls of the city nightly crowded with excited but enthusiastic citizens; the subscriptions necessary poured in by the tens and twelves of thousands at every meeting, coming from all classes of citizens and representing every interest upon which Minneapolis has grown and prospered. From his meagre income the daily worker gave his full share, and with unexampled willingness and liberality the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker gave from their fuller stores. The three hundred thousand dollars were raised, the association duly organized with a corps of able and efficient workers, and, on the 23d day of August, 1886, in 124 working days from the time the contracts were let for the construction of the building, the doors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition swung open to welcome the gathered multitudes of the Northwest to one of the most magnificent displays of the kind ever witnessed.

* * * * * * *

And such is the spirit, the life of Minneapolis, modest and unassuming, yet ever alert and active in the ordinary progress of our municipal life, but swift, mighty and resistless when moved by great exigences which involve either the rights or the honor of the city.

In writing upon subjects which relate so largely to the public spirit and the extraordinary services of very many of the citizens of Minneapolis, the writer can not but be embarrased by the limits inevitably imposed upon him by the necessities of the publishers of such works as this. A community so rich in citizen-

ship which always seems to place the public welfare before individual interest, in which so many are, by long practice in leading and assisting in such public efforts and enterprises so worthy of mention, it is simply impossible to find the space that would be required to publish the names of all those who would rightfully be entitled to a place on such a "roll of honor." It is entirely proper, however, to say, that to A. J. Blethen, as a moving power, more than to any other one man, Minneapolis is indebted for her fine Exposition building, without which, it is safe to assert, the late Republican

TICKET USED AT THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, 1892.

National Convention would probably never have been held in Minneapolis. So, too, it can be as truly said, that but for the matchless leadership of George A. Brackett the "Harvest Festival" of '91 would never have been so grand and absolute a success; and that but for the fervid eloquence and boundless enthusiasm of Wm. Henry Eustis, the Republican National Convention of '92 would never have been invited to Minneapolis. But with and by the sides, or behind these noble citizens who so grandly led in these events, stood hundreds and thousands of other equally loyal and noble men upholding the hands of their leaders, and by their skill and efficiency contributing hardly less than they to the successes and victories won. But one thing should here be noted: Never, in Minneapolis, in such cases, is there any jealousies as to leadership. That man who rises up and proposes anything for the common good, and who offers to lead, is cheerfully and enthusiastically followed.

It would not be just to close this feeble tribute to the men of Minneapolis without recording how, in every great work and undertaking for the welfare of the city, during the past twenty-five years, the women of our city have always acted so helpful and important a part.

Never once, in the history of Minneapolis, since she donned the robes of municipal responsibility and dignity, has any extraordinary occasion arisen when the wives and mothers, the sisters and daughters have not enthusiastically rendered valuable and efficient aid. To the sweet and beautiful womanhood, as much as to the strong and noble manhood of Minneapolis, should all these tributes of praise belong.

CHAPTER XXVII.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—Part I.

BY F. A. DUNSMOOR, M. D.

The medical history of Minneapolis, from the standpoint of the regular practitioner, begins with the year 1850, when Dr. J. H. Murphy, fresh from the halls of Rush Medical College, arrived at St. Anthony. He was but 24 years of age, blest with youth, health and a noble ambition, when he chose as a promising field for his life-labor, the broad lands of this vast Northwest, then beginning to attract so much attention, and settled in the little community of St. Anthony, which at that time numbered about 700 souls. For a little more than a year he held the field alone, but in the fall of 1851 we note the arrival of Dr. A. E. Ames, also a graduate of Rush Medical College, and a practitioner of several years experience in Roscoe, Winnebago, Co., Ill. A partnership was soon formed between them, which proved mutually satisfactory, and lasted for some years.

A few words may not be out of place here touching the life of the pioneer physician at the period of which we are now speaking—1850-1860. The practice of medicine was by no means then what it is to-day. The life of the well-established physician, in a good general practice, is no easy one, under the best of circumstances; but at that early day it was *hard work* indeed; incessant, unmitigated *hard work*, and none but strong, brave, resolute men could endure it. The field of practice was by no means confined to the little settlement of St. Anthony, now East Minneapolis. Calls were to be expected from patients scattered all over the sparsely settled county, from St. Paul on the East to Ft. Snelling on the South, or the summons might be to Sauk Rapids, 75 miles away, or to the almost inaccessible regions of the lumber camps on the North. The territory tributary to St. Paul and Minneapolis at this time has been defined as including "all of Minnesota, the northern half of Wisconsin, and part of Dakota." Add to these distances, the utter absence of good roads and bridges, and indeed in the woods, of any roads at all; the severity of the winter climate, the fatigue of the long journeys in the saddle, and the fact that after all had been done and dared, the doctor's fee, like the parson's, must often be taken in such farm produce or commodity as the patient could offer, and some little idea may be formed of the primitive and heroic mould in which the life of our pioneer physician was cast. All honor to

them and a loving tribute to their memory. Men of large heart they were, and active brain; sagacious, unselfish, untiring, they exerted a lasting influence upon the communities in which they lived and wrought, and their names are held in tender, grateful memory in many hearts in our midst to-day.

No more worthy heading could be found for a list of the physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis than the names of her two pioneer physicians, Drs. J. H. Murphy and A. E. Ames. Those were the days when the foundations were being laid upon which have since been builded the noble state and prosperous communities of to-day, and our young physicians threw themselves heartily into every movement of a progressive nature. Their names appear prominently in the records of the times in connection with the legislature, the constitutional convention of 1857, and, in a word, with all matters affecting the public welfare and development. The story of their lives is too closely interwoven with the general story of the city and of the state to be condensed into the short limits of this sketch, and will receive more adequate treatment elsewhere. We can only touch in passing upon Dr. Murphy's valuable and patriotic services during the whole war, and his deservedly high rank both as a surgeon and as a medical practitioner. At the close of the war, he removed with his family to St. Paul, where he still resides in the active practice of his profession, beloved and honored by all.

The story of the life of Dr. A. E. Ames is also that of an energetic, public-spirited man, a valuable citizen, as well as a beloved physician and friend. He early took a prominent part in the development of Minneapolis, removing to the West side in 1852, when the little settlement was in its infancy, the population of the year before being estimated at 15 souls. Dr. Ames soon became prominent in village affairs, and in 1854 we find him representing his district in the legislature. The winter of 1854 was spent by him in Washington, as chairman of the delegation sent by the legislature, to secure the rights of the settlers upon the lands comprising the townsite of Minneapolis, which were about to be thrown open to the public. The mission was successful and serious complications were thus averted. In 1856 Dr. Ames drew up the bill for incorporating the village of Minneapolis, and was appointed postmaster. In 1857 we find him in the Constitutional Convention, of which his partner, Dr. J. H. Murphy of St. Anthony was also a member; and so the record of his busy life runs on, bringing him prominently before us in public enterprises of all kinds; a leader in the medical fraternity, an enthusiastic mason, a useful citizen, and an ardent promoter of all educational enterprises. In 1868 Dr. Ames left Minneapolis for California, but returning after a short absence spent the remaining years of his life in active practice, in association with his son, Dr. A. A. Ames. He died in 1874. Up to 1854, Drs. Murphy and Ames seem to have constituted the sole medical staff of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, but now, others began to arrive, and the rapidly increasing population brought in its due proportion of medical men. Many an old resident of to-day, recalls with warmest sentiments of friendship and gratitude the names of Drs. C. L. Anderson, C. W. LeBoutillier, W. D. Dibb, A. Ortman, G. F. Townsend, A. E. Johnson, M. R. Greeley, Wheelock, Ward and Lowenberg, all of whom settled during these years in St. Anthony or Minneapolis. Some of these are still with us, enjoying in their ripening years, the confidence and esteem of the many into whose homes their skill has brought healing and relief, during the unremitt-

ing labors of more than a quarter century. We must dwell a little in passing upon two or three of these names.

Dr. C. L. Anderson came in 1854 to St. Anthony and at once took a high position in the community. As a physician he combined all the energies of a pains-taking, conscientious disposition, with the methods obtained from a thorough medical examination. During the war he removed to California, where he has since been most successful.

Dr. C. W. LeBoutillier was a Frenchman, highly educated, ardent, impetuous. Together with Drs. Murphy, Stewart, Levi Butler, Moses R. Greely, W. H. Leonard, A. A. Ames, and others, he went "to the front" in 1861 when the call came for volunteers in defense o the Union, and after the battle of Bul Run, refusing to obey the colonel's command to retreat with their regiment—the First Minnesota—both he and Dr. Stewart remained upon the field to care for the wounded. Taken prisoner to Richmond, he remained there many months on parole ministering to friend and foe alike, until exchanged, when he returned to Minnesota and received an appointment as surgeon in a new regiment just forming, but died of heart disease at St. Peter in 1863.

Of these earlier physicians, Drs. A. E. Johnson and Adolph Ortman are still living in East Minneapolis engaged in practice.

Dr. A. E Johnson came to St. Anthony from Beloit, Wis., in 1853, and soon after entered into partnership with Dr. LeBoutillier. He is one of the very few left of the old pioneer physicians, and since the removal of Dr. Murphy to St. Paul, he stands as to length of residence at the head of the list. Of sturdy frame and physique he carries his long years of labor lightly, and wears the appearance of a much younger man.

Dr. Adolph Ortman located in St. Anthony in 1857, and has the record of a long and busy career. He was actively employed during one or two visits of small pox in the earlier years of our city's history, and has done much public service as city and county physician, occupying a high position for medical skill and good practical sense. Dr. Ortman is one of the oldest members of the State Medical Society, and in token of the esteem of his brother members, and in recognition of his active services in past years, he was placed on the honorary list of the society without dues—a tribute as graceful as it was well merited.

During this early period we note the organization of our first medical association, "The St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society," organized in 1856, with Dr. A. E. Ames, president; Dr. C. L. Anderson, vice-president; Dr. Wheelock, secretary, and Dr. C. W. LeBoutillier, treasurer. A more extended sketch of this society will be given later. It well deserves honorable recognition, not only as the pioneer among the many sister societies of to-day, but also because of the efficiency with which it served its purpose during those important formative years, and the high character of its members.

SECOND PERIOD—GROWTH, 1860, 1880.

During this period we find many familiar names added to our list of physicians. After the depression of the war was over, the population increased at an ever accelerating rate, drawn to one common centre by various motives. Many came at first in search of health, attracted by the fame of the life-giving climate of this favored region; others by the magnificent water-power and the brilliant prospects already discernible to the practical eye of the intelligent capi-

talist. Yet for a while this increase was shifting and tentative; there was coming and going, and this is as true of the profession as of the public at large. There were doctors of all sorts; with diplomas and without, doctors by education and doctors "by courtesy." Many came, opened an office, remained a year or so, and then left. During the earlier years of this period, when the number of inhabitants was yet small, and every one knew every one else, new-comers upon the field were told discouraging stories of the extraordinary healthfulness of the climate and the facility with which a young physician could sit in his office and quietly starve for want of patients. One of our well-established practitioners whose years of active service, both in private practice and in public office, date back to 1865, recalls with lingering smiles how, in order to make an impression upon him, he was regaled soon after his arrival with the trials of the "old resident," who, feeling that Minneapolis though endowed with one or two churches, schools, hotels, banks, &c., could hardly be considered properly equipped until provided with a cemetery, himself donated an appropriate site; then impatient at the length of time intervening before his gift came into requisition, determined to seek from outside sources a start for his new cemetery. He was met by a friend, so the story ran, while on his way down the river to St. Louis, and when expostulated with for going so far and urged to turn back, he shook his head sadly and replied, "It's no use, I must go on—unless a man has been dead two weeks that climate up there will bring him to life!" Such were the stories told to cheer the spirits of the young practitioner as he sat in his office and—waited; and it is a fact that the directory of 1860, among other hopeful statistics in boasting of the salubrity of the climate, chronicles the fact that there have been but twelve deaths during the year, and this in a population of about 6,000.

Among the accessions to the medical ranks during this second period we note Drs. N. B. Hill, A. H. Lindley, C. G. Goodrich, H. H. Kimball, R. S. McMurdy, O. J. Evans, Edwin Phillips, E. H. Stockton, Chas. Simpson, E. J. Kelley, J. J. Linn, A. W. Abbott, Jas. H. Dunn, T. F. Quimby, F. A. Dunsmoor, J. D. Alger, A. C. Fairbairn, Geo. F. French, S. F. Hance, J. W. Murray, A. H. Salisbury, C. L. Wells, and others.

Drs. N. B. Hill and W. H. Lindley were among the well-known and leading partnerships of those days. Admirably adapted to one another, and possessing in a high degree the confidence of the community, they enjoyed a large practice and endeared themselves to a wide circle.

Dr. Hill will long be lovingly remembered; his superior education, natural ability and kindly traits fitted him admirably for the life of the general practitioner. His sudden death in 1875, just after his election to the presidency of the State Medical Association, produced a profound impression.

Dr. W. H. Lindley, the associate of Dr. Hill, came to Minneapolis from Virginia shortly after the breaking out of the war in 1862, a man of mature years, of the highest integrity and character. Like his partner, Dr. Hill, he was of the Society of Friends, and possessed of all that benignant gentleness and refinement of manner that seem to be so peculiarly the heritage of the Friends. As a physician he was well educated, reliable, conscientious and successful. He was the first health officer of the city, being appointed in 1867, and for many years thereafter we find his name prominently interwoven with all the sanitary

interests of the city, and all movements in the direction of medical advance and development. From the first he was a firm believer in the future of his adopted city, and his frequent and judicious investments in real estate, handsomely improved from time to time, have amply justified his confidence. Dr. Lindley is still engaged in the practice of his profession, enjoying in his ripening years the love and esteem of all who know him.

Dr. Jas. J. Linn was born in Brownsville, Pa., in 1826. He studied medicine at Uniontown and at Jefferson College, Pa., and after a few years practice, in 1858, he came to Minneapolis, and is associated with the earliest history of the city. He was one of the original members of the Union Medical Society, afterwards the Hennepin County Medical Society, and was interested in the St. Barnabas Hospital in its earlier years. His long years of residence have made his name one of the familiar ones in our city.

Dr. Albert A. Ames was born near Belvidere, Boon Co., Illinois, on the 18th day of January, 1842, and came to St. Anthony with his father, Dr. A. E. Ames, October 12, 1851.

After graduating from the Minneapolis High School as one of the members of the first class ever graduated, he began at ths age of sixteen the study of medicine in his father's office, and steadily prosecuted such study until 1860, when he entered Rush Medical College in Chicago. He graduated with the highest honors from this institution in February 1862, one month after arriving at the age of twenty years and immediately entered upon the practice in Minneapolis in his father's office. In August, 1862, he was commissioned assistant surgeon of the Seventh Minnesota Volunteers Infantry and forthwith entered upon the duties of that position. In 1863 Dr. J. E. Finch, surgeon of the Seventh, resigned his commission, and was succeeded by Dr. L. B. Smith. On the battle field of Tupelo, Miss., Dr. Smith was killed while attending to the wounded, and Dr. Ames was soon after promoted to surgeon of the Seventh with the rank of Major. He was barely twenty-two years of age when this distinguished rank was conferred upon him, and was known as "the boy surgeon of the Seventh." At the close of the war he returned to Minneapolis and entered into the practice in connection with his father.

Dr. O. J. Evans is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., and studied medicine with Prof. Ormsby, of Albany Medical College. In December, 1862, he graduated from Albany Medical College and went immediately "to the front," as assistant surgeon of the Fortieth New York Veteran Volunteers, a regiment that had already had fifteen months experience, and was always in active service whenever the army of the Potomac was active. The following summer Dr. Evans was commissioned as surgeon of the regiment and detailed upon the operating staff for the Brigade, which duty he discharged until the close of the war, when he was detailed as chief medical officer of the department of Farneville, Va., where was a cluster of Confederate hospitals, filled with Union and Confederate wounded. Here his duties were important and responsible; the general supervision of all the hospitals, drawing and distributing of supplies, etc. In June, 1865, he took part, with his regiment in the celebrated "Grand Review" at Washington, and was mustered out soon afterwards, and in September of the same year he came, first to St. Paul, and two weeks later to Minneapolis, giving it the preference over its saintly neighbor. Still a young man, and coming out of all the activity and stir of such a life, it is not surprising

that Dr. Evans threw himself at once, most heartily into all the medical life of the young community, and we find him closely associated with the men of that earlier day in the Hennepin County Medical Society, in which from the date of its re-organization in 1870, he took an active part, serving repeatedly as treasurer, secretary and vice-president and in 1880 as president. He has also taken a keen interest in public matters affecting the welfare of the city he has chosen as his home, having served her well as health officer for two terms, alderman, member of Board of Education for three years, and also member of the Legislature. Of late years he has not sought to do much practice, though he still visits the families of his earliest friends, but he is active in his interest in public matters, and loves to talk of scenes and manners and men as they used to be in Minneapolis in the '60's.

INSTITUTIONS.

The influx of population brought with it many valuable additions to the ranks of the profession, and they began to put forth their strength in new directions. Needs that had long been felt, were now more boldly and hopefully discussed, and we find ourselves entering upon an era of organizations. Not that these were easily established; each one of them stands, not only for progress, but for unwearied patience, unswerving effort, uncounted sacrifice, on the part of those who founded it.

Pioneer of them all stands *St. Barnabas' Hospital*, organized as the Cottage Hospital in 1870, through the energy and perseverance of the Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, D. D., the first Episcopal clergyman of this city, and rector of Gethsemane Church. The hospital was first located in a rented building, corner of Washington avenue and Ninth avenue north, and was opened for the reception of patients in March, 1871. This institution did a most excellent work, but was cramped for want of room, and in 1881, through the indefatigable and praiseworthy efforts of Dr. Knickerbacker, and the liberality of the citizens, it was removed to the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, and re-christened St. Barnabas.

The present officers are as follows: Visitor ex-officio, Rt. Rev. H. B. Whipple, D. D.; president, John I. Black; secretary and treasurer, L. R. Robertson; executive committee, C. M. Hardenbergh, Jno. C. Reno, Geo. C. Farnham; superintendent and matron, Miss Lois L. Eastman; resident physician, Dr. L. E. Boleyn; surgeon, Dr. J. E. Moore; physician, Dr. T. S. Roberts; chaplain, Rev. A. Alexander; board of trustees, Rev. H. P. Nichols, John I. Black, L. R. Robertson, Rev. F. R. Millspaugh, Chas. M. Hardenbergh, Jno. C. Reno, Geo. C. Farnham, A. W. Dunlap, Hector Baxter, Geo. C. Grimes; ladies' visiting board, president, Mrs. E. H. Holbrook, Gethsemane Church; vice-president, Mrs. James W. Lawrence, St. Mark's Church; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. R. S. Burhyte, St. Mark's Church; visitors, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mrs. Basting, St. Paul's Parish; Mrs. Allen, Miss Mary Abraham, Gethsemane Parish; Mrs. Dunn, All Saints Parish; Mrs. Herman Lyon, Miss House, Miss Rollitt, Holy Trinity Parish.

St. Barnabas Hospital is under the control and management of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its founder, Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, is now Bishop of the Diocese of Indiana.

Free Dispensary. The next step in the line of medical organization was, like St. Barnabas' Hospital, also a work of charity. The Minneapolis Free Dispensary was founded in 1878 by Hon. C. A. Pillsbury, Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring, A. B. Barton and E. S. Jones. It was

intended to meet the necessities of a large class of deserving poor, who, while in need of medical assistance, were yet, not subjects for hospital care. Supported by the unflagging generosity of its directors, supplemented by donations of money and supplies from friends whom they succeeded in interesting, it was enabled to extend relief to thousands, and do a noble work—the pioneer dispensary of our city, where dispensaries now abound. It was located at 208 Second street south, where it remained until 1882, when it was incorporated into and became a department of the Minnesota College Hospital just established on the East Side, in the building formerly known as the Winslow House.

The Minnesota College Hospital was established in 1881 in the large stone building, well known at the time as Macalester College, formerly the Winslow House, on the corner of Bank and Second streets S. E. This mammoth hotel had been erected in the days before the war to accommodate the hosts of wealthy Southerners coming yearly in search of health or pleasure, and was admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was now purchased. Superbly located, on the highest point upon the riverside above the university, it commanded an unobstructed view of the river, the Falls of St. Anthony and the entire city of Minneapolis, and from its numerous verandas the convalescent patients could enjoy at once the pure and invigorating river breeze and a panorama of most entrancing beauty.

The College Hospital owed its existence to the energy and persistent labor of Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor. Enlisting the hearty co-operation of Drs. George F. French, A. W. Abbott, C. H. Hunter, and Judge Vanderburgh, as a board of directors, with Mr. Thos. Lowry as president, while he, himself, occupied the position of Dean, he succeeded, by their united financial aid and untiring efforts, in carrying out the enterprise. The institution was organized on the plan of the Long Island College Hospital, and aimed to secure to the students the best facilities for clinical instruction—by the combination of college, hospital and free dispensary, all under one roof and management. The plan was a most complete one, providing for a college of medicine and surgery, with departments of dentistry, pharmacy and veterinary medicine.

The new institution offered advantages, the want of which had long been felt. It was managed according to the best principles of the day, and the proximity of instructors and students to the clinical teaching made it popular from the first. The hospital department was well patronized; the first day eight patients presented themselves and others followed fast. It was a common thing to have as many as 100 beds occupied at a time. But as the years went by it was found that this department threatened to become a weight upon the college. The material available for clinical purposes, being drawn from the class of non-paying patients, far from proving any source of revenue, became instead a heavy tax upon the funds of the institution, and it was deemed best, for pecuniary reasons, to reorganize and effect a complete separation between the hospital and the college. In 1885 the ground and buildings occupied were sold to the committee in search of an eligible site for the great Exposition Hall, and the institution, under its new name of The Hospital College, was removed to the west side, and located at the northeast corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, where a large and finely equipped building had just been erected for its occupancy. The hospital depart-

ment was dropped, but the free dispensary was retained and assumed large proportions, averaging 50 patients a day. Here the college under its new name entered upon a new and prosperous stage in its career, increasing continually its facilities for instruction, to keep pace with the steady advance in its standard of requirements and length of term, and attaching always the utmost importance to its clinical and pathological studies. Under these conditions it rose rapidly into prominence and favor, and was the leading medical college of the Northwest, until in 1888, a commission consisting of Drs. Hunter and Dunsmoor, of the Hospital College, and Drs. Wheaton and Fulton, of the St. Paul Medical College, met with the representatives of the board of regents of the University, and uniting the two institutions, established the medical department of the State University.

Th Northwestern Hospital for women and children was organized in 1882 and removed June 10, 1887, to its present location on Chicago avenue and Twenty-seventh street. This fine property was the gift of Hon. L. M. Stewart, and the building now occupied was erected at an expense of $36,000, of which $20,000 was the gift of Mrs. Jane T. Harrison. The hospital was erected from plans drawn by the ladies themselves, which contemplate successive additions as need may arise and the funds be provided. The building is now thoroughly equipped with a complete operating room, and its dispensary is doing a good work. From the beginning Mrs. T. B. Walker has held the position of president of the board of managers, and has freely devoted time and means to the work. Dr. Mary G. Hood has during the whole period discharged the duties of senior physian on the medical staff, while Dr. Emily Fifield has, during the last five years, served faithfully as house physician. This hospital does a large amount of charity work, and it has required the most sagacious management, the most self denying efforts on the part of the ladies, as well as the most kindly and generous sympathy on the part of their friends, to keep the institution out of debt, which they have so far nobly succeeded in doing.

St Mary's Hospital, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, is the most extensive institution of the kind in the city. The location and grounds are unsurpassed for healthfulness and natural beauty. Away from the noise and bustle of the business center, it is readily accessible in five minutes by the Riverside electric car line. Situated on the high river bank the air and drainage are perfect, and the view down the river and across to the University campus charming. The spacious property now occupied, and valued at $60,000, was purchased by Archbishop Ireland in 1888, and the large mansion already upon the grounds, was utilized for a general hospital, but in 1890 the Archbishop expended $30,000 more in erecting a commodious and modern building for wards and rooms, and the old structure was converted into an adminstration building. As our city makes provision for the indigent sick, the sphere of private hospitals is no longer exclusively, or even chiefly, the care of the homeless poor. Wonderful advances in medical, and particularly in surgical, science have opened a new field in hospital work. The best results can in many cases only be secured in properly constructed hospitals with an efficient corps of assistants and nurses and a complete outfit of appliances, which cannot be extemporized in any private home however affluent or well regulated. This is becoming so well understood that the best medical men hesitate to

undertake the treatment of many serious maladies without proper hospital facilities, and the most intelligent persons of all classes when obliged to undergo operations of great gravity, or special forms of treatment, gladly enter a well regulated hospital. With all this in view the authorities of St. Mary's in constructing their new building provided a large number of cheerful private rooms and the most complete operating room in the Northwest. The hospital accommodates comfortably 100 patients, and it is designed to add wings and extensions as they may be needed.

St. Anthony's Hospital was organized in 1886 as a co-operative institution on the mutual benefit plan. It was first located on Second avenue south, between Fourth and Fifth streets, in the building formerly the home of Mr. Harlow Gale. In 1888 it was removed to the handsome residence and spacious grounds of the J. K. Sidle estate, on Second avenue south, between Seventh and Eighth streets, a brick wing being added to increase its capacity. About this time, or soon after, the insurance feature of the original plan was abandoned, being disposed of to the Northwestern Hospital and Accident Assurance Co., and St. Anthony became a private hospital for general purposes, with Dr. Geo. E. Smith as superintendent, Dr. C. H. Hunter as surgeon, and Dr. Nelson Marshall resident physician.

The Minneapolis City Hospital, designed only as a charity institution, was established in accordance with a resolution of the City Council, passed July 1st, 1888, and placed under the management of the Council Committee on Health and Hospitals, Dr. Jas. H. Dunn, then city physician, being its first superintendent. The securing of a suitable building was impossible, and the city rented, as temporary quarters, the frame houses at the corner of Eighth street and Eleventh avenue south, which will accommodate some fifty-five patients. Since its organization a daily average of forty-two patients has been maintained.

Dr. Jas. H. Dunn was succeeded in January, 1889, by C. A. Chase, M. D., the present incumbent, and in July 1st, 1891, the management, which had originally been vested in the Council Committees was transferred by act of legislature, to a Board of Charities and Corrections, consisting of Mayor P. B. Winston, member ex-officio, and Messrs. O. C. Merriman, Bernard Cloutier, H. B. Martin, and F. R. Woodard, M. D. On December 22d, 1891, Prof. J. Moore was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of O. C. Merriman. This Board, in the management of the Poor department and the city hospital, performs the duties of the former Supervisors of the Poor, and the Committee on Health and Hospitals.

It is gratifying to know that the erection of a suitable and commodious building in the near future is contemplated by the Council. Bonds to the amount of $25,000 have been issued to serve as a nucleus, by the purchase of a suitable site upon which to construct a city hospital, which when thoroughly furnished and completed in all its details, shall compare favorably with the many other costly and magnificent public buildings, of which our city is so justly proud.

Asbury Methodist Hospital, the latest addition to our list, was organized during the summer of 1892. Fully impressed with the belief that the sufferings of men should afford a wide and important field for the activities of the church of Christ, the Methodists determined to take up the work already so nobly prosecuted by the Episcopalians at St. Barnabas and the Roman Catholics at St. Mary's.

The property owned and formerly occupied by the Minnesota Hospital College was about to be vacated by the medical department of the State University, after three years occupancy. The building was designed for medical purposes and with a little change could be admirably adapted to hospital work, and Dr. Dunsmoor, one of the principal promoters of the Hospital College, learning of the intention of Mrs. Sarah H. Knight to erect and endow a Deaconess Home and Training Institute, proposed to her to so modify her plan as to unite with those who were already owners of the property just about to be vacated, and by its purchase open the way for the establishment of a general hospital to be under the management of the Methodist Church. After careful consideration of the plan Mrs. Knight concurred in it and donated $10,000 toward its inauguration. This sum, with what was already on hand in donations of stock from the several holders, was found to be sufficient to accomplish the transformation of the Minnesota Hospital College into the Asbury Methodist Hospital. It was then refitted handsomely for its new purpose, and formally dedicated by Rev. Bishop Fowler of the Methodist Church, and thrown open to the public early in September, 1892. The changes wrought have made the hospital commodious and attractive, while the plans permit of additions which will at least double its present capacity, and which, it is hoped, may be made in the near future.

The first floor is occupied by the Deaconess Institute, the dispensary and the quarters of the resident staff. On the second floor are the private rooms, 10 in number, attractively furnished by friends and patrons of the new institution. The operating room also opens from this floor as well as from the floor above. It is most complete in all its appointments, from the preparation room, containing all supplies necessary for the surgical procedures, to the recovery room, with its stretchers, hot and cold water and all other conveniences, and the elevator just at hand to give rapid and easy communication with all the floors. The operating room itself consists of an arena, its cement floor furnished with center drain to allow of constant flushing with antiseptic fluids, while conveniently near is a long table, anti-septically prepared and furnished with all such supplies as may be needed. Here, too, are the emergency and cautery batteries, sterilizers, etc., while beyond rise the tiers of seats used by the training school nurses at lectures twice a week, and by the clinical students. On the third floor are medical and surgical wards, six in number, with two emergency wards, the diet kitchen and bath rooms, while the kitchen proper and the laundry have been relegated to the seclusion of the fourth floor, whence their steam and odors can never reach the apartments of the patients below, being still further excluded by heavy double doors. A training school for nurses is carried on in connection with the hospital and deaconess work, two lectures a week being given by members of the staff and other prominent medical men of our city, and the course demands not only attendance upon these lectures but practical work in the hospital during two years as well.

Besides these hospitals there are other institutions whose scope is more or less limited to peculiar needs, or form only incidental, though necessary features in various lines of religious or charitable work, such as: Maternity Hospital, opened November 30, 1886, incorporated July 29, 1887, of which a fuller account will be found elsewhere.

The Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess

Institute also maintains a small hospital in connection with its principal work at the corner of Fifteenth avenue south and East Twenty-third street.

The Rebecca M. Harrison Deaconess Home, under the auspices of the Methodist church, was founded August 17, 1891, by Mrs. Sarah H. Knight, as a memorial to her mother, Mrs. Rebecca M. Harrison. It is located at the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, and works in harmony with Asbury Methodist Hospital, with which it is closely connected, the work done in the training school department of the hospital furnishing the necessary instruction for the visiting deaconesses.

MEDICAL SOCIETIES.

Hennepin County Medical Society. Mention has already been made of the St. Anthony and Minneapolis Union Medical Society. This pioneer medical association was organized in 1855 at the residence of Dr. A. E. Ames, opposite where the old Court House now stands. Dr. A. E. Ames was president, Dr. Wheelock, secretary and Dr. C. W. LeBoutellier, treasurer. Among the members at that time we find the names of A. E. Johnson, W. H. Leonard, A. Ortman, A. J. White, W. D. Dibb, Lowenberg and Ward. This first organization seemed to have afforded the nucleus for the present state medical society, which was formed the next year, with Dr. Ames also as president. During the war Minneapolis contributed her full quota of physicians to the Union cause, and the meetings of the society languished, but on June 7th, 1870, it was re-organized as the Hennepin County Medical Society, and has since grown steadily and filled an important place in the community. The objects of the society are the cultivation of confidence and good feeling between the members of the profession, the eliciting and imparting of information upon the different branches of medical science, and the elevation of the standard of professional education. It is the largest county medical society in the Northwest, embracing, as it does, nearly every member of the regular profession in good standing in the county. The meetings are held upon the first Monday of each month at the Public Library, and its scientific papers and discussions are regularly published in the *Northwestern Lancet*.

Unfortunately, the records of the society were destroyed in some way in 1889, and a complete list of its successive presidents cannot be obtained. The following is a partial one, beginning with the date of re-organization:

Year.	President.	Vice-President.	Secretary.	Librarian. Treasurer.
1870	A. E. Ames..	N. B. Hill.....	W.F.Hutchinson	O. J. Evans.
1873	A. E. Ames.....	N. B. Hill.....	O. J. Evans..	Geo. B. Johnson.
1874	A. E. Ames.....	N. B. Hill.....	O. J. Evans.....	
1875	C. G. Goodrich..	O. J. Evans.	A. H. Salisbury..	
1876	C. G. Goodrich..	O. J Evans.....	A. H Salisbury..	
1877	Ed. Phillips	J W. Murray....	A. H. Salisbury..	
1878	J. W. Murray....	A. H. Salisbury..	C. L. Wells.....	
1879	A. H Lindley....	O. J. Evans.	C. L. Wells.....	
1880	O. J. Evans.....	C. L. Wells.....	A.C. Fairbairn..	W. Miller.
1881	Chas. Simpson .	C. L Wells..	N. Spring.....	
1882	Chas. Simpson.	C L. Wells.....	N. Spring.....	
1888	E. J. Brown	W. J Byrnes.....	J. W. Macdonald	C. J. Spratt.
1892	Wm. Asbury Hall	G. Willis Bass....	Chas. G. Weston	C. J. Spratt.

The Society of Physicians and Surgeons was organized Oct. 31, 1882, with objects very similar to those of the Hennepin County Medical Society: The discussion of medical topics for mutual benefit; the promotion of mutual esteem and personal friendship; and the eleva-

tion of the dignity of the profession through a representative body in relation with similar organizations throughout the United States.

About fifty-five names were enrolled during its existence. The society met in May's Parlors, 412 Nicollet avenue, for three years, and subsequently in the rooms over the Citizens' Bank, 416 Nicollet avenue. Occasionally it was entertained at the houses of the members, a pleasant feature being a collation after each regular meeting. Able papers were read at different times by Drs. French, Byford, Hand, Abbott, Hunter, and many others, followed by presentation and discussion of interesting cases which had occurred in the experience of the members.

In the year 1886, many members having joined the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the objects of which society were to promote the same ends in a larger field, it was thought best to discontinue the local society, and it was disbanded.

The Minnesota Academy of Medicine was organized in October, 1887, and has maintained a vigorous existence during the past five years. It was the offspring of two or three medical minds who saw in such a society an opportunity to foster a closer professional fellowship than medical associations usually permit, to stimulate personal research and to cultivate a literary as well as an original quality in medical authorship.

It started with a charter membership of forty, chosen in equal numbers from the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul. Its completed organization provided for an active membership of fifty derived from these two cities, an associate membership of fifteen from the state at large, and an honorary membership of ten, to which both residents and non-residents of distinction in the profession may be elected. In its associate membership the cities of Winona, St. Cloud, Stillwater, Rochester and Howard Lake are represented.

The academy has lost by resignation or removal six members, and by death Dr. D. W. Hand, Dr. Jay Owens, Dr. G. H. Perin, and Dr. E. C. Spencer, of St. Paul.

Barring the vacancies thus created, its active membership has been continuously filled, and there are now three times as many applications for entrance as there are opportunities to enter. The conditions of candidature are sufficiently strenuous to determine a careful selection. The applicant must be recommended by three members. He must be approved by a governing board in respect to his legal and professional standing. He must submit a thesis for approval to the executive committee, and he must run the gauntlet of a ballot in which three black balls suffice to reject.

The academy meets alternately month by month in the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul, at 6:30 p. m. for business session and the presentation of specimens or reports of interesting cases. After an hour spent in friendly intercourse around the social board, the papers of the evening, two in number, are presented and discussed and every member is expected to take his turn in the contribution of papers to the programs.

Its limitation of membership, high qualifications required for entrance, and the respect of its members for this unwritten law of obligation to share in the literary labors, have sustained its interest, and bid fair to establish it upon a permanent footing for the future. Its present total membership is fifty-six.

The presiding officers have been in turn, Dr. J. F. Fulton, Dr. A. W. Abbott, Dr.

Park Ritchie, Dr. Geo. F. French, Dr. C. A. Wheaton and Dr. C. L. Wells.

The Minneapolis College of Physicians and Surgeons was organized in 1883, and the first session opened in September of the same year. Its object was to provide a thorough course of instruction in medicine, surgery and allied branches. The requirements, both for admission and for graduation have steadily advanced in order to keep in advance of, rather than abreast of, the general requirements of other schools throughout the United States. Beginning with the session of 1893-4 the standard will be raised still higher, and a certificate of one years's study with a private tutor, and three sessions of six and one-half months each, will be required for admission to the final examination, at which 75 per cent. is required for graduation. One hundred and fifty-three students have received instruction in this school, and twenty have graduated.

In 1887 the new pharmacy law was enacted in this state, when it was decided to provide a special course for students in this branch. Forty-one students have attended this department and ten have graduated—the requirements for graduation being, attendance upon two sessions of six months each of graded study, and a certificate of four years' practical work in a drug store, previous to appearing before the Examining Board.

Although large numbers have not been enrolled in either department, yet the officers and professors feel that good thorough work has been accomplished, and an impetus given to the requirements for a higher medical education in the Northwest. Dr. Edwin Philips has been president and Dr. J. T. Moore, dean of the faculties, since their organization. The course of the school, in both departments, will be extended as rapidly as the evolution of educational requirements will allow, and the erection, in proper time, of a building specially adapted to the purpose required is contemplated. Its prospects were never brighter than to-day, and it will yet be an institution of which Minneapolis will be proud.

The Department of Medicine in the University of Minnesota. The original act creating the University of Minnesota was adopted by a vote of the people of the Territory in 1853. Among its provisions was one for the establishment of a Department of Medicine.

The first faculty of medicine was appointed in 1883. The immediate factor leading to the appointment of this faculty was the provision of an act of the Legislature providing for the regulation of the practice of medicine in the state. The provisions of this statute enacted that parties desiring to practice medicine be examined, by a State Board of Medical Examiners, consisting of the faculty of medicine of this university.

In creating this faculty of medicine, the regents limited their duties to the examination of candidates for degrees in medicine, and the performing of the duties provided by the State Board of Medical Examiners. The faculty consisted of seven members. The officers were: W. W. Folwell, L. L. D., president ex-officio, and Perry H. Millard, M. D., secretary.

This department of medicine existed for a period of five years, or until the repeal of the old act and the establishment of the new medical practice act by the Legislature. The work of the first faculty of medicine was most salutary in its effects upon the profession at large, particularly in the duties pertaining to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

In April, 1887, a committee of the existing faculty, consisting of Drs. D. W. Hand, C. N. Hewitt and Perry H. Millard, waited upon the Board of Regents

and urged the propriety of establishing a teaching school of medicine in direct connection with the university proper. The question of the propriety of establishing this department was referred to a special committee of the Board of Regents. In July, 1888, the regents were tendered the lease of the properties of the Minnesota Hospital College and the St. Paul Medical College for a period of five years, at a rental of one dollar per year, providing that a department of medicine be established at once.

A similar proposition was submitted by the College of Dentistry of the Minnesota Hospital College, and the Minnesota Homeopathic Medical College. This generous action on the part of the above named faculties permitted the establishment of the department of medicine at this time without financial embarrassment. It met with the approval of the respective professions, and the regents at once organized and established a department of medicine, consisting of three colleges, to-wit: The College of Medicine and Surgery, the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery, and the College of Dentistry. A fourth college was established in 1891—the College of Pharmacy.

In the fall of 1892 they moved into their new and commodious buildings on the university campus, just completed and thoroughly equipped by the state, at a cost of $70,000.

The faculties of the various colleges were nominated by committees appointed by the regents, a majority of the faculties being selected from members of the former colleges that had ceased to teach upon the creation of the new University Medical Department. The advantages to the various professions and to the general public in this centralization of professional education became early apparent. In the five years since its organization the success of the various colleges comprising the department has been phenomenal. The present registration of students is as follows:

The College of Medicine and Surgery, -	164
The College of Homeopathic Med. and Surg'y,	24
The College of Dentistry, - - - - -	52
The College of Pharmacy - - - - -	11
Total, - - - - - - - - -	251

The present officers of the department are as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, L. L. D., president; Perry H. Millard, M. D., Dean of the Department of Medicine and the College of Medicine and Surgery; H. W. Brazie, M. D., Dean of the College of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery; W. X. Suddith, M. D., D. D. L., Dean of the College of Dentistry.

The new medical department starts with the most flattering prospects of success. With the generous funds wisely placed by our young and vigorous state at the disposal of the university of which she is so justly proud, and with a medical faculty selected with care from two cities where the standard of professional excellence is unusually high, both for character and attainments, a brilliant future is before it. It is the declared intention of the Board of Regents to make the instruction in this department equal to that given in the medical colleges of the highest grade in the United States. The new buildings are substantial, elaborate, and complete, in their appointments; arrangements for clinical instruction made with the hospitals in Minneapolis and St. Paul, insure ample and varied advantages in this direction, whilst the location upon the campus of the University Free Dispensary affords to the students also opportunity to witness the examination and treatment of patients. Laboratory work in all its branches will be made a leading feature, and for this the university is thoroughly

prevalence the year before of that peculiar epidemic known as the winter cholera, secured to the city a supply of water drawn from a source above, and, as yet, beyond the reach of pollution

This last decade has added largely to our list. Keeping pace with the rapid growth of the city, the number of physicians has swelled from some fifty-five names in 1880 to three hundred and fifty or more at the present day; names of men, many of whom have been valuable acquisitions because of their high personal character, professional skill and thorough preparation for the grave responsibilities which confront the physician and the surgeon.

With her rapid development along all lines of modern progress, Minneapolis has not failed to catch the spirit of the times in professional matters as well, and this last period has seen the introduction specialists into the field of medical practice here as elsewhere.

Whilst among her general practitioners she congratulates herself upon such names, among others, as Drs. Abbott, Beard, J. W. Bell, Cates, Chapman, Dunn, Fairbairn, French, Wm. A. Hall, Hance, R. J. Hill, Hunter, Kimball, Little, McMurdy, J. T. Moore, Phillips, Quinby, Simpson, J. Clark Stewart, J. H. Stuart, Wells, Woodard, she has also a list of specialists well worthy of honorable mention, such as Drs. Frank Allport, E. J. Brown, B. F. Graham, H. M. Morton, W. B. Pineo, E. J. Spratt, in diseases of the eye and ear; W. S. Laton, F. S. Muckey and E. B. Zier, in diseases of the nose and throat; Max P. VanderHorck in diseases of the skin; W. A. Jones in diseases of the nerves, while many of her general practitioners have shown in certain branches of practice a special ability which has been clearly recognized and conceded. Among these we might enumerate Drs. A. W. Abbott, Geo. F. French and F. A. Dunsmoor in gynecology; R. O. Beard in diseases of the nerves; A. B. Cates in obstetrics; J. W. Bell in diseases of the chest; Jas. H. Dunn in diseases of the genito-urinary system; W. J. Byrnes, G. G. Eitel, K. Hoegh, C. H. Hunter, J. W. Macdonald, L. M. Sharpe, surgery; J. E. Moore in orthopoedic surgery; J. A. Hendricks in anatomy; C. L. Wells, diseases of children.

The centering of railway lines in our city necssarily involves frequent calls for surgical attendance on the part of the railways represented. Among those who practice in this field are Drs. C. T. Allen, A. A. Ames, F. Burton, O. S. Chapman, F. A. Dunsmoor, A. C. Fairbairn, R. J. Fitzgerald, H. H. Kimball, Wm. E. Rochford and W. P. Spring.

As a whole, the medical fraternity of Minneapolis to-day is emphatically a body of men to command respect and confidence. Many of them, men of fine ability; most of them in the prime of life, just at the point where ripening experience stands ready with quick appreciation to seize and apply all the latest discoveries of the schools. They are, as a class, earnest, conscientious, temperate, even abstemious, to a degree unsurpassed in any town or city in the land.

Within the circle of the brotherhood the feeling of fraternity is strong and growing ever stronger, the spirit of good fellowship being most marked.

The ranks are being continually recruited by new and valuable men coming in from the outside as well as by numbers of bright and promising young graduates of our own medical shools and of the medical department of the State University. Among these, our own graduates, we note: Drs. C. T. Allen, Mowry Bell, J. E. Benjamin, H. L. Darms, Jas. Davidson, Godfrey Deziel, G. W. Dysinger, C. E. Dutton, E. A. Ed-

T. A. Murphy M.D.

holm, M. P. Finnegan, P. M. Holl, W. B. Pineo, Chas. J. Ringnell, J. W. Shaw, Ed. A. Skaro, — Soderlind and others.

A full list of the physicians and surgeons of Minneapolis comprises some 350 names. Among so many there are undoubtedly those which have not been touched upon in the short limits of this sketch, which has dealt more with the "beginnings of things" than with their full delineation as they are to-day. And yet as the names of men who have already won more or less of success in the practice of medicine, they should have at least passing mention. Among such we note the names of Drs. I. D. Alger, J. R. Barber, H. M. Bracken, C. A. Chase, J. A. Hammond, E. A. Hutchins, A. J. Murdock, W. M. Newhall, W. F. Nye, H. N. Orton, E. S. Rogers, C. G. Slagle, L. M. Sharp, F. E. Towers, all of whom are actively engaged, while Drs. T. L. Laliberte and J. W. B. LaPierre practice extensively among our French fellow citizens; Drs. J. Koehl, J. M, Kistler, Joseph Mark, L. A. Nippert, and C. F. Nootnagle are favorites with the Germans, and Drs. P. A. Aurness, Karl Bendeke, P. Lauritzen, C. J. Ringnell, Haldor Sneve, Tonnes Thams, Hugo Toll and the brothers Skaro are greatly in demand among our large Scandinavian population.

Nor must we close without mentioning those members of our medical fraternity who are of the gentler sex. There are not many of them, but those we have are good; regularly educated, thoroughly in earnest even to the point of enthusiasm, yet quiet and dignified in the steady performance of professional duty, they are doing a noble and eminently womanly work in many a sheltering "Home" or "Woman's Hospital" or by the bed-side of the sick. Such names as those of Drs. Emily W. Fifield, Mary G. Hood, Mrs. J. M. Jacobson, Mrs. E. S. Norred and Mrs. Mary Whetstone, stand high in the esteem of all who know them.

JOHN HENRY MURPHY, M. D: Dr. Murphy, though now a resident of St. Paul, was one of the pioneers in Minneapolis. He settled in St. Anthony in 1849, then a young man of twenty-three, and continued to reside there until the close of his brilliant service in the war of the rebellion. He was not only a pioneer in settlement, but also in the medical profession. There was not another physician between him and the Rocky Mountains, and he was called to visit the sick at Sauk Rapids, seventy-five miles north, and made many lonely trips on horse back through the big woods, where no wheeled vehicles could follow the faint trails, obstructed by fallen trees and bottomless sloughs. The first settler in the place had taken up his abode there only four years before, and the entire population at the time of his arrival did not reach five hundred,— a small constituency for a physician— but the young doctor had a prophetic eye, which took in the advantages of the location, and readily saw in anticipation a rapidly augmenting population.

Dr. Murphy was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 22d, 1826. His father, Capt. James Murphy, was born in Ireland, but came to this country in early life, and had borne a commission in the United States service in the war with Great Britian of 1812. The family removed to Quincy, Ill., in 1834, where young Murphy had the advantage of a high school, after which he studied medicine with Dr. Hall, at Lewiston, Ill. Having married in 1848 Miss Mary A. Hoyt, of Fulton County, Ill., he brought his bride to Minnesota and made a beginning in practice. But he returned the following winter, and took a course of

lectures at the Rush Medical College, Chicago, and having secured his diploma of doctor of medicine returned to St. Anthony and resumed practice with full credentials.

The only recorded instance of his early practice is thus mentioned by Col. John H. Stevens in his "Recollections." "The morning of the 30th of April, 1851, was the coldest for the time of the year ever known in the country. The wind was blowing from the north like a hurricane. The air was full of snow. The river was bank full and the waves were high. It was deemed almost impossible to cross the river, either in a batteau, skiff or canoe. It was necessary that I should have communication with St. Anthony, for the services of Dr. Murphy, who resided there, which were required in my family. The aid of three as good boatmen as ever swung an oar, with Capt. Tapper at the head, was secured. The question was anxiously discussed. 'Can any water craft at our command withstand the fierce wind, high waves and swift current? Capt. Tapper thought our large batteau would weather the storm. But we were short of hands. Fortunately Rev. C. A. Newcomb, of the Methodist Church on the East Side, joined us. The water craft was towed up the river in the face of the wind to a point above Nicollet Island in order to make the landing on the East Side above that Island. With much difficulty and much danger the crossing was made, and they safely returned with Dr. Murphy. About noon on that bleak, cold, eventful day, my first child, and the first born white child on the west bank at the falls, a little girl baby, was added to my happy household."

The medical practice must have increased considerably on his hands, for in 1851, Dr. A. A. Ames arrived and was taken into partnership. The same year Dr. Murphy was elected to represent St. Anthony, then a precinct of Ramsey county, in the territorial house of representitives, his colleague being Sumner W. Farnham. He was a Whig, and was nominated by that party as its candidate for the council the following year, but withdrew before the election. During the succeeding years, until the beginning of the war, Dr. Murphy was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, but his name appears in the narrative of most social and local events which marked the period. He was a genial companion, a public spirited citizen, and an enthusiast in all that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the community. Thus in January, 1852, he was upon a committee to tender a public dinner to Franklin Steele, in recognition of his effort to develop the water power of the Falls, and at the banquet, which was served at the St. Charles Hotel, he was one of the speakers. In late years he has seldom missed attendance on like occasions, having an aptness for post prandial speech making, where his jollity and abundant humor never fails to set the table in a roar. A few months later his name is mentioned in the local records as member of a committee appointed by the citizens to secure a cemetery,—the appointment we may be sure had no reference to his calling. The need of such a place was sadly brought home to him, for before the summer had ended, a dearly beloved daughter, Littor Ella, was laid to rest. In the fall of 1854, upon the organization of the first fire company in the little town, he was elected its secretary and treasurer. At the opening of the suspension bridge, in 1855, a grand celebration was held, with a banquet at the St. Charles, on which occasion Dr. Murphy officiated as marshal of the day and led the procession through the streets of the town and across the new

bridge to the solitary West Side. The procession is said, but doubtless with some exaggeration, to have been a mile long. Capt. John Martin was the standard bearer on the march.

The Whig party gave place to the Republican in 1856 by a formal and quite enthusiastic public meeting in St. Anthony, at which William R. Marshall presided, and Dr. Murphy was an active participant. Perhaps it was in recognition of his zeal in the new party that he was made one of its candidates for delegate to the constitutional convention of 1857, and served in the Republican wing of the double convention; his seat, with others in the same election district, being contested, was claimed by his Democratic opponent. The split in the convention was caused by this contest.

On the first day of March, 1859, a notable meeting and banquet took place at the Nicollet House, ostensibly as a re-union of settlers from the Middle, Western and Southern states. It was in fact an offset to the pretentious meetings of New Englanders, which were frequent in those days. Dr. Murphy was one of the vice-presidents representing the state of New Jersey, and as usual succeeded in convulsing the table by his witty sallies.

When the Rebellion broke out Dr. Murphy abandoned his now large medical practice and offered himself for the service of his country. The surgeon of the gallant First Minnesota regiment, Dr. J. H. Stewart, having been captured at the first battle of Bull Run, Dr. Murphy was appointed to fill the place and served about six months, until Dr. Stewart's release. He was then appointed surgeon of Col. John B. Sanborn's regiment, the Tenth Minnesota, being mustered in Dec. 4, 1861. He accompanied the regiment through its brilliant campaign in the South, and continued with it until July 9, 1863, when he tendered his resignation. His services were so valued that upon the organization of the Eighth Minnesota he was appointed its surgeon, serving with it from May 27, 1864 to July 12, 1865. The regiment formed a part of Gen. Sulley's expedition in the Indian war, proceeding as far west as the Yellow Stone. On its return in the fall of 1864 it was dispatched to the South where it was in active service.

It would be invidious when so many skillful surgeons were employed to say that Dr. Murphy was the most distinguished of Minnesota's medical staff in the war. Suffice it that he acquitted himself with great credit, and returned with a brilliant reputation in surgery. He took up his residence in St. Paul, and thenceforth enjoyed not only a large local practice, but one co-extensive with the state, and was in request even beyond the limits of the state. He was taken into the service of several railroad companies, and became first vice-president of the National Association of Railway Surgeons, and now is president of that organization. There are few capital operations in surgery that he has not performed, not once or twice but repeatedly. He is a bold operator, timid men would characterize it as termerity; but a large measure of success has attended his practice, and given him an enviable reputation throughout the Northwest.

He has enjoyed all the honors of the profession. Space does not allow an enumeration of medical societies of which he is an active or honorary member, but his position is such as any man might be justly proud of. He has been president of the state pension board for twenty years, and surgeon general of the state

of Minnesota for nineteen years. He has also been vice-president of the American Medical Association.

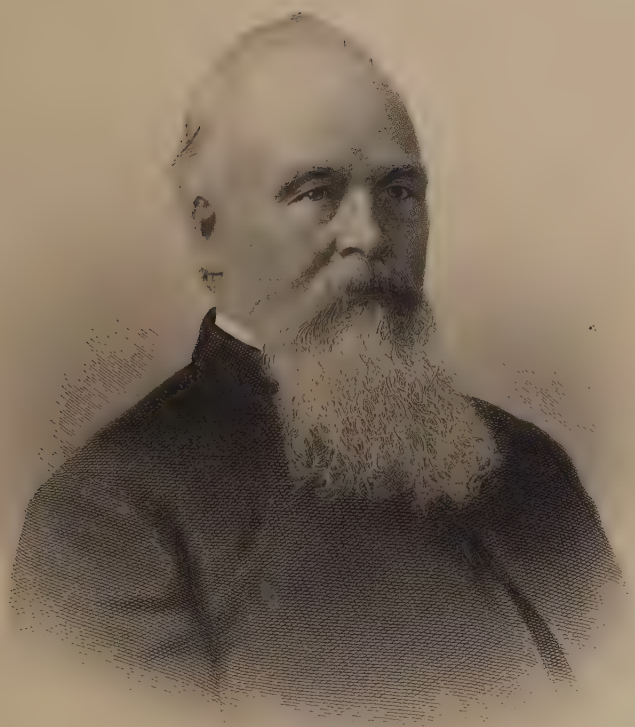
As he was a public spirited citizen of Minneapolis, so he has been in St. Paul. His name is prominently connected with whatever is undertaken to forward the interest of the city. In commerce, in education, in art, in philanthropy, he has been a frequent and effective promoter. For ten years he served as a member of the school board of St. Paul—a gratuitous service. Even in politics he has had no inconsiderable influence. In 1885 he was elected a member of the legislature, an honor which has fallen upon few stalwart Republicans in that city, where the democracy is so predominant. The honors which he has declined far outnumber those which he has accepted, as the urgency of professional life precludes a large engrossment in public affairs. Among the declinations was a nomination for the chief executive office of the city of St. Paul.

In person, Dr. Murphy is tall and portly. His temperament is cheerful, and he is an inspiration to good humor, and good fellowship in the social circle. That he is charitable is assured by his membership in the Masonic fraternity, in which he has passed all the degrees.

His family consists of four daughters and a son. The eldest, Emma, widow of the late David G. Blaisdell, with two children, resides with her father. The youngest is the wife of Robert Gale, of St. Cloud. Ada G. and Mae, the other daughters, are at home. The son, John W., Jr., at the age of eighteen, is yet at school.

Asa Emery Johnson. Doctor Johnson was born in Bridgwater, Oneida county, New York, on the 16th of March, 1825. His father was Martin Johnson. His grandfather, John Johnson, had come from Connecticut on foot in the last century and taken a piece of wild land, on which, under laborous cultivation, "Hard Scrabble Hill," in that town, furnished a scanty living for his family. The grandfather was of English and his grandmother of Scotch descent. The great grandfather had served in the Revolutionary war, and the grandfather in the war of 1812. The sturdy qualities, inbred in a laborous and patriotic ancestry, were the inheritance transmitted to this first born of a family of four sons and one daughter. The town was strictly agricultural, with rugged hills skirting one of the upper tributaries of the Unadilla river. The home life offered little to the boy but labor, with short winter sessions of the district school. The small library of the district school contained some books of elementary science, and on the hill slopes were many forms of animal and vegetable life, to the rude farmer boys only vermin and weeds, but to young Johnson open books of nature to be studied with minute scrutiny and constantly increasing interest. He had from boyhood a scientific taste, inclining to the study of the latent qualities of herb and plant, and insensibly leading to the choice of his life profession and work.

At the age of twenty he left the ancestral farm, as his grandfather had reached it—on foot, and tramped to the then far West, ostensibly to visit an uncle who had made a home on an Illinois prairie, but with a vague purpose to find work. At Buffalo passage was taken on a lake vessel to Detroit, and there the tramp was resumed. At Ypsilanti he tarried long enough to earn a few dollars in the hay field, and then walked to New Buffalo, thence on the deck of a steamer to the infant Chicago, and again on foot, except as chance travelers "gave him a lift" to Jacksonville. Here another stop was made to earn expense money in the



Asa E. Johnson

hay field, his employer being the father of Miles Hills, one of the early settlers of Minneapolis. At last Lisbon, Kendal county, Illinois, was reached. Near here the uncle was found. Here, stimulated by the kind suggestion of his relative, he took a forty acre field and put in a crop of wheat, which turned out well, and which he hauled to Chicago for sale, in the meanwhile attending a winter term at the Lisbon Seminary. With finances recruited, and taste for study sharpened, he returned to his native town and attended a session of the Bridgwater Seminary. He then commenced a course of medical study, first in Homeopathy, but that school not satisfying his scientific ideas, he entered the office of Dr. Erastus King, of Unadilla Forks, Otsego county, N. Y., and spent three years in the study, according to the regular school. The professional study was completed by two courses of lectures at the University of New York City, in connection with Columbia College, where he earned his degree of M. D. in the session of 1849-50.

Retracing the route which he had learned five years before, he finally settled in the village of Beloit, Rock county, Wisconsin. Here he remained for the next three years, gaining some experience in medical practice, but making a better acquisition in the acquaintance of a lady, who became his wife, Miss Hannan Russel, whom he married on the 16th day of March, 1853, and who soon accompanied him to his new and permanent home.

The practice at Beloit not meeting his ambition, he opened a correspondence with a young physician at the Falls of St. Anthony, whose acquaintance he had made while attending lectures in New York, Dr. A. E. Ames, who, with unselfish interest, advised him to come here and "grow up with the country;" and, although Drs. Murphy, Anderson, Kingsley and Jordan, besides Dr. Ames, were already settled there and dividing the slender practice of a new and healthful town, he accepted the advice and took up his residence at Cheevertown, below St. Anthony Falls, in the spring of 1853.

At this time the military reservation covered the lands adjacent to the falls on the west side of the river, where the only inhabitants were the occupants of a few claim shanties, built under permits from the military authorities at Fort Snelling. A little settlement occupied St. Anthony City, as the plat popularly known as "Cheever town" was officially named, and another clustered about the saw mills adjacent to the falls, and still another in the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel. The entire population did not exceed eight hundred, of whom many stalwart loggers were absent during winters and springs in the pineries.

One physician to each hundred of the population afforded a liberal supply, but immigration was brisk, the future was bright, and hope as ever "sprang eternal" in the breast of the poor and patient doctors. Doctor Johnson soon secured his share of calls, and his skill and attention to his patients as time went on drew to him a satisfactory practice. He soon removed to the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue, and afterwards opened an office on Main street, near the Tremont House. His practice was a general one, in medicine and surgery. In the latter branch he has performed many capital operations, besides innumerable ones in minor surgery. His inquiring and scientific mind was continually investigating the perplexing problems of therapeutics and with caution and close adherance to established principles, adopting such varied treatment as scientific theories, sanctioned by close observation, commended to his mind. He was the first physician to introduce, if not to suggest, a liberal use of sulphate

fungi identified by him in the vicinity of the Falls of St. Anthony, which, he testifies in one of his addresses, from personal experience "is a magnificent field for the scientific botanist."

Dr. Johnson's bodily infirmity prevents his active participation in the transactions of the academy in the latter years of its great prosperity; but it must be a satisfaction that the institution which he founded, in a disinterested love of science, will continue to instruct and amuse the people of his city, as the generations come and go, long after the other labors of his life are submerged by the ever rolling flood of years.

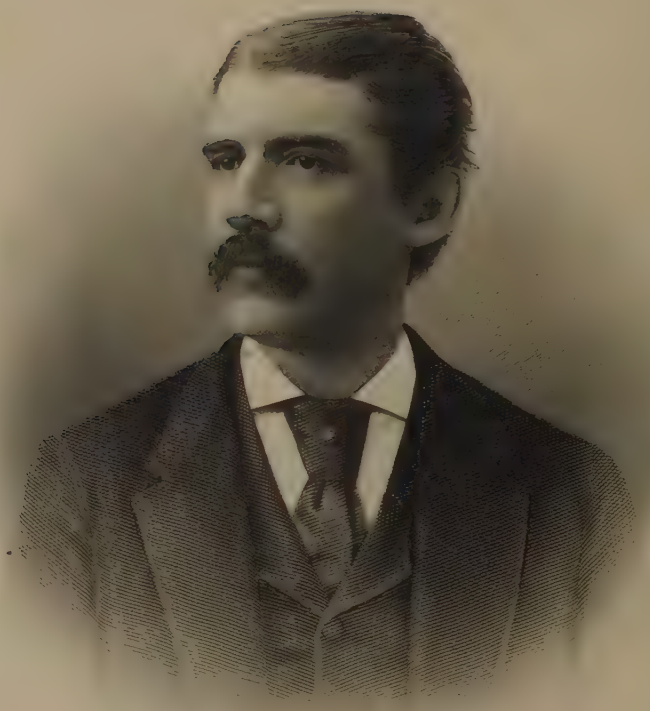
Dr. Johnson resides at present (1892) on Second street, near Central avenue (N. E.), where the companion of his life,* and a married daughted, Mrs. Rosina A. Hunter, with her small family, share his home. He is to be found at most business hours, in an office building in the yard, surrounded by his books and specimens, smoking the solacing pipe, in some congenial study, or enjoying with genial temper the society of some old neighbor or late made friend.

ALFRED HADLEY LINDLEY. Doctor Lindley is a native of the state of North Carolina, born May 3, 1821, at the village of Cane Creek, in Chatham County. His parents were Thomas and Mary (Long) Lindley. The Lindleys had resided in the place for three generations, having emigrated about the middle of the last century from Pennsylvania. They were attached to the Society of Friends, and probably came from England with the Quaker colonists following the train of William Penn. Thomas Lindley was a farmer and country merchant. He had a family of eight children, but all died in infancy or early life except Alfred.

*Since the foregoing sketch was prepared Mrs. Johnson has departed this life.

No common school system existed in North Carolina, but the village maintained a good subscription school, which he attended until sixteen years of age. He then entered the Friends New Garden Boarding school of Guilford County, where after two years attendance as pupil, he became a teacher, continuing for two years longer in the institution. Returning to his native village, he entered the office of Doctor Abner Holton, where he studied medicine, and in the winter of 1843-4 entered Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia. The next six years were spent in the practice of medicine, in Chatham and Alamance counties. In the winter of 1849-50 he took a second course of lectures at Jefferson College, and graduated at the conclusion of the course in the spring of 1850. Graduation was followed by marriage on the 2nd of May, 1850, to Miss Eliza J. Hill, of Uharie, Randolph County, N. C. Mrs. Lindley was a sister to Doctor Nathan B. Hill, who was a resident and medical practictioner in Minneapolis from 1861, until his death in 1875. Dr. Lindley continued the practice of his profession, at his native place, with the usual incidents of the life of a doctor in a rural community until the summer of 1861. Then a crisis arose which compelled a stern decision. The war of the Rebellion had broken out, hostilities had commenced, and his state had joined the Confederacy. He belonged to a sect which abhorred war, and believed bearing arms to be a breach of Christian obligation. He was attached to the old flag, and saw no sufficient reason for breaking up the Union. The decision involved the sundering of life long attachments, and the sacrifice of his inheritance and years of labor. It would introduce him among strangers, to begin life anew. Already the lines of communication with the North were obstructed, and it was doubted if the trans-

Alfred W. Lindley



Hannibal H. Kimball

fer could be made. But the call of duty was imperative and the removal was determined on. So exchanging his patrimony for wild lands in Minnesota, he converted what valuables he could dispose of into gold, leaving his credits uncollected, and taking his surviving mother, and his own family, he made a detour through South Carolina, and reached the border by way of Chattanooga. He suffered no personal detention but was searched in crossing the lines, and relieved of correspondence and papers. After a short tarry in Indiana, he joined his brother-in-law, Dr. N. B. Hill, who had also made his escape from North Carolina, and they came together to Minneapolis, arriving here September 10, 1861.

A partnership was soon formed between Drs. Hill and Lindley, in the practice of medicine, extending likewise into other business relations, and continuing until the death of the former. Since that time Dr. Lindley has continued in active practice until the last seven or eight years. His large property interests have latterly occupied much of his time, and he has surrendered his medical practice to younger men, though still called in consultation by old friends or former patients.

From the time of their establishment in Minneapolis Drs. Hill and Lindley occupied a leading position in the medical practice of the city, of the regular school, and enjoyed the entire confidence and esteem of the community.

The life of a physiclan is less conspicious than that of the other learned professions, and in proportion that he is devoted to his calling, he is withdrawn from those connections which bring preferment. The *esprit de corps* of the faculty forbids notoriety, and almost suppresses competition. To speak of one as the "beloved physician" implies that he will not be found among politicians or public functionaries.

Dr. Lindley has revisited his native state, in 1866, 1871 and 1881. The first occasion was a melancholy one. The war had but just closed. Many of his early friends had been swept away by the casualties of war, families broken up, property depreciated, and social relations disturbed. The credits which he left, were never paid. If not confiiscated they were liquidated by the solvent of war. The gradual rehabilitation of society and business which the last visits showed made them more cheerful, and gave promise that the war in its final results was not an unmixed evil.

Mr. and Mrs. Lindley have a pleasant home at 1920 Stevens Ave. Their only surviving son, Clarkson Lindley is a respected and well known man in social and business circles.

They are prominent members of the Society of Friends, which, though not numerous, is a very respectable connection, occupying a place of meeting on Hennepin avenue, and making their charities widely felt in the community.

Mrs. Lindley has been foremost among the ladies devoted to benevolent work, and is a highly educated and influential member of the society. She is president of the Woman's Christain Association of the city, and a leading promoter of the Woman's Boarding Home, a very successful institution; as well as of Bethany Home, for the reformation of a neglected class of women; Jones-Harrison Home, and Northwestern Hospital for Women and Children.

DR. HANNIBAL HAMLIN KIMBALL. The life of a physician is not calculated to win public notoriety. He who enters the medical profession must forego the alluring hope of receiving a grateful people's commendation for pains-taking and

ous figure in public charities, notably the Northwestern Hospital, which she was instrumental in founding, and with whose management and support she has ever since been connected. Her home life is one of culture, activity and comfort, while in social circles she is a general favorite.

As a practitioner, Dr. Kimball stands among the first in Minneapolis, and is peer of the best in any state. Dame Fortune has blessed him with that happy faculty of putting every one at ease who comes into his presence, while at the same time commanding their respect. His positive and assuring manner is almost sufficient to cure his patient, even though the prescription remain in the pocket; and then when the doctor's careful preparation and wide experience are considered, everyone can understand why he has such an extensive and successful practice. Ever desiring to be well informed from the best known sources, Dr. Kimball visited Europe in 1879-'80, spending eleven months at the best hospitals in London, Heidelberg, Berlin and other European cities. Several times since he has visited Europe, always having in mind the object to become more thoroughly acquainted with the intricate problems that present themselves in his profession. The real key to Dr. Kimball's success, however, may be found in the fact that he is progressive. He accumulates a vast store of valuable ideas in order that he may put them into practice, and in so doing he does not confine himself to an old rut. His wide, practical experience enables him to branch out from "the books," if necessary, without fear and without danger; thus he inspires his patients with confidence, while with unerring judgment he arrives at diagnosis.

Dr. Kimball is an energetic man of strong physique, dignified presence and quick executive ability. Although he has an extensive practice, he never appears jaded nor complains of weariness. He is fond of a joke and rarely too busy to enjoy a good story.

No one has been more closely connected with the medical history of Minneapolis than Dr. Kimball. He has been president of all the principle medical societies of the county and state; vice-president of the American Medical Association; is now president of the United States Board of Pension Examiners, having been a member of that board since 1869; and for eighteen years past has been surgeon for the trunk lines entering Minneapolis. He joined the Masonic fraternity in 1891, and having risen through the preliminary degrees, is now a member of Zion Commandery in Minneapolis. He has a high sense of honor, both professional and otherwise, is deservedly popular as a man, and universally respected and esteemed as a practitioner. His kind heart and love of justice, leads him to aid many in a quiet way, even where the public least suspects it, so that he has hosts of friends among all classes.

CALVIN GIBSON GOODRICH. Few men have lived and died in Minneapolis or elsewhere, leaving behind them more reminiscences of kindly services done to their fellows than the subject of this sketch.

At the time of his death he was a physician of large practice and wide experience. In the line of his profession he had been brought into close and familiar contact with men and women of all classes in the community; and those who had been most closely identified with him in his professional and social life would be the first to bear testimony to his essential worth as a Christian, his skill as a physician and his high character as a citizen.

L. G. Proudfit

Edmund Goodrich, his grandfather, was born in England, removing to this country and settling first in Connecticut during the closing years of the last century. Later he moved to Amherst county, Virginia, where he became a farmer and tobacco planter. Here he acquired a competence and reared a large family. His son, John Baldwin Goodrich, the father of Dr. Goodrich, became an eminent lawyer at Petersburgh, in his native state.

Calvin Gibson Goodrich was born on the 11th day of May, 1820. His father died in the prime of life and the widow removed with her large family to a farm near Winchester, in the State of Indiana, when Calvin was only six years old. Young Calvin took his turn at the labors of the farm, while his prudent mother looked to it that his evenings were given to study and his Sabbaths to the strict observance of religious duties. Thus he grew to manhood, self-reliant, strong, intelligent and ambitious. An older brother had been elected county surveyor of the county of Randolph, and when young Calvin had fairly entered into the dignity of his teens, he was handed over to him for further instruction in the practical application of mathematical principles. Here he remained for many years and became an expert in handling the chain, the ax and the transit—in short, one of the best practical surveyors in the state. Upon his brother's retirement, he was elected to the office, which position he held until he removed to Cincinnati to enter upon a course of study at the Medical College.

In 1845 he graduated with honor and entered upon the practice of his new profession at Richmond, Indiana, where he remained three years, when he removed to Oxford, Ohio. In this quiet and dignified old college village he remained for twenty years. His skill as a surgeon and talent as a physician gave him the leading practice in that part of the state, and his fine sense of literary excellence made him a great favorite alike with professors and students of the Miami University, the Oxford College and the Western Female Seminary.

While practicing in Richmond, Dr. Goodrich was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Wall. Three of the children of this union are still living, to-wit: Beatrice, now the wife of Thomas Lowry, Nellie, now the widow of Volney S. Ireys, and C. G. Goodrich, vice president of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company.

In 1868 Dr. Goodrich removed with his family to Minneapolis. Here he opened an office and entered actively upon the practice of his profession, a few months later associating with himself, Dr. H. H. Kimball. This firm of medical practitioners soon became one of the best known in the city. Dr. Goodrich had acquired a competency before removing to the West. Upon his arrival here, he invested largely in real estate, which, increasing in value rapidly, soon made him one of the wealthiest citizens of the young and flourishing city.

In November, 1872, his faithful companion and the mother of his children passed away. She was a lady of striking beauty of person, gentle manners and large charities. Notwithstanding her brief life in their new home, Mrs Goodrich left behind her here, a large circle of sincere friends to mourn her loss.

In 1875 Dr. Goodrich married Mrs. Harriet Dodman, of Worcester, Mass., who survives him—a lady of rare charm of person and refinement of manners, whose disciplined mind and benevolent heart have made her a leader in the literary and benevolent circles of the city.

Dr. C. G. Goodrich for twelve years was a living benediction in Minneapolis; modest, truthful, faithful, intelligently

charitable and generous, he was at once the good citizen and model physician. But he was even more. The aged found in him a pleasant companion; the sick room grew clean and sanitary by his very presence; the young and the weak loved him instinctively, for he was their friend and helper always.

In early life Dr. Goodrich adopted the faith of John Wesley, and at the time of his death was a member of the Centenary Church in this city. But his faith was of that larger kind that loved the entire race and believed in a Deity, who by the very fact of having created men and women, assured them of His ever present guardianship and a love as lasting as his own eternal being.

His business relations were always pleasant and his affairs through life uncommonly successful. He used some of the faith in this life which smaller men are wont to expend entirely on the life to come. He believed in the manifest destiny of the human race, and especially in the thrift, intelligence and energy of that portion of it which he knew the best and was in daily contact with.

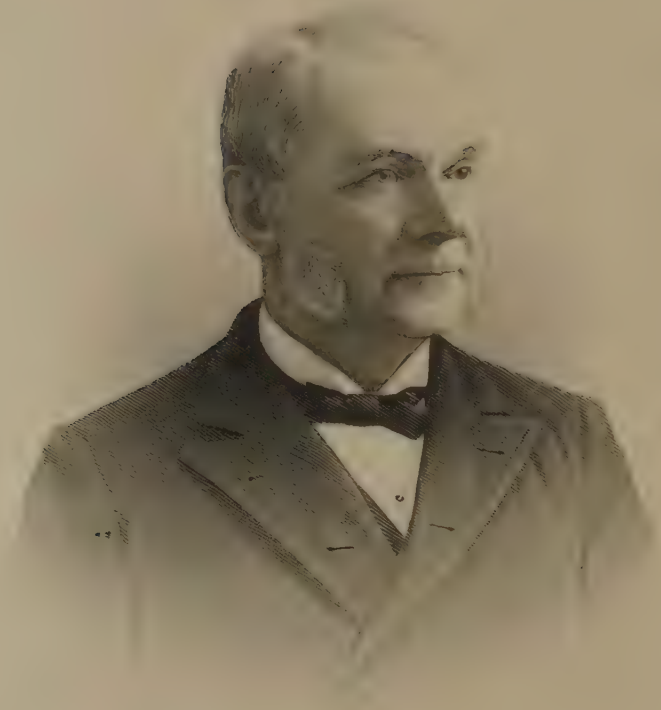
He took hold of public enterprises as of all other duties and was a positive and helpful agency in the early evolution of the city.

He died March 20, 1880, at the age of sixty, and yet it seemed to all who knew him that the grim destroyer for once had struck a foul blow, and that Dr. Goodrich died too young.

Isaac Daniel Alger, M. D. Dr. Alger has been engaged in medical practice for twenty-eight years of which eighteen years have been at Minneapolis, making him one of the veterans of the profession in the city. The son of a practicing physician, with a good medical education, and ten years of experience in a country practice in his native state, he settled in Minneapolis in the summer of 1874. Soon after he arrived he purchased a home at the corner of University and Thirteenth avenue southeast, where he has ever since lived. Until 1885 his office was on the west side, but since that time has been near his residence, and in close proximity to the State University. His practice has always been good, and has become quite large, and has always been satisfactory. While he attends to calls of a miscellaneous character, his especial forte is gynecology. He is of the regular school, and has given his almost exclusive attention to the exacting duties of his calling. This has left little time, and he has had no disposition to engage in diverse enterprises, but content to build up a fortune and acquire fame by the careful and conscientious attention to his patients. In both these respects he has been successful, enjoying the confidence of the community, and the high esteem of those who seek his services. He indulges in no extravagancies, unless the ownership of a greater number and a better strain of horses, than a city practice employs, may be so regarded. Of his love for the horse, he makes no secret, and if he did so, his turn-out would soon make the attempt futile.

Dr. Alger is of medium stature, slight compact frame, light complexion, and mild and gentle manner. He seems endowed with the natural qualities which make one welcome in the sick room, and bring a soothing and gentle influence. Soon after taking up his residence in Minneapolis, Dr. Alger returned to Vermont, and on the 10th of February, 1875, was united in marriage with Miss Ellen Josephine Whitney, only daughter of Mr. Edmund and Mrs. Esther Whitney, of Williston, Vermont. On his return his father and mother accompanied him, and shared his home during the remainder of their lives. The former died in

Isaac D. Alger



R. B. S. McMurdy

February, 1892, having almost reached the age of ninety years.

Dr. Alger's academic education was obtained at the Williston Academy. His medical education, commencing at the earliest period of consciousness, in an active practicing doctor's family, was completed by a formal course of study with his father, and two years course at Burlington, and a final term at Harvard College, where he received his degree in 1864. He commenced practice at Stowe, Lamoille County, Vt., remaining there four years, when he returned to his native town, and entering into partnership with his father, carried on the work for six years.

Dr. Alger was born at Morristown, Vermont, March 16, 1844, but the family removing to Williston, Vt., when he was an infant, he was brought up in the latter town.

His father, Dr. Isaac Smith Alger, was a skillful physician, and a learned and religious man. He was a native of Strafford, Vt., born in 1802, though living through his active life at Stowe and Williston, Vt. His health failing he embarked on a sea voyage, and followed the sea for five years, with the result of recovering his health, though suffering the peril of two shipwrecks. The mother of Dr. I. D. Alger was the widow of Daniel Robinson, whose maiden name was Priscella Churchill Lathrop, born May 22d, 1800, of Stowe, Vt.

The name of Alger is not a common one. The first to bear it in this country was Andrew Alger, of Scarborough, Mass., a settler of 1651. In 1665 one of the inhabitants of Taunton, Mass., was Thomas Alger. Though the line of connection has been lost, it is probable that the Algers of Vermont are decended from one of these colonists of Massachusetts. The family seems to have been of French origin, as the name was borne by a distinguished ecclesiastic of Liege in the early part of the twelfth century.

Dr. Alger has one son, Edmund Whitney, born July 13th, 1877, who is a student in the High School of Minneapolis, East.

DR. ROBERT STRONG MCMURDY. Comparatively few men in this world are contended with their lot. Indolent, incompetent or vicious persons are, of course, not referred to, but men of ability and prudence—men who have attained to what the world calls success—comparatively few of these men I say are contented with the station in life they have reached. Prompted by inordinate ambitions and urged on by personal and professional jealousies, most men are too busy to stop in their daily rush for wealth and preferment and enjoy the comforts past successes have already brought them. This condition leads to vast results perhaps, but what a relief, what a pleasure, how refreshing it is to meet a man who has time to enjoy life as he goes along, whose cheerful countenance throws sunshine into every life about it, and who, though in his declining years, is just in the prime of life. And with what added respect we greet this man, too, when his life work has been among the sick and unfortunate; not the place to inspire cheer, save the cheer that comes from having given relief from pain and despondency, according as knowledge and skill will permit. One of these beautiful inspiring characters is Dr. Robert Strong McMurdy, for nineteen years known, respected and loved by Minneapolis.

He was born in Albany, New York, July 17, 1824. He was the youngest of three brothers, the second having died when forty years old, while the oldest, Isaac McMurdy, is still living in Albany where he has been a goverment employe

in the Albany postoffice for more than fifty consecutive years. His father, Anthony McMurdy, was steamboat captain on the Hudson and was accidently killed when the doctor was about a year old. His mother, whose maiden name was Catherine McGourkey, was born in Albany where she lived and died at the age of seventy-three. She was a lady of great kindness and patience, doing all that a careful mother could for the welfare of her fatherless boys.

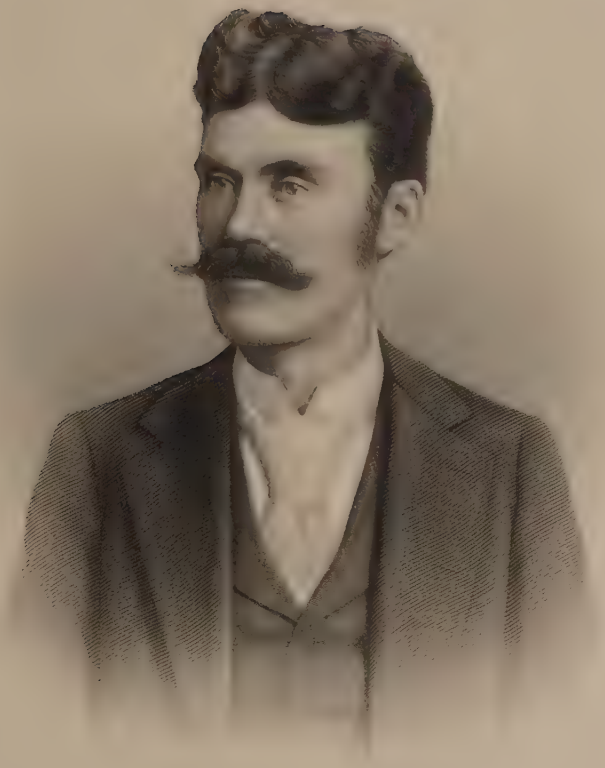
The doctor seems to have had, at a very early age, a definite notion as to what his life work would be. When a mere child an inquiry as to his name would elecit the prompt reply, "Bob Strong, the doctor," "the doctor" portion being his own addition, and so firm was this early decision that never for a moment did "the doctor" ever hesitate as to his profession. The great advantage of such a decision will be more apparent when we remember that many prominent educators consider a college course well spent if, during that course, a definite decision as to life work is reached. Dr. McMurdy received his education at the Albany Academy, and at a very early age began the study of medicine with doctors Wing and Boyd. A doctor's apprentice was required to know a great deal in those days that is now not required. Every doctor was his own pharmacist, and the apprentice was expected to put up the prescriptions. The doctor's love for his chosen profession, his extreme carefulness and thorough reliability made him a favorite with his preceptors, and, although three or four other apprentices were studying there at the same time, young McMurdy was always expected to attend to prescriptions, much to the discomforture of himself (at certain times) as well as the other apprentices. He afterwards studied with Dr. James H. Armsby, professor of Anatomy in the Albany Medical College (now the medical department of Union University) and later he took the full course at that institution, being ready to graduate in 1843, but could not get his diploma, being only nineteen years of age. He was very mature, however, his appearance indicating a man of full age; and having complied with all the requirements of the law entitling him to practice, except being twenty-one years old, he went to portage county, Ohio, and began the practice of medicine in partnership with Dr. James Cromwell, who had been a fellow student in the office of doctors Wing and Boyd several years before. Although they had studied together, Dr. Cromwell was much older than Dr. McMurdy; yet they had formed a strong attachment for each other, and when Dr. Cromwell left for the West to begin practice he urged Dr. McMurdy to join him as soon as he should have finished his studies. Ohio in those days was "out West," and it took a long, tedious journey to cover the six hundred miles that intervened. Obtaining the consent of his mother he started for his new field, accompanied by James A. Brown, also a fellow stndent. They took the stage coach to Schenectady, beating the railroad train, which, it may be observed, differed somewhat from the trains of to-day. The cars in use were quite similar to the open cars now used in summer on street railways, the conductor swinging along the outside on the step at the side, running the full length of the car. The journey was completed by canal, lake, rail and stage, and the firm of McMurdy & Cromwell continued in practice till 1846, at which time the junior partner returned to Albany Medical College to receive his diploma. Having now complied with all the requirements of law entitling him to practice in the state, he went to Sch-

society and a member of a number of others, whilst his taste for fine paintings, etchings and water-colors, and the lavishness with which he delights to gratify it, are well known to all his friends.

A warm-hearted, companionable man, he loves to meet with men in every walk and does not restrict his affiliations to the medical profession. He is a Mason, a Druid, a Good Templar, etc., and an active member of the Hennepin Avenue Methodist Church, where he has served for years on the official board. In habits he has always been a total abstainer from the use of liquor and tobacco, and in his manner of life thoroughly domestic, being never happier than when he can gather a congenial group of friends about him in his elegant hospitable home on Tenth street and devote a few half hours to social intercourse and music.

DR. JAMES H. DUNN. Though not a very old resident of Minneapolis, Dr. James H. Dunn is recognized not only in the city but throughout the state and the Northwest as one of her representative and popular medical men. Dr. Dunn was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 29, 1853. In 1856 his father removed to Winona county and engaged in farming. There two years later he lost his life by drowning, and the son was given a home in the family of Mr. Jesse Wheeler, a pioneer farmer of that county. On the death of that gentleman in 1868, at the age of fifteen young Dunn was thrown entirely upon his own resources, and decided to prepare himself for the profession of teaching. Up to this time he had, like other farmer's sons, attended the district schools regularly during the winter and occasionally during the summer terms. In 1869 he entered the First State Normal School at Winona, graduating with honors in 1872, having during the three and a half years supported himself by teaching during his vacations. The two years following were spent as principal of the public schools at Alexandria and Sauk Centre, Minn., respectively. While investigating the subject of school hygiene, Mr. Dunn concluded to take a full medical course, the better to prepare him for the profession of teaching, and in 1875 entered the medical department of the University of New York City, graduating in 1878. While at the university his vacations were spent in giving lectures on physiology and hygiene before the Minnesota State Teacher's Institutes in various counties of this state at the request of State Superintendents Wilson and Burt. While studying medicine he was offered the position of instructor in the natural sciences at the Second Normal School at Mankato, but refused to accept. After graduation the position becoming again vacant was accepted and filled by Dr. Dunn until 1880, when the remunerations of teaching not proving satisfactory he decided to resign and change his vocation. He began his practice at Shakopee, in Scott County, where he soon had a large and laborious practice extending over Scott and Carver counties within a radius of 25 and 30 miles of Shakopee. The population of these counties is largely German, and the doctor found many opportunities to familiarize himself with the German language during the two and a half years he remained there.

In 1883 Dr. Dunn went to Germany to take a two years' course in post-graduate work. The first year was spent in Vienna, probably the best clinic for skin diseases in the world. His year at Vienna was devoted to the study of skin diseases and surgery, and the following year he went to Heidelberg where he studied pathology exclusively in the laboratory of Prof. Arnold. On



James A. Dunn

his return from Europe in the spring of 1885, Dr. Dunn located in Minneapolis where he has since remained, having won the confidence and respect of both laymen and practitioners. Shortly after locating in Minneapolis he was given a professorship in the old College Hospital, and when the medical department of the University of Minnesota was established, he was elected to the chair of genito-urinary diseases, which position he still holds. He is one of the surgeons of St. Mary's Hospital, and president of the medical staff of that institution; also one of the surgeons to the Asbury Methodist Hospital. He was Minnesota's delegate to the International Medical Congress at Copenhagen in 1884, and president of the Minnesota State Medical Society during 1889. He was city physician from 1887 to 1889. It was during his administration that the City Hospital was established, and while he favored the scheme of believing the city physician should attend the sick rather than go about directing who should be attended, yet he stoutly protested against the use of hazardous and unhealthy quarters for such a hospital.

When the storm swept so disastrously over St. Cloud and Sauk Rapids districts a few years ago, Minneapolis responded generously, and Dr. Dunn, by order of Mayor Ames, was put in charge of affairs at Sauk Rapids where he staid for five weeks dispersing the gifts of our citizens and caring for the sufferers, and when he broke camp to come away he brought the unrecovered injured along and continued to care for them.

In politics Dr. Dunn is a Democrat, though not a strong partisan, believing that policy not party should be considered in local affairs. He is a hard student and a contributor to surgical and medical journals. He is one of the best known physicians among the profession in the state, as is shown by the positions of honor and trust that they have given him. He has no liking for politics and is averse to society, preferring rather the privacy of his home and study and the acquaintance of men of his craft. As a boy he was very timid and bashful, but a good student; as a man he is modest and unassuming, having a great devotion to his profession. In practice his tastes are toward surgery, where he has been eminently successful as well as in general practice.

In 1885 Dr. Dunn was married to Miss Agnes Macdonald, daughter of Hon. John L. Macdonald, of St. Paul. As a practitioner he is one of the most prominent, having a large and lucrative practice and the respect and confidence of his fellow practitioners. In the professor's chair he is quite at home, and is a special favorite with the students. The doctor is credited with being very "level headed," and the saying is current among both faculty and students that when Dr. Dunn has anything to say it is worth hearing.

Dr. Edwin Phillips was born October 19, 1833, in Tinmouth, Rutland County, Vermont. He remained in his native town, working on a farm summers and teaching winters, until he was twenty-two years of age. At this time he went to Oberlin, Ohio, and entered the preparatory department of Oberlin College, where he remained three years. He then went to Ann Arbor, Michigan, and entered the medical department of the Michigan University, graduating in medicine in the class of 1861.

He then returned to his native state, and in the following September, (1861) when the Sixth Vermont Volunteers was organized, he enlisted in that regiment as a private.

August 6, 1862, he was promoted to

assistant surgeon of the Fourth Vermont volunteers. October 28, 1863, he was promoted to surgeon of the Sixth Vermont volunteers, and held that position until the regiment was mustered out of the service in July, 1865.

The following Fall Dr. Phillips went to New York City and entered the college of Physicians and Surgeons, graduating in the class of 1866. He then located in Fort Edward, New York. He practiced there for three years, and in 1869 removed to Minneapolis where he has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession, enjoying a large patronage. His kindness of heart and benevolence are well known, and he has devoted much time to hospital service and among the poor without hope or expectation of pecuniary compensation.

Dr. Phillips has been in no sense a politician, but is a man of wide reading and keeps himself well posted on the leading political questions and issues of the day. From his early education and associations, his sympathies and affinities were with the Republican party, or perhaps more properly speaking with the Abolition party, the radical element of the Republican party, and which he supported so long as it remained a distinct organization. In 1872, in common with many others entertaining the same political views, he supported Greeley for the presidency. Since then he has thrown himself heart and soul into the Prohibition party and movement, and has been one of its most steadfast and staunchest supporters for many years.

Those who know Dr. Phillips are certain that his political views and action are never surveyed by motives of either personal or party policy, but are inspired and governed solely by the conviction that the ends at which he aims, if reached, will result in the greatest good for the greatest number. However much one may differ from him on these questions, it is impossible not to admire his sincerity and the ability and earnestness with which he sustains his positions. He has the courage of his convictions, and be they popular or otherwise he manfully stands by them. In these days when party trimmers and time and man-service are so numerous, it is refreshing to find a man based firmly on what he believes to be right principles, and let consequences take care of themselves.

Charles Henry Hunter, M. D. The life of a physician and surgeon, accomplished though it may be in general learning, complete in all scientific attainments and skillful in practice, in proportion as it is confined within the lines of professional labor, presents few points to arrest the attention of the general reader, or to employ the pen of the biographer. The lawyer exerts his most brilliant powers before the public in cases which attract public attention; the clergyman appears weekly before a listening and appreciative congregation, where he enforces duty and illustrates truth with the embellishment of learning and eloquence; the politician in the senate house or on the platform, sways his auditors by discussion of high themes of statesmanship; while the faithful and conscientious physician, though endowed with learning which would instruct, and graces of speech and manner which might enthral a popular assembly, passes from house to house, and amid the gloom and hush of the chamber of sickness, in privacy and seclusion, applies the results of study and the momentous decisions of judgment to the relief of pain, and the rallying of the disordered functions of human life. If he ventures beyond the pale of professional life he oftener becomes

Chas. H. Hunter

known to the public through the pen than by personal contact with men. The bent of his thoughts leads him to scientific investigation, though sometimes he gives loose rein to fancy and imagination, giving the world tales like "Elsie Venner," dialogue flashing with humor and pathos like the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," or from the heights of Parnassus throws to the winds verses flashing with scintillations of wit and wisdom like the "One Horse Shay."

A professional career of ten years has brought to the front of the medical faculty in Minneapolis a young man, endowed with all accomplishments which liberal learning and scientific training can bestow, with an enthusiasm for professional work, and an undivided attention to its laborious detail, which leaves no time to gather laurels in other fields.

Dr. Charles H. Hunter was born at Clinton, Kennebec County, Maine, February 6th, 1853. His father, Geo. H. Hunter, was a merchant. He passed through the studies preparatory to entering college at the Maine Central Institute at Pittsfield, and entered the freshman class of Bowdoin College in 1870. Passing through the course of four years study he graduated in course in 1874. In college he affiliated with the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity. After graduation he was for two years principal of the Limerick Academy. He now took up professional study, at first in the Portland School of Medical Instruction, then in the Medical School of Maine, and finally in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, from which institution he graduated and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1878.

On the ninth of February, in the same year, Dr. Hunter was united in marriage to Miss Margaret Orr Stone, daughter of Colonel Alfred J. Stone, of Brunswick, Maine. On her mother's side Mrs. Hunter is descended from John Orr, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, who emigrated from Ireland to America in 1726, settling in Bedford, N. H. His son, John Orr, was a lieutenant under Gen. Stark, of Revolutionary fame, and in the battle of Bennington, Vermont, he was wounded so seriously as to be crippled for life. He was for many years a representative and senator in the New Hampshire legislature, also State counsellor, and served for twenty years as justice of the peace. One of his daughters married Samuel Chandler, from whom descended the Honorable Zackariah Chandler, the distinguished senator from Michigan. One of Lieut. Orr's sons, the Honorable Benjamin Orr, grandfather of Mrs. Hunter, was a graduate of Dartmouth College, and by profession a lawyer. "He was one of the most brilliant and successful advocates in the State." Upon his death, Chief Justice Mellen, in addressing the grand jury, said "he had long stood confessedly at the head of the profession in our State; he had distinguished himself by the power of his intellect, the commanding energy of his reasoning, the uncompromising firmness of his principles, and the dignity and lofty sense of honor, truth and justice which he uniformly displayed in his professional career and in the walks of private life."

The wife of the Hon. Benjamin Orr was Miss Elizabeth Tappan, who was of the fourth generation in descent from Rev. John Robinson, the Leyden pilgrim and venerated pastor of Plymouth church before its migration.

Mrs. Hunter is an accomplished lady, justly proud of her honorable and heroic ancestry, and in Minneapolis lends to the home of her husband the charm which an educated mind, an attractive person, and a refined and gentle manner, confer.

Dr. Hunter settled at Newport, Me.,

for practice, but remained only a year. He felt that a higher medical training could be obtained in the old world, and taking his wife, went abroad, studying in the most celebrated surgical and medical schools of England and the continent, and devoting intervals of leisure to travel. Three years were spent in this pleasing and profitable study and travel, during which he heard lectures at the Universities of Berlin, Vienna, Paris, London and Strassburg, and attended the clinics where surgical science was demonstrated by the most eminent surgeons of the world.

On his return to America Dr. Hunter settled in Minneapolis. This was in 1882. He opened an office, to which his splendid preparation and winning manner, soon brought an abundance of patronage. His practice has been a general one, both in medicine and surgery, and has become so engrossing as to leave him little time for the social and athletic life in which he delights.

Dr. Hunter was connected with the teaching force of the Minneapolis Hospital College, of which he was one of the founders, and upon its identification with the State University, became professor of the theory and practice of medicine in the College of Medicine and Surgery of the University of Minnesota. He is consulting surgeon of the Oliver Wendell Holmes Hospital of Hudson, Wis., and on the active staff of St. Anthony Hospital of Minneapolis, as well as consulting surgeon of the Northwestern and Asbury Hospitals.

With him originated the idea of founding the Academy of Medicine, a society composed of a limited number of physicians from the twin cities, and the most successful organization of its kind in the Northwest. He is also a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, and, in fact, has been active in all public relations of the profession.

The pleasant home of Dr. and Mrs. Hunter is at the corner of Second avenue and Ninth street south. Their family consists of two children, a son, DeKoven, and a daughter, Margaret. Dr. Hunter's interest in his *alma mater* led to the assembling at his residence in February, 1884, of the local alumni, who formed a Western Alumni Association of Bowdoin College. He has also affiliation with the Masonic fraternity, and at one time was a member and director of the Long Meadow Gun Club. He is an enthusiastic sportsman, and when he is able to steal a day or two from professional engagements delights to follow his dogs through field and forest, gaining sport and recreation in the air untainted with the odor of drugs, and free from the exhalations of the hospital ward. But these holidays are few, for the urgency of the lecture room and the hospital soon reclaim his time and thought to the stern pursuits of professional life.

Dr. James E. Moore. It is an uncommon thing for a young man to have definitely in mind the exact line of work in which he wishes to devote his life, and having it, push on toward that end regardless of many obstacles that seem to thrust themselves in the way. When we find a man who has done this thing and has reached his goal, we instinctively feel an interest in him, and wish to know something of his life. Such a man is Dr. James E. Moore, of Minneapolis. He was born in Clarksville, Mercer County, Pa., March 2, 1852. His father, Rev. Geo. W. Moore, was a Methodist minister of sterling qualities and a member of the Erie conference for thirty years. Although he never attended school but nine months in his life, Rev. Geo. W.

J. E. Moore M.D.

Moore by dint of energy and strength of character, pushed on to a prominent station in middle life where he took an active and useful part in all philanthropic questions, until a few years ago when he retired from the pulpit and is now living in Minneapolis. The doctor's mother comes from the old German family of Zeiglers. She was born in Pennsylvania and her people, like all the rest of the doctor's relation, save his father, were Pennsylvania farmers. Her father, Jacob Zeigler, was one of the famous "Greybeards" of Iowa.

Dr. Moore had good opportunities for early education, attending the public school nine months each year till he was fifteen years old. He then went to Poland, Ohio, where he remained three years. The following year was spent in teaching and studying medicine, assisted by medical friends. The next year, 1871-2, he studied in the medical department at Ann Arbor. During vacations Dr. Moore was always engaged in some sort of industry—in the rolling mill, on the farm, at the furnace, selling books and sewing machines, or in some way keeping busy; not that he had to, for his parents were indulgent and able to help him, but they believed it best for the boy to be kept busy. His second course in medicine was taken at Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York City, from which institution he graduated in 1873, at 21 years of age. The one thing uppermost in Dr. Moore's mind during all his course of study, had been the desire to become an efficient and skillful surgeon; so his first field for practical operations was chosen with view of finding some work in that line. Upon graduation he went to Ft. Wayne, Ind., where he remained two and a half years, establishing a living practice, though the result as a whole was discouraging. His practice had been chiefly among railroad employes, and the panic of 1875 coming on, they were unable to pay their bills. This, therefore, seemed to be a good opportunity for further study, so the doctor went to New York City, where he spent seven busy months studying in the colleges and hospitals. This was really the most valuable study he had taken, and was, in fact, the entrance upon a higher practice, the beginning, as it were, of the realization of the hope he had cherished so long. While at Ft. Wayne, Dr. Moore was married, in 1874, to Miss Bessie Applegate, of Pittsburgh, Penn. They had been schoolmates at Poland Seminary, and afterward Miss Applegate attended the Conservatory of Music at Oberlin, where she was widely known among amateurs as the possessor of an exceptionally sweet and strong soprano voice.

When Dr. Moore left New York to return to Ft. Wayne, he stopped to visit his father at Emlenton, Pa. The panic had not been felt in the oil regions, and the doctor thought a location in his native state might be an improvement over the one he had made; so when an offer of partnership was made by Dr. B. F. Hamilton, a nephew of the late Frank Hastings Hamilton, and himself the most renowned practitioner in that section, it was gladly accepted. This region was particularly favorable to surgery, and the new firm soon built up a flourishing and profitable business, which remained undiminished during the partnership of three years duration, and during the following three and a half years that the doctor practiced alone he had his full share of the business. Dr. Moore is an enthusiast in his profession, however, and never for a moment thought of stopping short of whatever possibilities might be in store for him; so he faithfully continued his studies, repeatedly going to the hospitals in New York and Phila-

delphia, fitting himself for this special work in larger and more agreeable fields. While living at Emlenton, Mrs. Moore died, in January, 1882.

When Dr. Moore came to Minneapolis in August, 1882, he knew only one man in the city and he was a stranger here. The doctor opened an office on Nicollet avenue, where he remained just a week, at the end of which time he was offered a partnership by Dr. Ames, which he accepted. Dr. Ames was at that time prominent in politics and had a large practice, chiefly in surgery, and being engaged in his congressional campaign, he could not attend to his practice; thus a good opportunity was offered to Dr. Moore which he used to good advantage; and although the two doctors differ as widely in their personal tastes and habits as is possible for two men in the same profession, still, during the four years that their partnership continued, their relations with each other were entirely amicable and satisfactory. In 1886 Dr. Moore went to Europe, studying in some of the best hospitals on the continent and in London. In Berlin he was a close attendant upon Dr. Von Bergman's clinic. While in London he studied at the Royal Orthœpædic Hospital, and was shown special favors by Sir Richard Barwell, at Charing Cross Hospital. Besides this study abroad, Dr. Moore has made yearly visits to the hospitals in New York and Philadelphia, taking special instruction from the great masters in surgery, and particularly in Orthœpædic surgery at the New York Orthœpædic Hospital. Soon after his return from Europe he discontinued his general practice, and since the Fall of 1888 he has confined himself exclusively to surgery, being the first practitioner in the northwest to confine himself to that specialty. His success in this line has been very gratifying indeed. He has performed, successfully, almost every operation known to surgery, save those of ear and eye. The saying goes at the Northwestern Hospital that "Moore's patients never die," and it seems sometimes almost literally true, for he has never lost but one patient at that institution as the result of an operation. The doctor has probably done as much as any other man to make Minneapolis the medical center of this portion of the country. His patients coming from all over the state and from the whole northwest, from Illinois to Montana; yet he is never too busy to attend to his little poverty stricken cripples. One example will serve to illustrate how much dearer the doctor loves humankind and his profession, than he does the money obtained by his practice. A penniless boy with a twisted and helpless leg came hobbling to him on crutches. Dr. Moore cured him, kept him two years in his own house, had him taught to paint signs, and to-day, the boy with no thought of crutch, walks the street and earns his living at his trade. One or two of his class are always receiving the kind attention and care of Dr. Moore. The doctor's kind heart makes him a liberal giver, and the amount he dispenses in charity no one can tell. He is never known to refuse when asked, and no solicitor fails to see him, yet all is done in a quiet way, far from show. In examining the afflicted, too, and especially children, he handles them more kindly than surgeons generally do, yet there is no flinching or hesitation when he comes to the operation. It is this same kindly spirit that makes the doctor so fond of the domestic animals, fine horses and the canine being especial favorites.

Dr. Moore is excessively fond of his profession, and what time he is not practicing, he is either thinking or reading about it. His evenings are thus all taken

Floyd S. Mickey M. D.

up in study at his home, and no time is left for society. He is a constant correspondent of medical journals, both East and West, and never had an article rejected. His wife takes great interest in his work, is a keen critic, and, although in very poor health, she aids him greatly in his literary work.

In 1885, Dr. Moore was elected professor of Orthœpædic Surgery in the old College Hospital. He held the same position in the St. Paul Medical College during its school career, and now holds a like position in the medical department in the University of Minnesota. He performs operations every week before the class at St. Barnabas Hospital, being surgeon for that institution. He is also consulting surgeon for the Northwestern Hospital, and Orthœpædic surgeon for St. Mary's and the Asbury Methodist Hospitals. He takes great interest in his work at the Northwestern, and has helped that institution in many ways. He is an active member in the Hennepin County Medical Society, in the Minnesota Academy of Science, in the Minnesota State Medical Society, having twice been its vice-president. He is also a member of the American Orthœpædic Association, and of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons. He has many acquaintances among the physicians and surgeons in New York, and through his articles on orthœpædies, etc., is pretty well known abroad. He is held in high esteem by practitioners, and becomes greatly endeared to all his patients. His practice is becoming more lucrative, and he is now in the enjoyment of his long wished for desire—devoting all his time to surgery, with no anxiety as to the material result.

As a man, Dr. Moore is kind and considerate, modest and unassuming; rather below the medium size, and dark complexioned. Although a strict moralist and a "teetotaler," he is not a regular church goer. He is far from being a "club man;" his aspirations in that line stopping with Master Mason. He has no taste for politics, but votes the Republican ticket.

In 1884 he was married to Miss Clara Collins, of Pittsburgh, a cousin to his first wife, and a woman endowed with all the noble gifts common to her sex. She died the following year at the family residence on Park avenue, in this city, leaving a little girl, who is still living, and is the doctor's only child. In 1887, Dr. Moore was married, for the third time, to Miss Louise Irving, also a native of Pittsburgh, Pa. Mrs. Moore is a very pleasant and attractive lady, and almost as enthusiastic over the doctor's profession as he is himself. Their home life, at the West Hotel, is quiet and uneventful, the doctor always spending his evenings at home with his books and journals.

FLOYD S. MUCKEY, M. D., though a young man in years, is one of the oldest inhabitants of the state, and a pioneer in more than the usual acceptation of that term, being a pioneer as a specialist in his branch of medicine and in birth.

He was born at Owatona, Steele Co., Minn., February 5, 1858, and is, therefore, the same age of the state, which was admitted to the Union in that year. At the time of the Indian massacre in 1862, he was not old enough to appreciate the gravity of the situation, but can remember the consternation which startled the community into preparations for flight. While he attended the district schools in his earliest years, the aborigines still had possession of a large part of the state, and hunted and fished and scalped the enemies in true Indian fashion, in the trackless regions of Northern Minnesota.

Minneapolis was then no more than a village, with all its potentialities still hidden in the unknown future. Dr. Muckey's parents came to Minnesota in 1854, from Wisconsin. His father was originally from New York, and his mother from Vermont. As already hinted, Dr. Muckey's education was begun in the district school of his native place. He early showed that quick perception of the true relation of things, that ready absorbtion of knowledge, which have been characteristic throughout his life. When old enough to think for himself, the doctor resolved to devote himself to the pursuit of knowledge, and at an early age determined upon a medical career. There were alluring prospects for money making in those days, but he followed out his original intentions without looking to the right or to the left, and with gratifying result.

From the common schools the doctor went to the normal schools at Winona and Whitewater, Wisconsin. When he had graduated from these institutions, he taught one term in a district school and four terms in the graded schools at Owatona and Faribault. He then took a course in the State University of Minnesota, after which he attended the McGill Medical College of Montreal, from which he was graduated in 1883, after a full course of four years, standing well towards the head of his class.

In the fall of the same year he began a general practice of his profession in St. Paul, but did not long remain in that city.

The next spring Doctor Muckey took special medical courses in Philadelphia and New York, spending a year in this manner. He came to Minneapolis in July, 1885, and has practiced here since that time.

He is the first specialist to treat diseases of the throat and nose exclusively in Minneapolis, and has been very successful in that branch of practice. He was recently elected an honorary member of the (U. S.) Hay-Fever Association, which embraces many of the leading physicians in the country. Dr. Muckey has frequently contributed scientific essays to the manual published by that organization, which have attracted much attention among the medical fraternity. The doctor has been twice married. The first time in 1882, while still a student at McGill College, Montreal, to Miss Azelie Bastien, of that city, after a short but happy wedded life she died in 1884. His second marriage took place in Minneapolis on November 1, 1886. His wife's maiden name was Miss Annette L. Bruce, of this city. He has no children. Dr. Muckey is a lover of music and has a thorough knowledge of that art. He is a member of the Westminster church choir. During the summer he lives at Maggiore Heights on the upper end of Lake Minnetonka, where he has a beautiful cottage and a fine stock farm, attending to this is his recreation. He is very fond of stock and poultry, of which he keeps the finest breeds, and is never so happy as when looking after his blue-blooded pets, after his days' duties as a physician are over.

DR. MAX P. VANDER HORCK is the sixth child of Capt. John Vander Horck, who has been identified with the affairs of Minnesota since pioneer days. The family is of German-Dutch origin. Dr. Vander Horck was born in St. Paul Aug. 5, 1862. When he was four years old his parents moved to Minneapolis, and since that time this city has been his home. He attended the public schools, and the University of Minnesota through the junior year. Instead of entering the senior class he went east, in the fall of 1882, and began the study of medicine

M. P. VanderHorck

at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. After a year in New York Dr. Vander Horck went to Philadelphia, where he entered the Jefferson Medical College and completed his course, graduating with honors in March, 1885. He won the "Practice of Medicine" prize and was admitted as *interne* to the Blockley Hospital, and later to the Jefferson Medical College Hospital. The extensive hospital service gave him great advantages in the study of dermatology, which he had chosen as his speciality, but he determined to be more thoroughly equipped before commencing practice. Accordingly, in January, 1886, he went to Europe and spent nearly three years in special study of skin diseases. He matriculated for one year at the University of Berlin, was afterwards for fifteen months at Vienna and six months at Prague, Bohemia. His work was principally in the large hospitals at these places and with such famous instructors as Lassar and Lewin of Berlin; Kaposi, Neuman, Hans Von Hebra, Rhiel, Ehrmann and Lustgarten at Vienna, and Janowski and Prof. Pick of Prague. During his sojourn in Europe Dr. Vander Horck travelled quite extensively through Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy, but was prevented from carrying out plans for further travel by an appointment in the fall of 1888 to the professorship of dermatology in the medical department of the University of Minnesota. He at once returned to Minneapolis to prepare for the duties of the position. For the first year after his return Dr. Vander Horck was associated with Dr. F. A. Dunsmoor, but in September, 1889, opened an office in the Syndicate block, and has since confined himself to the practice of his specialty in which he has been exceedingly successful. In addition to the requirements of a very large practice and the professorship at the medical college, Dr. Vander Horck's duties include those of consulting dermatologist at Asbury Methodist Hospital and St. Barnabas Hospital. He also has charge of the treatment of skin diseases at the University free dispensary.

Upon commencing practice here Dr. Vander Horck identified himself with all efforts for the advancement of his profession, and threw the enthusiasm which had already brought him distinction as a student into the work of the physicians of the city and state. He is a member of the Hennepin County Medical Society, the State Medical Society of Minnesota, the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and member of advisory council of the Pan-American Medical Congress for the section of Dermatology. In addition, he maintains his membership in two college fraternities and the Masonic order, being a member of Minneapolis Lodge 19 A.F. & A. M.

In 1890 Dr. Vander Horck married Miss Emma Curtiss Robb, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John G. Robb of Minneapolis. They have one child. Personally Dr. Vander Horck is of agreeable presence, and of enthusiastic and earnest temperament. He is an ardent and patient student, and keeps abreast of the best thinkers in his profession. It is his intention to visit Europe again in the near future for the purpose of pursuing more extensively certain studies in connection with his specialty.

Dr. Edward B. Zier. Among the successful young professional and business men of Minneapolis, Edward B. Zier occupies a prominent place. During the decade in which he has been a citizen of the northwestern metropolis, he has achieved a reputation and position in society such as few men are able to

obtain in so comparatively short a time.

Doctor Zier was born on the 19th day of May, 1857, in New Albany, Floyd County, Indiana. His father, M. Zier, was an iron manufacturer and steamboat builder at that place for nearly forty years.

Edward, while at home, obtained a good high school education, and spent, besides, much time in his father's iron works. He served an apprenticeship as a machinist and mechanical engineer, becoming proficient in the calling, but failing to find the occupation congenial turned his eyes to the medical profession. In 1873 he began the study of medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisville, Ky., where he graduated with distinction in 1877. After leaving his *alma mater*, Dr. Zier went abroad, pursuing his medical studies for four years in the largest hospitals of Europe, most of the time in the hospitals and clinics of Vienna—the medical center of the world. Here his ability received recognition from some of the ablest of the great medical men in the Austrian capital. In addition to his vork in Vienna, Doctor Zier pursued his studies in the hospitals of London and other cities, supplementing what he had learned in theory with actual practice.

Doctor Zier came to Minneapolis in February, 1881, where he at once engaged in general practice of his profession for the first five years. During the last six or seven years, however, he has devoted himself exclusively to diseases of the throat and lungs—the first who made a specialty of that branch of medicine in Minneapolis. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and his achievements, both as a professional and business man, are notable. He visits the eastern hospitals yearly, thus keeping in touch with the latest development and discoveries in the medical world.

On October 24th, 1884, Dr. E. B. Zier was married to Miss Minnie M. Harrison, daughter of the late Hon. T. A. Harrison, the organizer and president of the Security bank. They have two children, a son and a daughter, six and four years old, respectively.

In 1888 be began the erection of the large "Zier row," on the corner of Fourth avenue south and Ninth street. The building was built under his own personal supervision, and the block is conceded by all competent judges to comprise the finest block of city houses in this country. There are very few eastern houses anywhere equal to or better than the "Zier row."

The doctor has always been a staunch Republican, and although he has never held a public office, there are few politicians who know what is taking place behind the scenes better than he does. He takes a quiet but active part in political matters, for which he has both inclination and ability.

He is a member of the Hennepin Ave. M. E Church.

DR. LEVI BUTLER. The year 1855 brought considerable emigration to Minnesota. Among the enterprising young men who settled in Minneapolis that year was Dr. Levi Butler. He was a native of the State of Indiana, where he had been well brought up. He had secured a good academic and medical education, married and had spent ten years in the practice of his profession, and brought with him, besides professional skill, a moderate fortune, a robust constitution and an unusually fine and engaging presence. At the time of his arrival he was thirty-six years old. He at once engaged in the practice of surgery and medicine, and soon took a leading and honorable position among the practitioners. He entered with zeal into so-

Edw. B. Lier M.D.

"ZIER ROW," CORNER OF FOURTH AVENUE SOUTH AND NINTH STREET. BUILT IN 1889.

cial and public life, occupying a position of importance in the little community. His efforts were especially enlisted in the moral welfare of the place, fostering education, temperance and charities. The first call for volunteers to suppress the rebellion in the spring of 1861, reached him immersed in professional labor, but he gave it a prompt and ready response. Recruiting a company of volunteers from the country towns, he joined the recruits at Fort Snelling, and was mustered into the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry. At the organization of the regiment he was appointed surgeon and left the state for a Southern campaign. The regiment was surrendered at Murfresboro and returned to engage in the suppression of the Indian outbreak. The officers were soon paroled, and rejoining the regiment saw much hard service in the campaign through Kentucky and Louisiana. After a little less than two years of service, Dr. Butler resigned and returned home. The following year he was appointed by Governor Miller to visit the Southern camps and hospitals with a view of improving their sanitary condition and relieving the sufferings of the sick among the Minnesota volunteers. At the return of peace he did not resume medical practice, but engaged in lumbering and real estate operations. The firms of Butler & Walker and Butler, Mills & Morris were formed, and afterwards that of L. Butler & Co. His operations became very extensive, engaging in all departments of the lumber business, from the stump to the lumber yard. For many years the firm of L. Butler & Co. was reckoned among the most energetic and enterprising of the trade.

In the fall of 1871 the sterling qualities and popular manners of Dr. Butler were recognized by his election to represent the Twenty Sixth District, comprising a part of the city of Minneapolis, in the State Senate. Three times in succession he was elected to the same position, taking his seat in the session of 1872, and continuing through those of 1873-4-5-6-7. At the first session he was appointed upon the important railroad committee of the senate, and afterwards became its chairman. His services in the legislature were highly useful and greatly appreciated by the people of Minneapolis. He was possessed of sound judgment, much suavity of manner, and had the ability to express his views in debate with clearness and cogency, so that measures entrusted to his care were safely carried. It was a period of stirring interest in Minneapolis, whose growth in business and population began to realize somewhat of the fond hope of its founders.

Dr. Butler did not long servive his legislative term. The complications of an extensive business, with the burden of public duties, impaired his former robust health, and he passed away in the spring of 1878. He had built and occupied a fine residence on Second avenue south, at the corner of Eighth street.

His memory and patriotic military service were honored by one of the local posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, assuming his name. Among the citizens of Minneapolis his death was deplored as a public calamity. He was greatly beloved as a physician and a man, and highly valued as an enterprising man of business, and a most faithful representative.

Nathan B. Hill. Doctors Hill and Findley of whom Dr. Hill was the senior member composed a firm engaged in the practice of medicine, from the time of their arrival in Minneapolis in 1861, until the dissolution of the partnership by the lamented death of Dr. Hill about fifteen years ago. They were the leading medical practitioners of that period.

Both were natives of North Carolina, thoroughly educated, of mature age, and had long been engaged in practice in their native state, when, being of the Quaker faith, they fell under the displeasure of their neighbors from suspicions of sumpathy with the Union cause, and were compelled to flee. With much difficulty and not a little danger, they passed the closely drawn cordon of military lines, and after a short stop in Indiana, came to Minneapolis and settled.

Dr. Hill was a skilful and sympathetic physician of fine physical presense and bearing. He was a philanthropic, and manifested uncommon business prudence and sagasity. The family residence, a beautiful brick mansion, was on Third Avenue, and one of the first residences erected in the vicinity of Franklin Avenue. Two sons, Samuel Hill and Dr. Richard S. Hill, are among the leading citizens of Minneapolis, who with Miss Anna Hill survive and perpetuate the name and memory of one of Minneapolis most beloved and respected citizen.

Dr. John D. Anderson was born in Ontario, Canada, in 1855. His medical education was received at Trinity Medical School, of the Toronto University, and in Edinburgh, Scotland, where he graduated in medicine in 1879. He was admitted to membership in the British Medical Association at London. He has been a resident and practitioner in Minneapolis since 1883.

Dr. Frederick R. Baldwin is a native of Minneapolis, born Nov. 6, 1860. He is the only son of Rufus J. and Caroline L. Baldwin, and has on both sides an unbroken line of descent from colonists in Connecticut prior to 1640. His education was in the public schools of his native city. After a three years course in medicine in the University of Michigan he spent a year of reading with Dr. H. H. Kimball, and graduated at Bellevue Medical College, New York, in 1887. After a post graduate course in medicine and surgery in Vienna, Austria, and a supplemental year at Bellevue, he opened an office in Minneapolis, where, with a thorough equipment in professional knowledge, and a thoughtful and judicious temperament, he is building up a respectable practice.

Dr. William Winthrop Betts is among the younger medical practitioners of the city. He is a native of Chatham, Columbia County, New York, born May 16th, 1859. He graduated at Albany Medical College with the class of 1883, and took a post graduate course at the same institution a few years later. He located in Minneapolis in September, 1889. He is a member of the state and county medical societies, of the Minnesota Academy of Medicine, as well as of the medical society of his native county in New York.

John W. Bell, M. D., was born March 18th, 1854, in the State of Ohio. After receiving a preliminary education at the public schools, he attended the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating from there in the class of 1876. He came to Minneapolis in 1881. He was one of the faculty in the Minnesota Hospital College, and now very acceptably fills the chair of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis in the medical department of the Minnesota State University. He is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, Minnesota Academy of Medicine, and the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Dr. Bell takes a lively interest in politics, at present being one of our State Senators.

William J. Byrnes, M. D., the son of the well-known pioneer of this city,—William Byrnes—was born January 5th, 1859, in Minneapolis. After receiving a public school education, he took a college course at St. John's College, Prairie-du

Chien, also a special course at the Minnesota State University.

He graduated from the medical department of the University of Michigan in 1882, after which he persued his medical studies in Germany. He then located in his native city, where he has been very successful, being elected county physician of Hennepin county, 1887–1888, also coronor of Hennepin county 1891–1892.

Dr. Byrnes is a member of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and the Hennepin County Medical Society, of which he was president in 1889.

William Asbury Hall, M. D., was born in Aurelius, New York, June 17th, 1853. He received his education at Auburn, N. Y., receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Albany Medical College, Albany; N. Y., December 23d, 1875. He located in Oswego, N. Y., where he was very successful, being elected coronor of Oswego county 1880–1881, and also United States pension examining surgeon of Oswego in 1885.

Dr. Hall has been an active worker in medical science since his arrival in Minneapolis in 1887. He was appointed Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, attending surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, attending surgeon to St. Barnabas' Hospital, and surgeon to the Chicago & Great Western Railway. He is a member of the following societies: New York State Medical Association; American Medical Association; Oswego County Medical Society, N. Y., of which he was president in 1885; Minnesota State Medical Society; Hennepin County Medical Society, and now president of the same and the New York Medico-Legal Society.

Dr. Elijah S. Kelly, the present efficient Health Commissioner of the City of Minneapolis, is a native of the Province of Quebec, Canada, born June 24th, 1846. He has been a resident of Minneapolis since his twentieth year. His literary education was received at the State University of Minnesota, and his professional training at Rush Medical College of Chicago, where he graduated in 1878. Dr. Kelly has held the offices of Hennepin county physician, police surgeon, and health commissioner. He is initiate of Cataract Lodge, No. 2, A. F. and A. M., and of Darius Commandery Knight's Templar.

Dr. Thomas L. Laliberti has been a resident and practitioner of medicine in Minneapolis since 1881. He is a native of Quebec, Canada East, born May 8th, 1852. His education was received at the Loval University of his native city, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Medicine in 1874 and of Doctor of Medicine in 1876. He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, of the Minnesota State Medical Society, and of the Hennepin County Medical Society.

Dr. Hugh Nelson, a physician and surgeon of the regular school, is a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, born October 7th, 1842. His great-great-grandfather was a soldier in the Continental army, a member of the Continental Congress, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also Governor of Virginia. His grandfather was Judge of the Circuit Court, Senator in Congress, and Minister to Spain. His father was a large land owner in Albemarle county, Virginia.

Dr. Nelson was educated at Hampden Sidney College, Virginia. At nineteen years of age he joined the Second Virginia Cavalry, under Fitz Hugh Lee, and served in that army until the close of the war, participating in most of the stirring events of the Virginia campaign. After the war he removed to Baltimore, Maryland, where he took three full courses in

medicine at the Washington University. He settled in Minneapolis, where he has made rapid progress in his profession.

Willard Byther Pineo was born in Columbia Falls, Maine, April 22d, 1858. He was educated at Kent's Hill Seminary, Readfield, Maine. He came to Minneapolis, September 15th, 1882, and entered the Minnesota Hospital Medical College, from which he received his degree of medicine in 1885. Dr. Pineo is a member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, the Hennepin County Medical Society, and State Medical Society.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

Abbott, A. W.,
Adams, E. F.,
Alger, I. D.,
Allen, B. T.,
Allen, C. T.,
Allen, H. W.,
Allen, L. B.,
Ames, A. A.,
Anderson, J. D.,
Anderson, Mrs. M. J.,
Aspinwall, S. M.,
Aubin, W. E.,
Auerness, P. A.,
Bacon, L. W.,
Bakke, Peter,
Baldwin, F. R.,
Bancroft, E. K.,
Barber, J. P.,
Barnard, Albion,
Bass, G. Willis,
Beard, R. O.,
Beery, Abraham,
Bell, J. W.
Bell, Mowry,
Bendeke, Karl,
Benjamin, A. E.,
Betts, W. W.,
Bishop, J. B.,
Boleyn, E. S.,
Bowers, John,
Bracken, H. M.,
Brown, E. J.,
Buck, A. E.,
Burton, C. N.,
Burton, Frank,
Byrnes, W. J.,
Calums, G. M.,
Carlaw, C. W.,
Carpenter, G. W.,
Cary, H. E.,
Case, L. F.,
Cates, A. B.,
Chapman, O. S.,
Chase, C. A.,
Cheney, W. W.,
Christie, Geo.,
Cleveland, Wm.,
Cockburn, J. C.,
Cohen, I. N.,
Conner, J. L.,
Cook, N. M.,
Cosman, E. O.,
Crafts, L. M.,
Crandall, L. S.,
Crosby, J. A.
Darms, H. L.,
Davidson, Jas.,
Deziel, Godfrey,
Disen, C. F.,
Douglass, A. C.,
Dunn, J. H.,
Dunsmoor, F. A.,
DuMou, C. F.,
Drysinger, G. W.,
Edholm, E. A.,
Elson, J. E.,
Evans, O. J.,
Fairbairn, A. C.,
Farnsworth, S. E.,
Fay, H. B.,
Fifield, Emily W.,
Finlayson, F. G.,
Finnegan, M. P.,
Fishblatt, E. N.,
Gibson, E. T.,
Giere, E. O.,
Golden, A. J.,
Gould, J. B.,
Hall, Wm. A.,
Hallowell, W. H.,
Hammond, J. H.,
Hance, S. F.,
Hanscom, W. H.,
Hanscome, W. C.,
Hansen, J. P.,
Harding, H. J.,
Harrah, J. W.,
Hart, E. S.,
Heflen, E. H.,
Irwin, A. F.,
Jacobson, Mrs. J. M.,
Janson, E.,
Janson, I.,
Jones, W. Alexander,
Keith, Saml.,
Kelley, E. S.,
Kilvington, S. S.,
Kimball, H. H.,
Laliberti, T. L.,
Lane, L. C.,
LaPaul, G. F.,
LaPierre, J. W. B.,
Laton, W. S.,
Latz, H. E.,
Lauritzen, Peter,
Laws, F. F.,
McCollon, C. A.,
Fitzgerald, R. J.,
Force, J. F.,
Fosgate, D. O.,
Foss, Lauritz,
Freeman, J. R.,
French, Geo. F.,
Freidlander, Saml.,
Gould, Wm.,
Graham, B. F.,
Grant, J. G.,
Griswold, Chas.,
Hendricks, G. A.,
Hill, R. J.,
Hoegh, Knut.,
Holl, P. M.,
Hollister, Lora,
Holmes, H. E.,
Hood, Mary G.,
Hughes, P. E.,
Hunt, A. M.,
Hunter, C. H.,
Hutchins, E. A.,
Jerman, W. L.,
Johnson, A. E.,
Jones, L. S.,
Kistler, J. M.,
Knight, H. A.,
Knights, F. A.,
Kœhl, Jeremiah,
LeDuc, E. H.,
Lehman, E. F.,
Lewis, J. M.,
Lindley, A. H.
Linn, J. J.,
Little, J. W.,
Long, Jesse,
Lovett, A. S.,
Montgomery, G. R.,

Dr A. F. Elliott

M. D., Fort Snelling, U. S. N.
McMurdy, R. S.,
Macdonald, J. W.,
Mann, W. A.,
Mark, Joseph,
Martindale, J. H.,
Mitchell, F. C.,
Moffett, J. B.,
Moore, J. E.,
Moore, J. T.,
Morton, H. M.,
[illegible]
Muldberg, Sig.,
Murdock, A. J.,
Murphy, Lea,
Murry & Lindsey,
Myers, W. D.,
Naegeli, Andrew,
Neilson, Yord,
Newhall, W. M.,
Nippert, L. A.,
Nootnagel, C. F.,
Norred, C. H.,
Norred, Mrs. [illegible]
North, T. S.,
Norton, A. K.,
Noyes, A. A.,
Nye, W. F.,
O'Brien, R. P.,
Ortman, Adolph,
Orton, H. N.,
Pearce, T. J.,
Phillips, Edwin,
Pineo, W. B.,
Platner, Renseller,
Polk, W. R.,
Pomeroy, M. P.,
Powell, W. H.,
Pratt, J. A.,
Quinby, T. F.,
Rainey, T. G.,
Rettraye, M. M.,
Ringnell, C. J.,
Roberts, Mrs. H.,
Roberts, T. S.,
Rochford, W. E.,
Salisbury, A. H.,
Samson, F. B.,
Sandberg, J. H.,
Sharp, L. N.,
Shaw, J. W.,
Sherry, J. F.,
Simpson, Chas.,
Skaro, A. K.,
[illegible]
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Rogers, C. E.,
Rogers, E. S.,
Rossbach, Michael,
Rothwell, W. P.,
Russell, E. B.,
Rutledge, J. W.,
Smith, G. E.,
Smith, M. B.,
Sneve, Haldor,
Spratt, C. J.,
Spring, W. P.,
Staples, H. L.,
Stark, T. F.,
Stephens, W. O.,
Stewart, Mrs. A. M.
Stewart, J. Clark,
Stockton, E. H.,
Stuart, J. H.,
Sweet, A. B.,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Toll, Hugo,
Towers, F. E.,
Tryon, Wm. E.,
Tupper, W. G. W.,
Vanderburg, M. P.,
Waite, Henry,
Weeks, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Weston, C. G.,
Whetstone, A. S.
Whetstone, M. S.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Wilkins, Timothy,
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DR. EUGENE ADELBERT HUTCHINS. Is a medical practitioner of thirty years' experience, half of which has been passed in Minneapolis, where, by undivided attention to his professional duties, fidelity and skill, he has built up a private practice which equals his most sanguine expectations, and has secured him a position among the city's most respected citizens.

Dr. Hutchins was born in the town of North Hero, Grand Isle County, Vt., on the 14th day of November, 1838. His father, Levi Hutchins, was a descendant of one of three brothers, who, coming from England were among the early settlers of New England. On his mother's side he is of Irish descent, his mother, Caroline Fitzgerald, being a daughter of Lieutenant Fitzgerald, an officer in the British army during the Revolution, from whom she inherited a talent for poetry, and was, during her life, a contributor to several periodicals. Her two brothers were prominent lawyers—one settled in New Haven, Conn., and the other in Washington, D. C.

The doctor's father was a successful farmer for those days, and gave his son all the advantages the town afforded, but did not feel able to indulge him in his ambitious ideas for a better education, and not thinking he would accept, offered to let him leave the farm and work for himself. Accepting his father's offer he started out at the age of sixteen on his own resources, with a determination to win his way and fit himself to be worthy of a better position in life. He had to practice economy and self-denial which the students of to-day studying professions know little about. Before seventeen years of age he taught a country school, receiving the meagre sum of ten dollars a month and board, boarding around among the families of the pupils which was customary in those days. Intervals, between teaching and work, was spent at the academies at Swanton and Fairfax, Vt., and Ft. Edward Institute, N. Y., and having gained a fair education commenced the study of medicine in 1859 with Dr. J. F. Stevens, of Plattsburgh. The next year he entered the medical department of the University of Vermont at Burlington, and considered himself fortunate in being able to secure private instructions from Prof. Styles, and to be taken into the confidence and tutelage of Dr. Thayer, one of the leading physicians of New England, later the well-known surgeon of the Northern Pacific during its construction through Minnesota and Dakota.

This course of study was followed by a fall and winter of teaching, and a second course at Burlington, while the third was taken at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Mass., which, with a term of practice and private course of lectures during the summer with Dr. Childs, enabled him to take his degree of medicine in the fall of 1862.

After three months' teaching during the winter he settled at North Lawrence, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., and commenced the practice of his profession.

The following year he married Miss Myra Arthur, of Keesville, N. Y., who died a little more than two years after their marriage, leaving one son, whose death occurred ten months later. In 1868 he was again married to Miss Jane Elizabeth Thickins, of Brasher, N. Y., who has been the mother of four children, of which only one, Gabrielle Eugenia, wife of Reuben Warner, Jr., of St. Paul, survives.

In 1877 Dr. Hutchins sold his home and practice and spent the fall and winter in Boston and New York in hospital work.

Coming to Minneapolis in the spring

E. C. Hutchins

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

of 1878, he opened an office at 38 Washington avenue south, and as his business increased he made several changes, until he finally settled in his pleasant and commodious office in the Syndicate block, where he enjoys a large practice, especially in the branch of gyncology to which he devotes special attention.

His success is due largely to his careful investigation of every case, not trying to remember what he had prescribed for other cases, but what each individual case required. He found a careful diagnosis always suggested the proper remedy. He only deals with facts, and is never carried away with theories only as they can be substantiated by facts. And by his close attention and observation of every case by itself, he is enabled to treat them with but few remedies which is gladly appreciated by the patient. He never thinks it belittles him to tell a patient he does not know the cause of their illness, or hesitate to advise them to put themselves in the hands of some other physician. That branch of his practice which afforded him the greatest satisfaction from the first, was chronic cases. His first case of this kind illustrates his principle of practice. He was called to see a lady who had been confined to her bed over a year, but because he would not prescribe without a thorough examination was refused care of the patient. Three days later he was called again, and remained their family physician fifteen years. This is related to show the stand he took; he would not sacrifice his principles for the dollars, though in great need of them at that time.

His library is kept supplied with all the latest and best recognized authors, and what time he has had to devote to study has not been wasted on theories, when there are so many writers, and so few facts deducted from them one is liable to waste much valuable time. And as the doctor's life-work has been for the benefit of his patients whose approbation and gratitude he desired more than any other position of honor his profession could offer, his life has been a success in the work he has chosen.

In the summer of 1891 Dr. Hutchins took a trip abroad, attending the International Medical Congress at Berlin and visited the hospitals in Vienna, Berlin, Paris and London. He is a member of the American Medical association and State Medical society; has been visiting physician at St. Barnabas Hospital for three years, and is consulting surgeon for Asbury Hospital.

While he has never tried to advance himself by clap-trap political following or the use of societies, no man in his profession in this city to-day has a larger circle of warm personal friends, and his business capacity is such that his services have been sought by many of the financial institutions of Minneapolis, he being at present Medical Director of two life insurance companies, and a director in one of the largest financial institutions in the Northwest.

The doctor's family are attendants of St. Marks Episcopal Church, his wife being a member. In politics and religion he holds his own views, but never interferes with the enjoyment of others in the same right.

The doctor has done for himself that which is too rare with members of his profession—he has acquired a comptency in the practice of medicine and surgery. He is seen to best advantages in the sick room and his home at 1125 First avenue north, for he is of a most genial and social disposition, and though absorbed in his profession believes that a few hours spent every day in social enjoyment with his friends is better rest to mind and body than a few extra hours of sleep.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.—PART II.

HOMŒOPATHY IN MINNEAPOLIS.

BY HENRY C. ALDRICH, M. D.*

In writing the history of the birth and progress of Homœopathy in Minneapolis, we virtually give its origin and advancement throughout the world; so far as it relates to time, the obstacles to its growth, and the prejudices of the so-called regular medical profession against it. There is a prevailing false idea, even at this late date, that Homœopathy means simply infinitesimal doses; whereas, if one would only seek an explanation and qualification of this system of therapeutics, he would soon withdraw his prejudice against it and discover that it has no reference whatever to the size of the dose.

That diseases are cured by virtue of the power which medicines have of producing similar symptoms, has, from the earliest period, been a recognized fact by different writers, who have expressed the prevailing belief of the ages in which they lived.

Hippocrates, the father of medicine, gives numerous examples of what may be termed homœopathic cures. He recommends for the cure of mania this remarkable prescription: "Give to the patient a draught made from the root of mandrake *in a smaller dose than sufficient to induce mania.*" In his writings is also found the Greek equivalent of the fundamental maxim, "*Similia, similibus, curantur.*"

Probably the oldest expression of this belief from the poets is found in the lines ascribed by Athenæus to Antiphanes, who lived 404 B. C. Milton, in his preface to "Samson Agonistes," and Shakespeare, in many of his plays, express this same sentiment.

Thus, there must have been a vague tradition that medicines cured diseases similar to those they caused. But it was not until in the latter part of the eighteenth century that a noted and able investigator of science, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, a native of Germany, proclaimed to the world the highest of sciences—*the immutable law of nature*—a law for the practical application of remedies to the cure of diseases that can as surely be depended upon to produce salutary changes in the diseased organism, as can chemical reagents be relied upon to produce the phenomena which invariably follow their proper combination.

The necessity for such a law had always been apparent in the practice of medicine, and Hahnemann, deeply im-

* The writer is under great obligations to Dr. William E. Leonard for information and records tendered in the preparation of this article.

pressed with the inconsistencies in the methods of the general practitioner of his time, and believing that as other things in this world of matter are governed by natural laws, that there must be a law governing the action of medicine on mind and body, commenced testing the action of the medicinal agents then in use on the human healthy body, making exact record of all the effects.

He soon noticed the similarity between the drug effects and the disease effects. Communicating his observations and discoveries to his medical friends, he enlisted their aid toward making further tests or provings. The result of their united efforts was the verification of his former conclusions and the enunciation to the scientific world of the new system of therapeutics, which Hahnemann designated "Homœopathy," from the two Greek words signifying "Similar suffering."

In making these investigations, both Hahnemann and his followers ascertained another important fact, viz.: That in the administration of remedies to the sick of sufficient strength to produce drug effects, they generally obtained an aggravation of the symptoms, and hence, it was found that curative results were made from smaller (not necessarily infinitesimal) doses than were at that time administered by physicians generally.

Greeted with very little favor at first, the system of Hahnemann has gradually but steadily continued to advance, until it has enlisted among its earnest advocates and supporters a very large number of the most intelligent of every country, not only in Germany, where it originated, but in every part of the civilized world. Especially is this true in America, where, in the year 1825, starting with only one homœopathic practitioner, we have now, in 1892, over fifteen thousand, seventeen homœopathic colleges and thirty homœopathic journals; the fair city of Minneapolis having her full share of these zealous, intelligent workers.

Although thirty years after the advent of homœopathy into this country, the small community on the west side of the Mississippi could not boast of any physician practicing under the law of Hahnemann, the cause had a staunch and true friend in Dr. A. L. Bausman, a man, who stands to-day a leader and worker in all that pertains to homœopathy—a man, who, if due mention were not accorded his name, the absence of the same would be as noticeable as would the effect on the play of Hamlet were the chief actor left out. He it was, who, with his kindly advice, helped the early practitioners in their trials and struggles with the professional prejudices. He it has been, who, with his purse and perseverance, has helped establish societies, hospitals, dispensaries, journals and colleges. All the time that could be spared from his own profession—that of dentistry—has been devoted willingly and unselfishly to the promotion of homœopathy.

The first physician to practice homœopathy in Minneapolis was Dr. William A. Penniman, a man pre-eminently fitted for his work. He was born in Albany, New York, October 18, 1802, and removed with his parents to Providence, R. I., receiving his education at the Brown University of that city. At the age of twenty-five he graduated from Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, and immediately commenced practice, locating at Elizabeth, Penn. He must have been somewhat of a politician, as well as a physician, as he was twice elected to the State Legislature during his residence at Elizabeth. In 1846 he removed to Pittsburg, Pa., where he soon acquired a large practice.

Feeling that his methods of prescribing was not a science, but only a system of individual guessing and experimentation, he investigated the Hahnemannian law, with the result that he soon became a good representative of the homœopathic school.

He came to Minneapolis to visit friends in 1855, and being charmed with the climate, he decided to change his residence from Pennsylvania to Minnesota, which he did in the following year, 1856, locating in St. Anthony—now East Minneapolis. Early in the sixties he removed to the west side of the river.

Being remarkably successful in the terrible epidemic of typhoid fever which raged in Minneapolis in 1857, not losing a case, he thus brought homœopathy into prominence before the people. Ten years later, the few pioneer homœopaths throughout the State, aroused by the spirit of intolerance manifested towards them by the allopathic practitioners, determined to band themselves together against the opposition and persecution of the old-school. Thus began the Minnesota State Medical Institute, of which Dr. Penniman was chosen its first president.

He was a man of decided strength of character, taking great interest in all questions of the day. His character as a physician, his fidelity as a friend, his acute sense of right and wrong, and his unswerving devotion to his opinions, made him a valued and esteemed citizen. He died at Elizabeth, Pa., March 10, 1872, believing that he had provided liberally for his beloved cause, as he left thirty thousand dollars toward establishing a homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis and a chair of homœopathy in the University of Minnesota. This noble bequest, unfortunately for homœopathy, through a technical error, advantage of which was taken by his heirs, was never received.

The next homœopathic practitioner, and the first to locate on the west side of the river, was Philo L. Hatch, M. D., a graduate of the Homœopathic Hospital and College of Cleveland. He had done much toward building up homœopathy in Dubuque, Iowa, where he had practiced since receiving his degree. His health failing, from over-work in the epidemic of cholera in which he had been wonderfully successful, he came to Minneapolis to recuperate.

The citizens, recognizing his ability, urged him to remain with them, which he decided to do, settling here in 1858. He was of a scientific turn of mind, being the first Ornithologist of the State University, and he has always been considered an authority on this subject.

That his worth and capability were recognized by his brethren in the profession, is evidenced by the following compliment, paid him by the eminent Dr. Constantine Hering, of Philadelphia, at one of the sessions of the American Institute of Homœopathy: "Dr. Hatch has built up a greater following in Minnesota than any of us. He deserves great credit for it all."

Dr. Hatch helped to establish the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, of which he was the first Dean and Professor of Obstetrics.

In the last years of his residence in this city, his son, Raymond W., a graduate of Hahnemann Medical College, of Chicago, class '87, was associated with him.

In the year 1860, William H. Leonard, who had been, since 1855, a prominent allopathic physician in Minneapolis, proclaimed himself a homœopath. Such a course required considerable nerve and strength of character, as with a change of school came a change of friendship—on the part of his former associates. He did not escape the usual abuse and en

mity awaiting those who abandon a party or abjure a system long dominant, but he adhered to his convictions, identifying himself with every earnest endeavor to secure and advance the interest of homœopathy. The noble elements of his nature, no less than his professional skill, have won for him a place among the highest in the medical profession.

There were no further accessions to the ranks of homœopathy until in the year 1866, when Drs. T. Romeyn Huntington and David M. Goodwin came to Minneapolis, about the same time. Dr. Huntington only remained with us seven years; but in that short period he did most efficient service in the cause of homœopathy. By his death, which occurred March 11, 1873, the community sustained the loss of a skillful and competent physician.

Dr. Goodwin associated himself in practice with Dr. Hatch, the co-partnership existing only one year. His success as a practitioner of rare judgment and consummate skill, his close attention to his patients, his noble personal character, soon gained for him a practice, the extent and success of which has been surpassed by none. The progress and prosperity of the homœopathic school of medical practice in Minneapolis has been largely due to his earnest efforts and powerful influence.

It seems difficult to realize the obstacles so heroically overcome by these brave pioneers of a new theory in medicine in a comparatively new country, or to justly estimate the greatness of their success. It has frequently been remarked that the convert from one religious belief to another is more enthusiastic and energetic in the cause of his newly adopted faith than those who have been educated in the same. A like remark will apply to the medical profession, and it is eminently true of these early physicians. Each of them was thoroughly educated in the allopathic tenets, and when they came out of darkness into light they worked for their new faith, as only men of their worth and ability can work.

The list of physicians who have taught the people of Minneapolis to regard their profession as philanthropic, rather than that of mere money making, is not a short one. There are many of them who can give as good a record of their labors as one of our pioneer physicians, who kept an account of his charitable work, and in the twenty-five years of practice had done $75,000 worth of this work.

Only two deaths, besides those of Drs. Penniman and Huntington, have occurred in the ranks of homœopathy in our city, Drs. Simon Peter Starritt and Arthur A. Camp being stricken down in the prime of life, in the very beginning of medical careers of great promise.

Not many men of thirty-eight years have the memory of so noble and complete a character as Dr. Starritt. He was born in Hopwell, New Brunswick, Oct. 9, 1845. His life was a constant struggle against adversity. When only sixteen years of age he served in Hatch's battalion on the frontier, enduring manifold hardships for three years. In 1875, after manfully fighting his way against poverty, and indeed aiding in the support of his aged parents, he graduated from the University of Minnesota, receiving the degree of B. A. He then began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Leonard.

He graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, in 1878, receiving second prize for general proficiency. No student was ever more popular in college than "Old Simon," as he was familiarly called. Although constantly harassed by pecuniary difficulties, his genial smile never failed, his

warm heart never grew cold, or his tongue cynical. His watch-word was ever: "Duty first, self afterward," and through this forgetfulness of self he lost his life. In an epidemic of diphtheria that visited the town of Anoka, Minnesota, he unnecessarily exposed his own life in the performance of what he deemed his professional duties. Working day and night over his patients, he himself contracted the dread disease and died January 3, 1883.

Dr. Arthur A. Camp was born in Hoboken, New Jersey, August 15, 1854. He graduated from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in the spring of 1878, coming directly to Minneapolis. He made a special study of diseases of infants and children, particularly the artificial feeding of infants. He was actively engaged in the organization of the Homœopathic Hospital. He was a member of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County, also of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, holding the office of secretary in both societies. Homœopathy lost a most zealous worker in his death of April 9, 1888.

There have been many physicians who have tarried with us but a short time, gone so quickly as to leave but a trace of their name on memory.

As the city has increased in size, so has the list of homœopathic physicians lengthened, until at the present time, 1892, they number fifty, all in successful practice.

In the early days of homœopathy in Minneapolis, the physicians met together at their offices and related their experiences in the treatment of their cases, thus helping each other on in their work. Through the efforts of Drs. W. H. Leonard and D. M. Goodwin, the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County was organized at one of these informal meetings. The constitution and by-laws were adopted and signed Sept. 16th, 1872, the society doing good work in everything pertaining to the advancement of medical science from its inception to the present day.

In April, 1875, a medical fee bill was established, regulating the charges of the society, a joint committee of the homœopathic and allopathic schools meeting and agreeing on the rates they should charge.

In May, 1880, a joint committee drew up a schedule fixing the fees for certain surgical operations. Also, in the same year, this society established a Free Dispensary at Cottage Hospital (now St. Barnabas), Sixth street and Ninth avenue south. This dispensary was later removed to the Homœopathic Hospital.

The work and success of the society has varied with the enthusiam of its members, until it has been superseded by the Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society. This change was adopted on account of the fact that the members of society felt that this name was better calculated to let the outer world know who and where we were than was a society labeled simply "Hennepin County."

The society under the new name was organized in October, 1891, and incorporated in July, 1892. The present officers are: George F. Roberts, M D., president; Adele S. Hutchison, M. D., vice-president; Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., secretary and treasurer; Drs. H. W. Brazie, Asa S. Wilcox and D. W. Horning, Board of Censors. Its meetings occur on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the lecture room of the public library building.

The first attempt on record, toward organizing a homœopathic hospital in Minneapolis, was when the "Penniman Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis" was organized on July 22, 1874, in

order that there might be an association to which the funds bequeathed by the late Dr. W. A. Penniman, could be intrusted. Officers were elected, but through a technical error in the will, the bequest was lost and the Hospital Association named after Dr. Penniman gradually lapsed into forgetfulness and oblivion.

But the project of having a homœopathic hospital in our city was by no means entirely abandoned by the friends and supporters of homœopathy.

Several well attended and enthusiastic meetings were held in the spring of 1881, which resulted in the legal incorporation of the present Homœopathic Hospital of Minneapolis. In the first year not much was accomplished, but in June 1882, an active committee was appointed to solicit funds for the purchase of property at Lake Calhoun.

This committee was successful in regard to funds, but owing to an unsatisfactory title to the property, it was decided not to make the purchase.

In the meantime, the necessity for some place in which the sick might be cared for became so great that Geo. A. Brackett, Drs. D. M. Goodwin, A. E. Higbee and A. A. Camp purchased the land and buildings at No. 804 Ninth street south in order to rent them to the Hospital Association; also a number of ladies of the city decided to establish a charitable institution for the care of indigent sick women and children.

Their first meeting was held on Nov. 6, 1882, and in less than a month a house had been procured, all the necessary furnishings contributed, and sufficient cash donated to cover the expenses for many months. This society called themselves the "Hahnemann Ward Association."

The Hospital Association invited the Hahnemann Ward to co-operate with them. The ladies accepted, relinquishing the house they had engaged, and when the hospital opened, January 9, 1883, with twenty beds for the reception of patients, the Hahnemann Ward furnished and supported ten of them. This Ward still holds its prominent place in the hospital.

In January, 1883, property on Ninth Street and Tenth Avenue South was purchased, $5,000 being paid down, and a mortgage given for the balance, $9,000. After the gift of Elliot Park to the city, the Park commissioners desired to buy the hospital property as a needed addition to the above gift. This they did, assuming the mortgage and paying over to the hospital corporation $10,000.

Through the efforts of Dr. A. L. Bausman and N. F. Griswold, a most propitious opportunity for re-investment was found in the E. V. White property, on the corner of Twenty-Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South.

Early in 1884 the hospital patients, furniture, etc., were transferred to the new home, the present location. Nothing within reasonable distance of the center of the city can exceed this situation in point of natural beauty and appropriateness for the purpose to which it is dedicated. The ground comprises two acres and rises gently to over twenty feet above street grade. On the height of this knoll stand the hospital buildings, with their spacious rooms and every convenience tending to improve the sick. However richly endowed with funds hospitals may be, the services rendered them by their physicians and surgeons are a greater gift than money donations.

The Minneapolis Homœopathic Hospital has never felt the stimulus of any large individual bounty and was in its first years the nursling of the medical profession almost exclusively, but as the

meeting for the first time in one of the lecture rooms of the college building at the corner of Fourth avenue south and Twentieth street.

The first lecture was delivered by Dr. S. F. Brown, Professor of Chemistry, to a class of twenty, two of them, D. F. Krudop and Chas. Hoveland, graduating at the first commencement, on April 4, 1887. The next year opened with an increased number of students, and in the spring of 1888 the college sent out four graduates..

In 1888, an event which marks the history of medical education in Minnesota, was the establishment of a medical department in the State University, composed of three colleges: College of Medicine and Surgery, College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, and College of Dentistry.

Its creation was the signal for the discontinuance of the leading medical institutions of Minneapolis, whose faculties thus sought to enlarge the opportunities for the establishment of a college, broader in its scope and more complete in its corps of teachers.

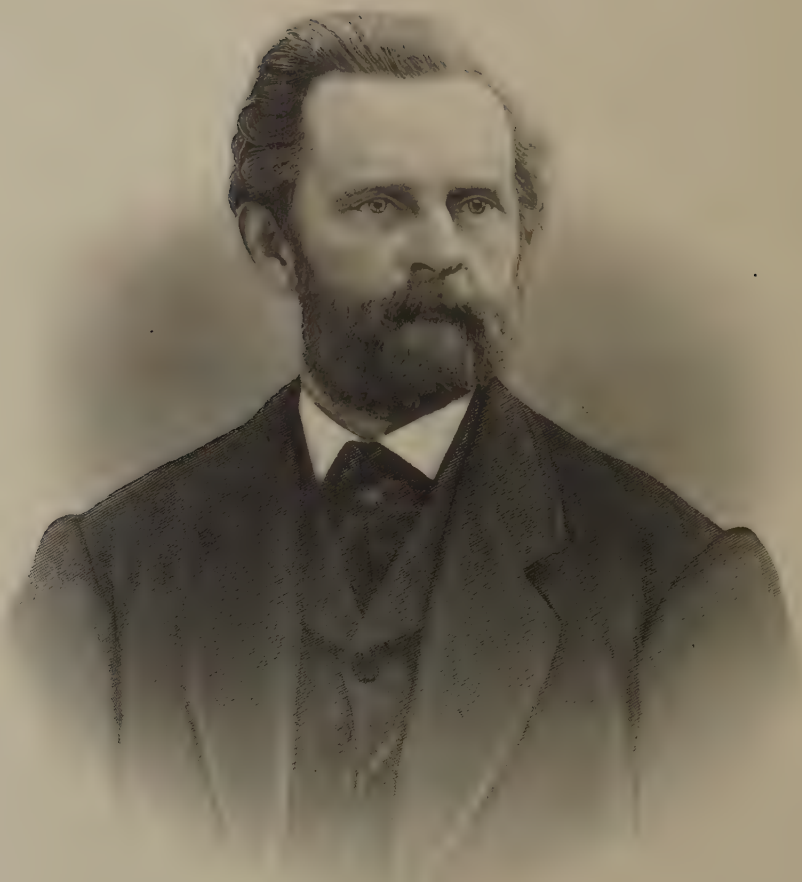
The College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery, with which we are chiefly concerned, absorbed the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, many of the working members of the faculty in the latter school being appointed on the new faculty, which is as follows:

Cyrus Northrop, LL. D., President.
William E. Leonard, A. B., M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
Henry Hutchinson, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.
George E. Ricker, A. B., M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Physical Diagnosis.
Robert D. Matchan, M. D.' Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
Warren S. Briggs, B. S., M. D., Professor of Clinical and Orthopædic Surgery.
Henry C. Leonard, B. S., M D., Professor of Obstetrics.
B. Harvey Ogden, A. M., M. D., Professor of Gynecology and Genito-Urinary Diseases.
Albert E. Higbee, M. D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology.
John F. Beaumont, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.
Henry W. Brazie, M. D., Dean and Professor of Pædology.
Eugene L. Mann, A. B., M. D., Professon of Diseases of the Heart and Respiratory Organs.
D. A. Strickler, M. D., Professor of Otology and Rhinology.
Henry C. Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., Adjunct Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics and Lecturer on Skin and Venereal Diseases.
A. P. Williamson, A. M., M. D., Professor of Mental and Nervous Diseases.

The instruction in the primary branches is received with the students of the other colleges in the following chairs:
Geo. A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
C. J. Bell, A. M., Professor of Chemistry.
Perry H. Millard, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.
John F. Fulton, M. D., Professor of Hygiene.
Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histology and Bacteriology.

From the inception of the college, the lectures have been given in the large building on Sixth street and Ninth avenue south, in common with the other colleges of the department. Since the close of the college year 1891-2, this building has been sold for a Methodist hospital. With the beginning of the fifth year of instruction, this college will be found on the campus, with the other University buildings, where two elaborate and substantial buildings have been erected for the medical department. The standard of education required is equal to that of the highest grade college of the United States. While maintaining these superior educational opportunities, the college affords its students the clinical advantages of the hospitals and dispensaries of the city.

The Free Dispensary connected with the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical



C. K. Huntington

College was removed to the grounds of St. Barnabas Hospital when the college became merged into the medical department of the State University. It was re-organized and incorporated as the University Homœopathic Free Dispensary, and with the aid of the Woman's Homœopathic Society, has gone on with the noble charity inaugurated by Dr. W. H. Leonard when he established the Dispensary connected with the old Cottage Hospital. Upwards of two thousand patients were treated by the dispensary physicians the past year, over eight thousand prescriptions being made. In addition to which a very large number of surgical cases were treated, and many hundreds treated in their homes.

The work done by the dispensary staff is entirely gratuitous. The staff is composed of Drs. H. W. Brazie, G. E. Ricker, J. F. Beaumont, R. D. Matchan, Chas. E. Thayer, Henry C. Aldrich.

The officers of the Woman's Hom. Society that so ably aids this dispensary in its charitable work are: Mrs. C. E. Peake, President; Mrs. Thomas E. Clarke, Secretary; Mrs. A. E. Higbee, Treasurer. In this connection must be mentioned the Dispensaries which flourished for a time at the Homœopathic Hospital, and also at the Bethel of the Plymouth church on south Second street. The latter Dispensary was conducted for a long period by Drs. D. A. and S. A. Locke. Neither of these Dispensaries are now existent.

There is only one Homœopathic journal published in Minneapolis. This energetic standard bearer of scientific medicine in the northwest, was established in 1892, the initial number appearing in January of that year. The editorial corps are as follows: Henry C. Aldrich, M. D., Editor; John F. Beaumont, D. W. Horning, Asa S. Wilcox, Associate Editors. The Minneapolis Pharmacy Co. are the publishers. This magazine was preceded by the "Minnesota Medical Monthly" which was established in 1886, the first issue appearing in May, and which was so ably edited by Dr. William E. Leonard and his associates, P. L. Hatch, M. D., and S. M. Spaulding, M. D. Unfortunately it succumbed to that dread affection, inanition, only living two years.

T. Romeyn Huntington. Doctor Huntington, who was a resident of Minneapolis from 1866 until his death in 1873, and who practiced medicine here during those years with great success, was a native of Shaftsburg, Vermont. He was born September 2d, 1829. The family to which he belonged is one of the oldest in this country, being descended from Simon Huntington, who sailed from England with his wife and three sons in 1633. He was one of those who sought a home in America for religious freedom. The emigrant died upon the passage, but his widow and sons settled in Roxbury, Mass., where Rev. John Elliot was pastor of the Congregational church, from whence they soon passed to Salisbury, Mass., where they settled in 1640. Christopher, a son of this emigrant, was one of the founders of Norwich, Conn. His son, Christopher, was the first male child born at Norwich, and became a much respected citizen and deacon of the church. His son, Matthew, born 1694, remained at the same place. Amos, of the next generation, settled in Shaftsbury, Vt. He was a Captain in the Revolutionary army, and a member of the Baptist church. His son David was born 1776, and Jonas, of the next generation, born 1804, resided at Shaftsbury. The latter was the father of T. R. Huntington. Both the father and grandfather of the latter, as well as his maternal grandfather, Doctor Goddard, were physicians.

He was thus of the seventh generation in lineal descent from the emigrant of 1633. When the son was about five years old, Dr. Huntington, with his family, removed from Vermont to the village of Perry, Wyoming county, New York, where the boy received his early education, which was supplemented by an academic course at the academy at Lima, New York.

It is not surprising that a young man of eighteen years in choosing a life calling should be influenced by the associations of his youth and the traditions of his family; so young Huntington made choice of the medical profession, of which his father and both grandfathers were reputable, if not eminent practitioners.

His first course of lectures was in New York, and the last two in Philadelphia, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Jefferson Medical College in 1851, at the age of twenty-two.

Graduation was speedily followed by marriage to Miss Caroline M. Chapin, also a resident of the village of Perry. The young wife died the following year, leaving an infant daughter, Abby A., who survived, and is now the wife of A. F. Gale, of this city. Why the thoroughly trained physician did not at once enter on the practice of his profession does not appear. Perhaps his father's practice covered the field. More likely he was impressed with the proverb concerning a prophet in his own country and among his own kindred. However, he opened a select school at Perry, which he taught with acceptance to his patrons through the following winter. Not until the spring of 1853 did he enter upon his professional life. This was at the village of Mt. Morris, Livingston county, New York. Here he remained for three years, with a satisfactory and increasing practice, during which time he married in November, 1853, for his second wife, Miss Elizabeth M. Fox, of Perry, New York, who survived him, and still resides here. The children of this marriage were Frederick W. Huntington, of New York, and Harry B. and Elon O. Huntington, of Minneapolis.

His method of medical treatment was the Allopathic, in which he had been educated. Unlike many physicians, who oppose with a blind prejudice everything in which they have not been trained, his mind was open to conviction. He had become familiar with the medical theories of Hahnemann, and in some critical cases tried the remedies prescribed by his school. Finding them efficient, he carefully studied the theory of the system and became a convert to it. He now removed to Perry, where his father continued in the Allopathic practice, and opened an office as a Homeopathic physician. We may be sure that the unusual event created a commotion in the village discussions, without supposing any unfilial spirit of rebellion against parental authority, or any opposition to the new system adopted by the son, on the part of the father, beyond that profound contempt which the practical disciple of the old school feels for the new, there could not fail to spring up an active competition between the doctors of the rival schools and an active championship of their favorites among those who favored the one school or the other.

It would seem that the old school was too strongly entrenched to yield to the new, for the following year the young Homœopath sought a new field of practice at Kalamazoo, Mich., where he settled in 1857, and soon found himself in the front rank of the profession, with a good business, which rapidly increased for nine years to such an extent that its demands so impaired his health and wore him out that he was forced to retire

D. M. Goodwin.

from his exhausting labor and seek restoration in another climate.

It was in 1866 that he settled in Minneapolis, a stranger, and in poor health. As he became better known, and his professional skill came to be appreciated, he secured a respectable share of business, which increased until his death. His ability and skill as a physician were recognized by his professional brethren, by whom he was often called in consultation. "He had," says one who knew him intimately, "a cheerful and encouraging way that always inspirited confidence in his patients. He was quick and accurate in the diagnosis of disease, and prompt, decided and skillful in the use of remedies. He was sympathetic and warm hearted, especially kind to the poor, whom he never declined to visit and care for when they were in need. He had considerable magnetic influence over his patients, and seemed to have an intuitive perception of the causes and character of the ailments which he treated."

It should not be inferred that the harmony of the family was disturbed by professional rivalry; on the contrary, the father and family of Doctor Huntington followed him to Kalamazoo, and settled about him on his removal to Minneapolis. Doctor Jonas Huntington died here some four years since, and the brother, W. W. Huntington, is one of the active and respected citizens of Minneapolis.

Doctor Huntington was passionately fond of music, and a good judge of it. He was master of the flute, and fairly skillful with the violin. In his earlier years he was associated with musicians, and found his recreation in musical circles and in the melody of his best beloved instrument, the flute.

DAVID MARCUS GOODWIN was born at Tunbridge, Orange county, Vt., October 12th, 1833. His father, Moses Goodwin, was a prosperous farmer, having moved to that town from New Hampshire.

This son, the youngest of the family, consisting of two sons and a daughter, passed his infancy and youth on the home farm, developing a healthy, robust physique amid rural surroundings. His early education was not neglected. Passing through a course of elementary and academic study, he was prepared, at the age of twenty, to commence the study of his chosen profession. This was thorough and complete. It embraced reading in the office of a physician in his native town, Doctor C. B. Chandler, and a three years' course in the medical department of Dartmouth College, and also the New York Medical College, then a flourishing institution. The lectures at Dartmouth continuing through the fall months were followed by a winter course at New York, where special advantages could be had in anatomical study, hospital and clinical practice. Dr. Goodwin received his degree of Doctor of Medicine in the fall of 1856, at which time he received an appointment on the medical staff of Blackwell Island Hospital.

Selecting the town of Cabot, Caledonia county, Vermont, in which to commence his professional life, he settled there in the spring of 1857. At this time he practiced in the Allopathic school, in which he had been educated. Feeling the monotony of a country town, he joined with his musical friends of the village in the organization of the Cabot Cornet Band, with which he spent many social hours.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, Dr. Goodwin enlisted in the Third Regiment of Vermont Volunteer, and was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the regiment June 20th, 1861, at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, going into camp at Chain

Bridge, Virginia, the following month. The succeeding fall and winter months were occupied by the routine of camp life until the opening of the Peninsular campaign. In the summer of 1862 he was designated, in accordance with an order given by the medical staff of the Army of the Potomac, as one of the two operating surgeons for the Vermont Brigade. This selection was due to the skill manifested in his surgical operations and is a better testimony to his merit than any verbal eulogy. Promoted from Assistant Surgeon to Surgeon April 29th, 1863, he assumed the duties of Surgeon Henry Janes, promoted Surgeon of Volunteers. The Sixth Corps, to which his regiment was attached, participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac—some of them as desperate and sanguinary as any of the war. At Lee's Mills, Williamsburg, the Seven Days before Richmond, South Mountain, Antietam, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, and others, Dr. Goodwin found ample opportunity for surgical practice, some of his operations being reported in the "Surgical History of the Rebellion." In addition to the surgical duties of the field, Dr. Goodwin had charge of the regimental hospital and for two winters was attending surgeon of the small pox hospital of the Sixth Army Corps.

At the expiration of his enlistment, in 1864, he was honorably discharged and returned to his Vermont home. But the years of absence had broken up his practice, and the exciting events of the war had unfitted him for the quiet life of a monotonous village. During a brief sojourn at Cabot, an epidemic of typhoid fever afforded an opportunity to observe the favorable influence of Homœopathic remedies.

In October, 1866, he turned his face westward, seeking a wider and freer field for his future practice. With no thought or knowledge of Minneapolis, he casually met upon the train a gentleman then and still residing here, who gave so favorable a description of the place, that he resolved to visit it. Taking quarters at the Nicollet house, then conducted by the Gilsons, he found himself surrounded by so many people from Vermont that he did not hesitate to decide to remain.

A partnership was formed with Dr. P. L. Hatch on the first day of January, 1867, which continued for a year. Dr. Hatch practiced the Hemœopathic system, to which Dr. Goodwin had, for some time, directed his thoughtful attention. His diligent reading of the literature of this school, coupled with a careful observation of the effect of remedies, confirmed an inclination which he had for a long time felt, and he determined to adopt it in his future practice. He opened an office and met with the most gratifying success. His income for the first year was such as might well satisfy the ambition of a physician established in practice. His skill and attention brought such success that he was soon recognized as a leading physician, and became the family physician of not a few of the best families in the city.

This popularity has in no measure abated, and after twenty-six years of incessant professional activity in the City of Minneapolis, his position in the lead of practitioners of the Homœopathic school is unchallenged. Since settling in Minneapolis, Dr. Goodwin has strictly adhered in his practice to the tenets of the Homœopathic system, not yielding to the temptation to adopt an eclectic course. He has also given his undivided attention to his profession.

In the complex relations of social life, no one occupies a more important and delicate position than the physician; while he practices his profession for a

Adèle S. Hutchison.

livelihood, he comes to deal with the most precious interests of health and [illegible], and enters into the most sacred intimacies of our being. From infancy to [illegible] sorest trial and need; he strengthens the [illegible] and routine of the healing art are learned [illegible] is a delicate perception, a subtle influence, a tender and soothing touch, which [illegible] the natural aptitude of our constitution. [illegible] and the the efficacies of doses, there is [illegible] *natura*. The family physician, of whatever school, comes to be valued and [illegible] among the [illegible] [illegible] Minneapolis, prompt, attentive, kind, [illegible] feeble and courage to the despondent.

Doctor Goodwin's family consists of [illegible] the late well-known and popular F. C. [illegible]

[illegible] native of New England, having been [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

spent in Minneapolis her life has been the laborious, self-sacrificing one of the young growing and successful physician. Her wait for patients (which in so many cases degenerates into a prayer for *patience*) was exceedingly brief, and for many years her professional work shut her out entirely from social life, or even the opportunities for intimate acquaintance with the educated, thoughtful, progressive woman with whom alone she feels at home. But of late, feeling her right to more leisure, she has wisely lightened her professional labors and taken more time for her books, her pen and her friends.

Having throughout the years maintained habits of study on the severe lines, she is entirely fitted to mingle with the educated men and women to be found in such large numbers in our city. A good reader, a fine writer, intensely interested in whatever she undertakes, Dr. Hutchison would have made a great success upon the lecture platform. Clear cut and positive in her beliefs, she is yet saved from bigotry by her sense of justice which impells her to give to her opponent the same honest judgment that she asks for herself.

Short of stature and rather heavily built, her quick movements savor of abruptness to a stranger, and even her friends do not all know that much of this seeming brusqueness is put on to hide the painfully sensitive spirit and under estimate of herself, which are her real nature.

Recognizing her executive ability and excellent judgement, Dr. Hutchison was elected to a position on the Women's World Fair Board for the State of Minnesota, and as President of the Hennepin County Auxiliary to the same. She is also an active member and officer of the Woman's Council and various literary societies.

Though trained in the school of Homeopathy she does not refuse to see good in other schools, but gleans in all fields and holds out the fraternal hand to all good work—as witness her being unanimously chosen by the Board of Directors of the Northwestern Hospital, an Allopathic institution, to make the annual address to the graduating class of their nurse's training school.

Full of the quickest sympathies, she yet holds a firm hand over the nervous vagaries of her sex when ill, and in all her professional work strives to infuse into purposeless souls some of the vigor of her own masterful will, as the best remedial agent for their unnerved bodies.

The results of Dr. Hutchison's life proves the wisdom of her choice of a profession. She has made her way unassisted by influence, patronage or favor to a position of financial independence and professional honor—in short, she has done a man's work in a womanly way, with the results of which any man might be proud.

Henry Clay Aldrich, D. D. S., M. D., the son of the late Col. Cyrus Aldrich, is one of the few professional men born and reared in this city. His education was acquired at the public and high schools of Minneapolis, and at the State University.

He graduated from the dental department of the University of Pennsylvania, but finding the study of medicine more to his liking, he immediately took up this study, receiving his degree from the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia in 1881.

His first field of labor was in Charles City, Iowa, from whence he removed to Nashua, in the same State. In the year 1887 he returned to the city of his birth to accept the position of Professor of Histology, Pathology and Microscopy,

in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, and later, when the medical department of the State University was organized, he was appointed Professor of Dermatology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery. He has been actively interested in the work of the Homœopathic Hospital and Dispensary, and when in 1891 the Minneapolis Homœopathic Magazine was established he was made the editor, which position he still occupies. He is a member of the local, state and national Homœopathic medical societies, Masonic, Knights of Pythias, and other secret societies.

John F. Beaumont, M. D., was born in Freeport, Illinois, March 29th, 1853, and was educated at the high school of Freeport, and the military school of Montrose, New Jersey. He began the study of medicine in the office of his father, J. H. Beaumont, a well-known physician of Freeport, recently deceased. His first course of lectures was at Hahnemann College, Chicago, but he graduated from Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, 1876. During his course there it was his privilege to live at the home of the late revered Doctor Constantine Hering. He then took up the study of his specialty at the New York Homœopathic Ophthalmic Hospital.

He came to Minneapolis in 1880, where his practice has been confined strictly to diseases of the eye and ear. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the State University, and is also an active member in the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute and Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Henry W. Brazie was a native of Trumbull county, Ohio. He enlisted as one of the first volunteers from Michigan when but sixteen years of age, serving with the Seventh Michigan Infantry through many battles; he was taken prisoner, but was exchanged shortly after. He was wounded twice during his service. After discharge he re-enlisted in General Hancock's Veteran Corps, and after the close of the war attended the high school of Lapeer, Michigan, and later spent two years in the schools of Albany, N. Y. Afterwards he studied medicine with Drs. A. H. Thompson, of Lapeer, and L. Van Hoosen, of Albany, and graduated from the Cleveland Homœopathic College Hospital in 1870.

He came to Minneapolis in 1881; has been elected president of the Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin county, vice-president of the Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and has served as medical director of the Grand Army for several terms, also as a member of the board of commissioners for examining insane hospitals. He was formerly Professor of Physiology in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. He now occupies the chair of Pædology in the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the medical department of the University of Minnesota, and is also one of the aldermen of the City of Minneapolis.

George E. Dennis, M. D., was born in Livonia, Wayne county, Michigan, November 27th, 1839. He received his education at the Michigan State Normal school. He taught school one year in Michigan and three in Minnesota, (Dakota county.) Most of his early life was spent in agricultural pursuits. He entered the war in 1863, serving in the First Michigan Cavalry as Sergeant. He fought in twenty-one different battles from the time he enlisted to October 19th, 1864, when he was wounded at the battle of Cedar creek. He had always had a taste for medical studies, and in 1879 he en-

tered the medical profession, graduating from Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago in 1883. He located in Minneapolis 1884.

Albert Enos Higbee was born in Pike, New York, January 1st, 1842. His education was obtained in the public and high schools of Wisconsin. He served with distinction during the late Civil war, at the close of which he began the study of medicine, graduating from the Hahnemann College of Chicago in 1871; practicing in Red Wing and St. Paul, Minnesota, before coming to Minneapolis in 1878.

Thoughtful, but quick in discernment and prompt in action, he has been particularly successful in his chosen profession. He was one of the incorporators of the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College, and when it was merged into the medical department of the State University he was appointed to the chair of Clinical Gynecology. He has been an active member in the city, state and national Homœopathic societies, and with his wonted zeal and energy has ever helped to advance the cause of Homœopathic science. Dr. Higbee is a prominent Mason, occupying a high office in that order.

Dr. Otis M. Humphrey was born April 26th, 1832, at Victor, New York. He he received his medical education at the Long Island College Hospital of Brooklyn, New York, graduating in 1862; he came to Minneapolis in 1870. Dr. Humphrey served in the "late unpleasantness" as Assistant Surgeon of the Sixth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, being later commissioned as Surgeon United States Volunteers by the President, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war with the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, "for faithful and distinguished services." He has been an active member of the following societies: Massachusetts Medical Society, Northeast Historic Genealogical Society, American Institute of Homœopathy, and the state and county societies of Minnesota.

Dr. Wm. D. Lawrence was born May 16th, 1852, in Lawrenceville, Province of Quebec. His education was acquired at Granby Academy, and his medical studies were pursued at the Chicago Medical College and the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1879. He came to Minneapolis in April, 1879, and is a member of the North Star Lodge I. O. O. F., having held the office of "Past Grand." He has been an official in the local medical societies, and is the proprietor of the Minneapolis Medical & Surgical Institute.

Dr. William H. Leonard was certainly the pioneer practitioner of Minneapolis, coming here in the year 1855, although in the first years of his residence in this city he was a prominent representative of the old school, and helped to organize the Hennepin Medical society the year of his arrival. He was born December 2d, 1826, in Mansfield, Tolland county, Connecticut. His father, Dexter M. Leonard, was the son of a noted physician in Ashford, Connecticut. His ancestors, James and Henry Leonard, emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1652, erecting the first forge in America at Taunton.

Dr. W. H. Leonard was reared to agricultural occupations, enjoying the advantages of winter schooling, while the summers were devoted to labor on his father's farm. He had the benefit of a course at a select school, after which he taught for six years, devoting all his leisure time to self-improvement.

Inheriting a taste for medical studies

from his grandfather, he entered the office of Orrin Witter, M. D., of Chaplin, Connecticut, where he prepared himself for attendance upon lectures at the University of New York. The winters of 1850-51 were passed at this college, from which he entered the medical department of Yale College, where he graduated in 1853.

His first labors in the practice of medicine were in Orangeville, Wyoming county, New York, where he remained two years, whence he removed to Minneapolis.

To one of his active and investigative mind, the question of homœopathy could not long remain unnoticed. Educated in the allopathic system, and imbibing, from infancy, veneration for its theories, which the successful career of his grandfather had instilled into the minds of his family, he did not intend to turn his attention to homœopathy with a view to its adoption. However, after a thorough investigation of its merits—and the only investigation that would satisfy him was the practical application at the bedside—he could no longer hesitate in the course he should adopt in regard to the new therapeutic law. Being thoroughly convinced of its superior claims, he announced himself a homœopathist in 1859.

In November, 1862, he entered the army as assistant surgeon of the Fifth Minnesota Infantry Volunteers, and was afterward promoted to surgeon. He was honorably discharged at Fort Snelling in 1865, and immediately after resumed his practice—a firmer believer in homœopathy than ever.

No physician in the city has been more prominent in State affairs. He was the first health officer who introduced the vital statistics of the city; also the first commissioner of the State Insane Examining Board. Since 1875, he has been a member of the State Board of Health. At the time of his appointment, some of the members of the Board demurred, and threatened to resign if a homœopathist was appointed. Thereupon Governor C. K. Davis forcibly informed this august body "He should use his best judgement and appoint Dr. Leonard at all hazards; they might all resign if they wished, and then he would appoint all homœopathists." None of the members have had occasion since to regret the governor's decision, as the homœopathic member has proven one of the most useful and energetic on the Board.

He helped organize the Homœopathic State Institute, of which he has been three times the president. When the State University in 1875 organized a medical department, Dr. Leonard was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Children.

Through efforts on his part the "Hahnemann Medical Society of Hennepin County" was organized, of which he was many times its president. In all matters pertaining to the advancement of homœopathy he is a zealous and efficient worker. To his attainments as a skilled physician are added those qualities of mind and heart so essential to the highest degree of success in any walk of life.

William E. Leonard, B. A., M. D., is the only son of Dr. William H. Leonard. He was born in Minneapolis in 1855. His education was acquired in the public schools and at the State University, where he received the degree of B. A. in 1876, being by election the salutatorian of his class. A three years' medical course at the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, ending in 1879, was supplemented by a years residence at the Wards Island Homœopathic Hospital, New York City,

He then returned to Minneapolis, be-

coming an office partner with his father, with whom he practiced for six years. He has since been alone in general practice. For two years he edited and chiefly managed the *Minnesota Medical Monthly*, and at the same time filled the chair of Materia Medica and Institutes in the Minnesota Homœopathic Medical College. In the management of that institution, and in the establishment of the College of Homœopathic Medicine and Surgery in the medical department of the State University, which superseded the former, he played a prominent part, and is now, by virtue of his chair, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, at the head of that faculty. He is a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy, Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, and Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Soicety.

Dr. Geo. F. Roberts was born at Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 25th, 1843; he was educated at Monmouth College and Rush Medical College, from which latter institution he graduated in 1871. Not being satisfied with old school practice, he began the study of homœopathy, graduating from the New York Homœopathic Medical College in 1882. He has held the positions of Professor of Hemœopathy, medical department Iowa University; Professor of Gynecology in the Chicago Homœopathic Medical College, and Surgeon of Cook County Hospital in Chicago.

He came to Minneapolis in May, 1884. He has been a member of the following societies: American Institute of Homœopathy; Secretary Iowa State Institute of Homœopathy; Secretary and President Minnesota State Institute of Homœopathy; Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, and President of Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society.

Dr. Salathiel M. Spaulding was born December 5th, 1839, in New Hampshire, and came to Minneapolis in November, 1867. His education was acquired in the academies of his native State and the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, from which institution he graduated March 1st, 1879. He was paymaster's clerk in the War of the Rebellion, and was the first city physician in Minneapolis (1880). He was a member of the first Free Dispensary in the old Cottage Hospital, now St. Barnabas. He is a member of the American Institute of Homœopathy, Minneapolis Homœopathic Medical Society, Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, and Minnesota State Homœopathic Institute, having served as president of the two last named societies.

Dr. John Andrew Steele was born January 30th, 1837, at Stanstead, Canada East. His early education was acquired in Vermont at its State University; in medicine he graduated from Berkshire Medical College in November, 1856, and from the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania in March, 1858.

He came to Minneapolis in October, 1878, and has been interested in and a member of the Vermont Homœopathic State Medical Association, of which he was president; the Illinois State Homœopathic Medical Association; the Minnesota State Homœopathic Medical Institute, of which he was vice-president, and chairman of the bureau of surgery, and the Hennepin County Homœopathic Medical Society, of which he was president.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

DENTISTRY.*

BY M. M. FRISSELLE, M. D., D. D. S.

This specialty in the broad field of medical science, that has for its object the care and treatment of the organs contained in the oral cavity, has, within the last few decades, made advancement quite equal to any of the other branches in medicine.

Each succeeding year during this period of its history, it has drawn to its ranks men eminent for their learning, talents and culture, who have labored diligently and accomplished much in elevating the standard of requirements necessary to enter the ranks of this profession. No branch of the healing art has better illustrated the doctrine of evolution than this, the practice of which, within the memory of men still living, was considered as simply a branch of mechanics, but is now elevated to the position of a learned profession whose members are fitted for service by years of study and University training—by lectures and practical work.

By reason of the recent rapid growth in population of the City of Minneapolis and Hennepin county, few of the dental practitioners are natives of either the City or of the State, but, by various motives, have been brought here from more eastern portions of the country.

The attractions which every growing, thriving city offers to the enterprising and ambitious citizen, has had the effect to bring from eastern cities the best talent found in the profession, so that it is safe to say, and proverbially true, that the members of the dental profession in Minneapolis, in point of intelligence, scientific attainments and professional skill, are the peers of any in the world.

As the nuclei of all history, whether it be political, commercial, social or scientific, are essentially the history of individuals and of individual enterprise, so the history of dentistry in Minneapolis and Hennepin county must be contructed from the biographies of the early and leading representative members of the profession, who have, by their characters and conscientious labors, brought the profession to its present high standing. The essential forces that have been important factors in the advancement of the profession here, are the Minneapolis Dental Society, Minnesota State Dental Association, and the College of Dentistry of the University of the State of Minnesota. These, with the conservative,

*The chapter on "Dentistry," with the exception of two biographical sketches, was prepared by M. M. Frisselle. M. D., D. D. S.

stringent laws that forbid the practice of dentistry by any person not authorized by the State Board of Examiners—the Board consisting of members of the profession appointed by the Governor of State—effectually protects the community from irregular and incompetent practitioners.

The Minneapolis Dental Society was organized in 1882. A meeting for this purpose was called at the office of Dr. A. T. Smith, and Dr. M. M. Frisselle chosen chairman and Dr. J. H. Martindale was made secretary. At this meeting, the object and importance of such a society was freely discussed, and at an adjourned meeting on September 13th the following persons were chosen to fill the various offices of the society: Dr. A. M. Reid, president; Dr. A. T. Smith, vice-president; Dr. J. H. Martindale, secretary.

During the entire twelve years of the existence of this society, its members have zealously labored to promote the best interests of the profession. Valuable papers on current professional topics have been produced and intelligently and vigorously discussed, stimulating its members to secure broader and better views of the profession, and to do better work. This society, more than any other agency, has been instrumental in securing to the people of Minnesota the most conservative and protective laws regulating the practice of dentistry known to the country. These laws have been largely copied and embodied in the statutes of other states.

The Minneapolis Dental Society took steps for enlarging their field of work by reorganizing the old State Society. A meeting for this purpose was called Nov. 21st, 1883, at which meeting a committee was appointed to issue a call for a meeting of the dentists of the State to be held January 16th, 1884. This meeting was held at the Nicollet house, Minneapolis. Dr. A. T. Smith was called to the chair, and Dr. H. A. Knight made secretary, pro tem. The following officers were elected: Dr. H. M. Reid, president; Dr. L. W. Lyon, vice-president; Dr. Cruttendon, secretary; Dr. T. E. Weeks, corresponding secretary; Dr. S. D. Clements, treasurer. This organization has always been vigorous and flourishing, through the cordial support of nearly all the dentists in the State, and its influence on the national association has been both salutary and progressive.

The College of Dentistry, which has become an important part of the department of medicine in the State University, was organized in 1882 as a special department in the Minnesota College Hospital. In 1881, M. M. Frisselle, M. D., was appointed Lecturer on Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the college, and in 1882 was made a full professor in the college, with instructions from the trustees and faculty to organize a dental department and nominate persons to fill the various chairs. By appointment by the officers of the college, the following persons were called to fill the various chairs in the dental department:

M. M. Frisselle, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry and Therapeutics.
W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry.
A. W. Abbott, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
F. A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry.
Chas. W. Drew, P. H. B., M. D., Professor of Chemistry.
R. M. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
C. H. Hunter, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Microscopy.
T. F. Quimby, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica.
J. A. Parke's, D. D. S., and Dr. L. D. Leonard, demonstrators of Operative Dentistry.
F. H. Brimmer, D. D. S., and C. E. Cleveland, D. D. S., Demonstrator of Mechanical Dentistry.

In 1885-6 both the medical and dental departments were re-organized under

the name of the Minnesota Hospital College, at the same time taking possession of a new college building located on the corner of Sixth street and Ninth avenue south with the following Dental faculty:

W. F. Giddings, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Histology.
W. A. Spaulding, D. D. S., Professor of Prosthilic Dentistry and Metallurgy.
M. G. Jenison, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Dental Pathology Materia Medica and Therapentics.
A. W. Abbott, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
R. O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
Chas. W. Drew, P. H. B., M. B., Professor of Chemistry.
F. A. Dunsmoor, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
J. P. Martindale, M. D., D. D. S., Lecturer on Oral Diseases and Deformities.
T. E. Weeks, Lecturer on Practical Dentistry.

Here the institution flourished, each year increasing its number of students and its efficiency till 1889, when it relinquished its charter, becoming a department of the University of Minnesota. The following competent faculty is now in charge:

Cyrus Northrup, LL. D. President.
W. Xavier Sudduth, A. M., M. D., D. D. S., Dean and Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery.
Thomas E. Weeks, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Technics and Dental Anatomy.
Charles M. Bailey, D. M. D., Professor of Prosthetic Dentistry, Metallurgy and Orthodontia.
William P. Dickinson, D. D. S., Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics.
Geo. A. Hendricks, M. S., M. D., Professor of Anatomy.
Richard O. Beard, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
C. J. Bell, A. B., Professor of Chemistry.
H. M. Bracken, M. D., L. R. C. S. E., Professor of Materia Medica.

INSTRUCTORS.

Thomas G. Lee, A. M., M. D., Instructor in Histology.
Henry F. Nachtrieb, B. S., Lecturer on Comparative Dental Anatomy.
F. B. Kremer, D. D. S, Demonstrator in charge of the Prosthetic Clinic.
F. E. Twitchell, D. M. D., Instructor in Continuous Gum Work.
J. D. Jewett, D. D. S., Instructor in the Administration of Anæsthetics.
Miland Austin Knapp, D. D. S., Instructor in Technics.
Forrest Hoy Orton, D. D. S., Instructor in the Treatment of Cleft Palate.

The few following biographical sketches of some of the pioneers of the profession, and some of the younger members who are prominent by their inventions or rare mechanical genius, are but the van guard of a long line of first-class men who have made and are still making Minneapolis famous for its men of talent and high attainments in the profession of dentistry. So far as can be ascertained the first dentist who opened an office in Minnesota was Dr. Biddle, who came to St. Paul in 1850. The first dentist who practiced his profession in St. Anthony was Dr. Gould, whose office was on the East Side of the river. His immediate successor was

MARK DAVIS STONEMAN, M. D., who was born in Grayson county, Virginia, December 4th, 1815. He received a common school education—studied medicine under the tuition of his father, who was a physician of high repute in the locality where he lived.

Doctor Stoneman graduated at the Pennsylvania College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1838, entering immediately into general practice with his father. In 1848 he moved to the State of Indiana, where he continued the practice of medicine till 1858, at which time he commenced the study of dentistry.

In 1860, at the breaking out of the Civil war, he responded to Governor Morton's call for volunteer surgeons to go to the front. During the summer of 1862 he came to Minnesota visiting Taylor's Falls, St. Paul and St. Anthony. In May, 1863, he commenced the practice of dentistry in the office previously occupied by Dr. Gould, who was the first dentist in what is now the City of Min-

neapolis; Dr. Stoneman being the second. Here he continued the practice of his profession till his death, which occurred in March, 1875.

Dr. Stoneman was a man of marked abilities, prominent in Masonic and church circles, and a member of the first Board of Directors of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.

Doctor Bolton Loundes Taylor one of the reliable dentists of the city, is of staunch Quaker stock. His great-grandfather, Richard Webb, on the maternal side, came from England with William Penn in 1682, taking up a considerable tract of land on the Brandiwine above Chadd's ford. His daughter, Rebecca Webb, married Richard Baker, and their daughter, Rachel, married Loundes Taylor, the father of the subject of this sketch, who was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, February 1st, 1832. He was educated at the Friend's school and at the Friend's Weston College. He spent the early portion of his life on the old homestead farm where he was born. He was a student of dentistry in the office of Dr. Jesse Green, of West Chester, for several years, and came to Minneapolis in 1856, and for more that ten years devoted himself to business outside of his profession. In 1867 he built the Taylor Brothers' flour mill, on the ground now occupied by the Pillsbury "B" mill, which exploded and was burned in 1878.

In 1869 he opened an office for the practice of his profession in the Pence Opera House, remaining for about one year, then removing to 214 Nicollet avenue, and finally to 300 Nicollet avenue, where he still remains.

Doctor Taylor was married to Miss Harriet Hurlbut in 1865, the result of the union being one son and one daughter, the latter heing married and living in Philadelphia. The son is a student in the Minnesota State University.

The Doctor is a constant reader of the best literature of the day, and is especially interested in ancient history. He is also fond of natural history, and has given much attention to the stuty of bees, and is authority on the culture and care of these wise and interesting insects,

Doctor Taylor is a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery; a man of quite gentle manners, modest and conscientious, of firm convictions and unswerving integrity. Quaker like, he has never been ambitious for public office of any kind, is patriotic to the core, believing that in all governmental affairs their management should be committed to those who are to the manor born.

Doctor Abner Laycock Bausman was born at Ebensburg, Pennsylvania, March 25th, 1834. He is of German decent on his father's side, and of Huguenot French on the side of his mother. He received his early mental training at the common schools of the City of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, spending most of his time till he was fifteen years of age on a farm, where with plenty of plain, nutritious food and a generous amount of exercise in the open air, he developed a vigorous body and an active mind.

In 1854 he entered as a dental student the office of Dr. W. Fundenberg, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. In 1856 he made a journey to Minnesota, pre-empting a claim near Mankato, on the Minnesota river. In May, 1857, he came to Minneapolis, opening a dental office on Helen street—now Second avenue south — between Washington avenue and Second street, that being the center of business and the most popular business portion of the city. He remained there nearly two years, then removed to Bridge Square, that becoming the popular center on

A. L. Bousman.

which he loaned to a Mr. Spear, receiving as security three lots on the corner of Washington avenue and Third street south. These lots he was subsequently compeled to take for the loan.

Doctor Spencer was a man of unique methods, excentric habits and scientific tastes. He was the possessor of a very good microscope, with which he amused and entertained his patients by showing the circulation of the blood in the foot of a frog, which latter he always kept on hand in the office ready for a demonstration. The sign over the door of his office contained the legend, "Dr. Kirby Spencer Dentist 23 years," which was designed to advertise him as a practitioner of twenty-three years' experience.

During the early period of his life in the city he became much interested in the Athænæum, and on making his will he bequeathed the entire income of his real estate, which was rapidly increasing in value, to this public institution, to be forever alone used for the purchase of books on science, art, literature, politics, history, and any and every subject, except *theology*. This bequest of Dr. Spencer, though comparatively small when made, has proved to be the most valuable contribution, from a private source, which the public library has ever received. This was the real nucleus around which our present library has grown, and all honor should be given to the man who laid so good a foundation for such a beneficent structure. Although Dr. Spencer had it in his heart to do a good thing, still "he builded better than he knew." He died Thursday, March 10th, 1870, and was buried from the Quaker meeting-house, corner of Hennepin avenue and 8th street, while his monument stands on the corner of Tenth street and Hennepin avenue.

Doctor Joseph Anthony Bowman was born in Barnard, Vermont, June 10th, 1837. He sprang from that rugged New England stock which has furnished the Northwest with so much of its brain and energy. He has inherited to a marked degree the sterling qualities of his ancestors, which have shown themselves throughout his life in active usefulness and remunerative industry. He was educated in the common and select schools of his native town, and at the academies of Royalton and Newbury, Vermont.

In 1855 he commenced the study of his profession in the office of Dr. H. N. Roberts, of Ludlow, Vermont. In 1858 he went to Canton, Saint Lawrence county, New York, and there commenced the practice of dentistry in partnership with his brother, which partnership continued till 1862, when it was dissolved, Dr. Bowman entering the army. He was assigned a member of the Post Band at Alexandria, under the command of General John P. Slough, Military Governor of Virginia.

At the close of the war he came to Minneapolis, and again resumed the practice of his chosen profession. His first office was located on Bridge Square, in Center block, then one of the principal buildings of the town. In 1870 he removed his office to the corner of Washington avenue and First avenue south, entering into partnership with Dr. E. M. Griswold, which partnership continued till 1882. In 1884, Dr. T. E. Weeks and Dr. M. G. Jenison were admitted to partnership, under the name of Bowman, Weeks & Jenison. In 1891 this firm was dissolved, since which time Dr. Bowman has been associated in business with Dr. A. E. Peck. During the entire period in which he has been a citizen of Minneapolis he has been identified with the dental profession as an active practitioner and a leader in all that tended to its advancement. He has been a careful

J. A. Bowman

W. A. Spaulding.

He was married in 1886 to Miss Jerusha C. Johnson, the result of which union was a son and a daughter, the latter being married, the son is a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. His wife died in 1882, and in 1884 he was again married to Miss Carrie Knowles, who has one daughter.

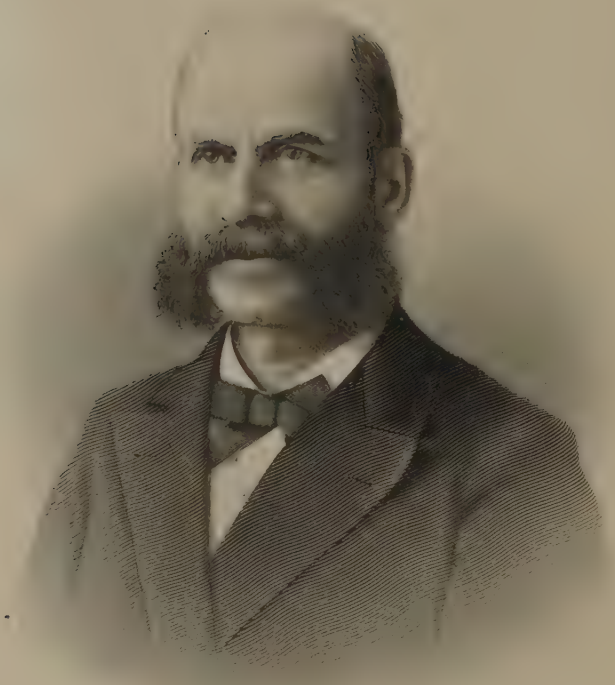
Doctor Charles Monroe Bailey was born in Portland, Maine, December 6th, 1843, and the education which he received at school was obtained before he was thirteen years old, at which age he entered the office of the law firm of Deblois & Jackson, in Portland, as errand boy, where he remained two years. The influence of this experience made a permanent impression upon his young and plastic mind. Leaving that office he passed the usual experience of boys essaying to earn their own living, with no fixed purpose in life, till the summer of 1862. When he was nineteen years of age, he was influenced and assisted by his brother to go to Calais, Maine, and enter as a student of dentistry the office of Dr. Jas. E. Grant. After five years of diligent study and close application to the duties of the office, he went to Machias, Maine, and buying the good will and practice of Dr. S. T. Clements, he put out his own sign and assumed the responsibilities of his profession, entering the battle of professional life with enthusiasm. During the four succeeding years he took time to attend lectures at the dental department of Harvard University, where he graduated in 1871, receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Medicine, and in 1874 he represented his State in the American Dental Association, which met at Detroit, Michigan.

In 1874, Dr. Bailey came to Minneapolis, opening an office in the Wensinger block, on Central avenue, soon after removing to the Andrews block, where he remained for fifteen years, till he came to his present office.

He has always identified himself with every movement which looked to the advancement of his profession, giving freely of his time and abilities to that department of labor he had so heartily and enthusiastically espoused. He was one of the organic members of the Minapolis Dental Society; has been twice its president; is an active member of the Minnesota Dental Association, and has been honored by the highest official positions in its gift, and has represented the State in representative national bodies. He was elected to the chair of Dental Materia Medica and Thezapeutics in 1886-7 in the Minnesota Hospital College, which chair he occupied until that institution surrendered its charter, upon the organization of a medical department in the State University, when he was appointed to the chair of Prosthetic Dentistry by the Regents of the University. On the retirement of Prof. Angle from the chair of Histology and Orthodontia in 1891 the duties of the chair of Orthodontia were added to those of Dr. Bailey's other duties. He was secretary of the college for two years, retiring on the appointment of Dr. W. X. Sudduth to the position of Dean of the Faculty.

Doctor Bailey was married in 1876 to Miss Laura Longfellow, of Machias, Maine, who died within two years, leaving one son, who is now fitting for the University.

Doctor Bailey is an enthusiast in his profession, giving his whole heart and mind to its duties, keeping himself well informed on all matters pertaining to his chosen vocation. He is a man of conscientious conduct, of firm moral principles, a good citizen whose influence is always on the side of good education and



C. W. Bailey.

W. W. Faissette

morals, a man to be relied upon in emergencies, a faithful friend and a lover of his fellow men..

DOCTOR MASON MARCELLUS FRISSELLE is a native of Western, Massachusetts, where he was born January 10th, 1822, and is the senior dentist of the city. He is a lineal descendant of the early Pilgrims who settled near Boston. The first eighteen years of his life were spent on one of the sterile New England farms in the County of Berkshire. The discipline furnished by plenty of farm work and the practice of rigid economy, necessary under the then existing domestic conditions, furnished the foundation of a character not to be daunted by ordinary obstacles. His early education was procured at the common schools, high schools and at Worthington and East Hampton academies in his native State.

From the age of nineteen to twenty-three he spent in teaching and study, preparatory to entering on the study of medicine, which he commenced in April, 1844, in the office of Dr. T. H. Brown, of Worthington, Massachusetts. He spent four years in study, attended three full courses of medical lectures, one of which was at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, the other two at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. After taking his medical degree he spent six months in practice with Dr. C. Gitteau, of Lee, Massachusetts. Early in 1848 he opened an office in Rockville, Connecticut, where he spent five years, removing to Plainfield, New Jersey in 1854.

He relinquished medical practice in 1859, removing to Kingston, New York, where he practiced dentistry for twenty years, removing to Minneapolis early in 1880. Dr. Frisselle was an active member of Tolland County, Connecticut Medical Society; of Ulster County Medical Society, New York, and of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis, and was a charter member of Minneapolis Dental Society. In 1862 he published a work entitled "The Teeth; their Care and Treatment," and in 1883 invented a jacket for the treatment of spinal curvature. He has been a contributor to not only medical and dental literature, but to the current literature of the day, and has furnished many valuable papers for scientific and literary societies.

He was appointed Lecturer on Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the Minnesota College Hospital in the winter 1881-82, and in the following year he was appointed Professor of Medical and Surgical Dentistry in the same institution, and was instructed by the trustees and faculty to organize a dental department and to nominate persons to fill the various chairs. Not only in this organic work of establishing the College of Dentistry did he show his zeal for professional advancement, but in his persistently advocating a higher standard of dental education, claiming that dentistry is one of the most important specialties in the broad field of medicine, and as such demands thorough preliminary culture and abundant scientific, technical training by teachers of high, moral, intellectual and professional attainments. In 1882 the Ohio College of Dental Surgery conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. Dr. Frisselle is a wide reader of the best literature, thereby keeping abreast of the thought of the times and in full sympathy with the liberal, progressive spirit of the age.

He was married to Miss Martha M. Smith, daughter of Hon. Henry Smith, Lee, Mass., in 1849. The fruit of this union was two daughters—Mrs. Gilbert Van Etten and Mrs. James P. Gould, both of whom reside in Minneapolis. Mrs. Frisselle died in 1882, and the

doctor was again married in 1884 to Mrs. Alice M. Smith, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

He retired from professional office work in 1889, since which he has chiefly devoted himself to the study and practice of horticulture. He is an expert in the culture of small fruits, and those who have had the good fortune to be his guests at Clover Nook, at Lake Minnetonka, can testify to the beauty of his flower garden and the abundant fruit of his vineyard. He is a member of the State Horticultural Society and a regular contributor of valuable papers at its annual meetings.

Although the doctor has reached the ripe age of three score and ten, he still retains his youthful activity of body and mind, attracting the young by his genial and friendly intercourse, and those of middle life by his intelligence and wide range of knowledge. By all these he will be missed and kindly remembered long after his last harvest of flowers and fruit have been gathered.

DR. EDWARD HARTLEY ANGLE was born at Herrick, Bradford County, Penn., June 1st, 1855. His father was a farmer, of German extraction, and his mother Scotch by birth. The first seventeen years of the doctor's life was spent on the farm where he received that discipline generally given to boys in the country through the performance of the usual arduous duties required of the farmers' boy. His early education was obtained at the common school of his native town, and at the high school at Canton, Penn., where graduated in 1874. In 1875 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Marcus, D. L. Dodson at Towanda, Penn. In the following year he was enrolled as student at the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, taking the full course and graduating Feb. 28, 1878. Soon after he opened an office in Towanda, Penn., where he succeeded to the practice of his preceptor. Dr. Angle became a citizen of Minneapolis in 1884, where he has since been engaged in practical work and original research, and none have labored more zealously and intelligently to elevate the standard of professional work and status. It was chiefly through his instrumentality and that of Dr. J. H. Martindale that the present conservative and stringent laws relative to the practice of dentistry in the state were formed and passed by the State Legislature.

Dr. Angle has always been an earnest and active member in both the Minneapolis Dental Society and the State Dental Association where he has been the frequeut recipient of official honors.

While yet a student in college his attention was called to the numerous cases of dental irregularity, and during the past ten years he has devoted himself chiefly to that department of practical work known as Orthodontia, or the correction of deformities of the teeth and jaws. He is the inventor of a system of appliances which, though exceedingly simple, are wonderfully effective in moving the teeth from abnormal to normal positions in the dental arch, and there retaining them till nature fixes them in their new relations and positions.

Dental irregularities have always been the *bete noir* of the profession, and not till Dr. Angle by his simple, unique and convenient appliances had made the successful treatment of these deformities easy and certain, has the profession been able to cope with these trying cases. The original work done by him in this special department has given him a national reputation, and his inventions and methods have received acknowledgment and commendation from all recent

authors of dental literature, and the leading practitioners in the profession.

In 1887 Dr. Angle published his system of treating irregularities of the dental arch, which is now in its third edition. This work is highly approved by all of our American dental colleges and some of those abroad, and is by the former used as a text-book. In 1890 appeared his system of treating fractures of the maxillary bones, and he has nearly ready for publication a work on oral deformities.

In 1886 Dr. Angle was elected professor of Dental Histology in the dental department of the Minnesota College-Hospital, and in 1888 made professor of Histology, Comparative Anatomy and Orthodontia in the dental department of the University of Minnesota. He filled these positions with marked ability and conscientious zeal till 1891, when he resigned his position on account of pressure of office business.

Dr. Angle is a diligent and careful student, a wide but discriminating reader of the best authors in science, and a frequent contributor to current dental literature. He is an earnest advocate of a high standard of intellectual attainments and moral worth for admission to our dental colleges, and believes that without the thorough elimination of the commercial and money-making spirit from all educational institutions supported by the state, they can never deserve the best patronage or highest respect of the people.

JOHN HOWARD MARTINDALE, M. D., D. D. S., was born in New York City Jan. 25, 1859. His parents soon removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where the subject of this sketch resided for seventeen years. His scholastic training was mainly received at the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the Emerson Institute, Washington, D. C., and at Helmouth College, Ontario, Canada. He removed to Minneapolis in June, 1876, commencing the study of dentistry and entering upon practice in 1878. He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery of Cincinnati, in 1880. Entertaining as he did advanced views of the scientific and technical training necessary to the best professional skill, he commenced the study of medicine in 1881, and by persistent application was graduated Doctor of Medicine from the Medical Department of the University of New York City in the winter of 1885. During the fourteen years of his dental practice he secured a deserved and abundant patronage, enjoying at all times the fullest confidence of his professional brethren and the public. In social life his unusual intelligence on all current topics, his urbane, dignified and manly conduct, his affable and courteous manners, has always given him free access to the best society of the city. Dr. Martindale was elected Professor of Oral Surgery in the Dental Department of the Minnesota Hospital College in 1885, which chair he held for two years and was subsequently elected Professor of Dental Medicine and Dental Surgery in the Medical Department of the same college. In 1885 he was appointed by Gov. Hubbard a member of the Board of Dental Examiners for the State of Minnesota for three years, and was reappointed for two subsequent terms by Gov. McGill and Merriam. He was elected member of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Minneapolis and was made its honored secretary for one year. He was one of the charter members of the Minneapolis Dental Society and for one term was its president. Dr. Martindale retired from the practice of dentistry in September, 1892, subsequently spending considerable time in

Germany in special preparation for the practice of medicine as specialist in diseases of the throat, nose and mouth, to which particular department he had already given much study and attention.

Dr. Thomas Edwin Weeks was born in Massiton, Ohio, in 1853, and was educated at the public and high schools of Mansfield in the same state. In 1873 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. W. F. Semple in Mt. Vernon, Ohio, where he remained for about three years, when he went to Council Bluffs and opened an office for the practice of his profession. In June, 1880, he came to Minneapolis, since which time he has been identified with the profession in the city. In 1881 he became a member of the firm of Bowman, Weeks & Jenison, occupying rooms on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Third street. This partnership continued for ten years, terminating in the early part of 1891, when Dr. Weeks opened an independent office. He was a charter member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and of the Minnesota Dental Association, of both of which he is still an active member, and to which he has been a frequent contributor of valuable papers and clinics. Dr. Weeks has been the recipient of honorary membership in various dental societies outside of the city and state. He has always been in sympathy with all movements that looked to the advancement of the profession, and has contributed a liberal share of time and energy to such objects. He was appointed Demonstrator of Operative Dentistry in the Dental Department of the Minnesota College Hospital, which position he held for two years. In 1885 he was appointed lecturer on Practical Dentistry. In 1886 the Minnesota College Hospital conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery and appointed him to fill the chair of Professor of Operative Dentistry made vacant by the resignation of Dr. W. F. Giddings. This position he retained till the college surrendered its charter, becoming a department in the University of the State of Minnesota, when he was appointed by the Board of Regents to the chair of operative dentistry, and in 1892 he received the appointment of Professor of Dental Anatomy and Operative Technics, which position he still occupies. Dr. Weeks literary efforts have been mostly confined to professional topics, such papers having been written for the entertainment of dental societies and for the benefit of students in the profession.

Dr. Leon Donham Leonard was born in Hebron, Maine, of good old Puritan stock on Jan. 30, 1859. His ancestors came to that inhospitable region in the early days of New England and there planted their church (Hard-shelled Baptist) and the common school. They cultivated the hard, reluctant soil, and by gathering two crops of stones every year (a crop by the way which is still being regularly harvested) they managed to rear and maintain families, the enterprising ones of which have never ceased to emigrate as soon as they arrived at the age of discretion.

In the winter of 1878–9 Dr. Leonard went to Boston with the view of studying music and preparing himself to teach that divine art. During the winter his observations and experience led him to consider some important reasons for changing his plans, and after mature deliberation concluded to study dentistry for a business, leaving music for recreation and social enjoyment, and to this end in January, 1880, he entered the office of Dr. John T. Codman, of Boston, Mass. After completing his studies there he spent a few months in his native town

doing some work for his old neighbors and friends, and in the latter part of 1882 he came to Minneapolis. He soon found a position in the office of Dr. W. A. Spaulding where he practiced his chosen profession for two years.

In 1884 he entered into partnership with Dr. M. M. Frisselle which partnership continued until the latter retired from business in the city. Dr. Leonard was a charter member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and one of the active members of the Minnesota Dental Association at its reorganization in 1884. He has alway maintained a lively interest in both these societies and at various times has filled the highest and most responsible offices in the societies gift. For three successive years he has occupied the position of secretary of the state Association. At the reorganization of the Dental College at the time it became a department in medicine of the State University, he received the appointment of Professor of Pathology and Oral Surgery, which position he filled for two years. Dr. Leonard has always enjoyed the reputation of being a man of advanced and progressive views in professional theory and practice, which have nevertheless always been tempered by a wise conservatism and prudence which has placed him among the best and most reliable dentists of the country.

He has a fine musical taste and practical ability which he generously employs for the entertainment of his numerous friends as well as for enjoyment at his own fire side. He is also a careful and discriminating reader of current literature, entertaining sound views in science, religion and political economy, is broad and generous in his sympathies, honorable in all his intercourse with his professional brethren and the world, and enjoys the confidence and respect of all men.

He was married in 1884 to Miss Mary A. Judson, two promising sons blessing their union.

Dr. Minot Gaylor Jenison was born at Eau Claire, Wis., July 29, 1858. He received his education at the graded schools and academy at Canton, N. Y., and at the public schools and business college at Washington, D. C.

He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. J. A. Bowman, of Minneapolis, in 1878, where he remained about two years when he entered the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery where he received the degree of doctor of dental surgery in 1881, and entered at once uponthe duties of his chosen calling.

He practiced his profession during three years in Washington, D. C., removing to Minneapolis in 1884. While in Washington he was an active member of the Washington City Dental Society, and since coming to Minneapolis has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the profession, being a member of the Minneapolis Dental Society and of the Minnesota Dental Association, in both of which societies he has been called to occupy the highest official positions.

In 1800 he was appointed professor of Dental Pathology and Therapeutics and of Oral Surgery in the dental department of the Minnesota College Hospital, which position he held for about three years, or till the college was merged into the medical department of the University of the State of Minnesota. Dr. Jenison received the degree of M. D. at Howard University, D. C., in 1882. He is a man of large attainments, enjoying the confidence of his professional brethren and numerous patrons.

Dr. Florian Emilius Hansen, one of the popular and capable dentists of the

city was born in Philadelphia, Penn. He received his education through private tutors, and at the college Liceo Calasancio Puerto Princepe, Cuba. He commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. Edward Ing, commencing practice in New York City in 1861. In 1863 he removed to Winchester, Ill., where he practiced his profession for twenty years, removing to Minneapolis in 1883. Since he has become a citizen of the city he has been in full sympathy with its progressive element and alive to her best interestr. He is an enthusiast in his profession; is a member of the state association and president of the local society, and in other cities where he has resided has been honored by official position in many organizations, both professional and civic. He is the inventor of the cube mortar with rotary pestle, and also of a rubber-dam holder, and a screw pivot with triangular lock for mounting artificial crowns, all of which are valuable additions to the dentist's helpful appliances. In religion the doctor is a Baptist and in politics a Republican of the most pronounced type, and since living in the city has had aldermanic honors thrust upon him. He is a man of high standing, an earnest advocate of the highest culture and professional attainments, and believes that every dentist in unselfish motives and manly character should be the peer of the noblest and best of men.

Although a recent addition to the dental force of the city, Dr. William P. Dickinson, has been for many years an ardent laborer in the field of practical dental work. He was born in New Hampshire, but at the early age of four years obeyed the injunction of Horace Greely and came West to Dubuque, Ia., in 1846. He was educated in the common and high schools of Dubuque, where he spent the early part of his life till he was 19 years of age.

In 1861 he responded to the first call for troops and at the expiration of the term of service, again eelisted in 1862 in the Twenty-first Iowa Infantry Volenteers. He was promoted to position of sergeant-major and was seriously wounded in the famous charge on Vicksburg May 22, 1863. His wounds disabling him from further service he was honorably discharged in November, 1863. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1864, and opened an office in 1865 at Charles City, Iowa.

He received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery from the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1884. He was appointed a member of the Board of Dental Examiners by the governor of Iowa and for two terms was president of the Iowa State Dental Society, and is now a member of the Minnesota State Dental Association and of Minneapolis Dental Society. He came to Minneapo early in 1890 and has since received the appointment of Professor of Operative Dentistry and Dental Therapeutics in the Dental Department of the State University. Dr. Dickinson's liberal experience as a teacher, and his long experience as a practitioner especially fit him for the position of instructor in the College of Dentistry of the University of Minnesota.

Dr. Dickinson is a man of scholarly attainments, spending his spare margins of time in the pursuit and enjoyment of German literature with which he is familiar. He is an enthusiast in his profession, and has at various times furnished valuable scientific papers on subjects connected with his profession.

Dr. Francis Hollis Brimmer made his advent into the city of Minneapolis as early as September, 1879. In common with very many of our citizens he

was born in Maine and in the City of Ellsworth. His professional training was received in the office of Dr. James T. Osgood, of Ellsworth, Maine, where he was a diligent student for six years. He matriculated at the Philadelphia Dental College in 1876, and graduated from the same institution in the class of 1876-7, with the degree of doctor of dental surgery.

Dr. Brimmer has been one of the most potent factors in building for the dentists of the city a reputation for good work and honorable dealing equal to that enjoyed by the dentists of any city in the country.

He has been active in promoting the usefulness of both the local and state dental societies, and he has been honored by official positions in both.

Dr. Hugh M. Reid, one of the oldest dentists of the city, was educated and spent his early life in Ohio. He graduated from the Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1875, and was made professor of clinical dentistry the same year in that institution, which position he filled till 1880. He has been a member of various state dental societies and associations; was the first president of the Minnesota Dental Association and of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

He came to this city in 1881 and has since been identified with the progressive element in the profession here.

Dr. George W. Avery came to Minneapolis in 1874 from Oswego, N. Y., where he was born in 1853 and where he received his early education. He is a graduate of the dental department of the University of Michigan; is a member of the Minnesota State Society and is secretary of the Minneapolis Dental Society which office he has filled for two years.

Dr. Ergar B. Dillingham was born in Maine in 1856 and came to Minneapolis at the tender age of two years, and has probably spent more years in the city than any other dentist. He was a student of Dr. J. A. Bowman and a graduate of Pennsylvania College of dental surgery in 1878. His professional reputation stands high, both among his brethren and the public.

Dr. Joseph William Pemberhiy was born in Warrensville, Ohio, but was educated in Milwaukee, Wis., taking the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery at the Baltimore college of dental surgery. Dr. Pemberthy is vice-president of the Minneapolis dental society and is prominent in Masonic circles.

Dr. Henry Atherton Knight was born in Peru, Mass., receiving his early education in the common schools of that state and in the State of Connecticut. He attented medical lectures at the college of physicians and surgens in New York City in 1878.

In 1879 he commenced the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. M. M. Frisselle in Kingston, N. Y., and in 1880 he came to Minnesota, continuing his studies in the office of Dr. A. T. Smith of Minneapoiis. He is a graduate of the Dental Department of the University of Michigan. He has been a member of the State Board of Dental Examiners and its secretary for four years, and is a charter member of both the Minnesota Dental Association and the Minneapolis Dental Society, and a member of the American Dental Society and other similar organizations.

Dr. Ismnor C. St. John is a native of LeRoy, N. Y., where he was born in 1855. He received his education in this state and at the University of Michigan, where he received the degree of D. D. S.

in 1880. Soon after which he opened an office in Minneapolis. He is an active member of the Minneapolis Dental Society.

In this chapter of the history of dentistry in Minneapolis and Hennepin County, it is impossible in the limited space allowed to speak at length of all the practitioners who deserve an extended notice in this work. Some of these men though young in years and limited in experience, are possessed of rare mechanical talents, which if properly directed will soon place them in the foremost ranks of the profession. Among the young men of unusual promise may be mentioned Dr. E. J. Morrison and Dr. Arthur E. Peck, the latter of which is associated with Dr. J. A. Bowman. Dr. Peck received an excellant preliminary education in the common and high schools of Iowa, entering the Dental Department of the College of Medicine in the University of Minnesota in 1886 and receiving the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1890. He has an unusual talent for mechanics and has made improvements and invented appliances of great value to the profession, among which is an improvement on the Logan crown whereby the platimun band is concealed by a porcelain cover. He has invented pliers for forming loups on metalic plates, whereby rubber attachments may be made to metal dentures. He has has made an improvement on the Stoddard furnace by using a platinum muffle and a rotary blower which will secure fusion of porcelain in less than one minute. These are only specimens of what the young men just entering the profession promise for its future advancement. The following are some of the names of dentists in this city and county who have been and are contributing much by word and deed to make the profession both honorable and useful:

H. L. Wilkins	H. B. Tillotson
W. L. Jerman	C. L. Sargent
A. W. French	C. C. Coffee
H. W. Clark	W. R. Martin
H. M. Loughridge	W. G. Patten
J. A. Parker	C. M. Colby
C. Strauchauer	E. F. Clark
W. M. Murray	W. A. Spaulding
Neil Downey	T. L. Hedderly
J. F. Baker	P. S. Calkins
J. D. Jewett	K. S. Morgan

CHAPTER XXIX.

CEMETERIES.

BY BYRON HARVEY TIMBERLAKE.

Lakewood. Away back in the early seventies it became apparent to some of our leading, far-sighted citizens, that a new place of interment of the dead should be secured on some of the beautiful locations out near the lakes, where the encroachments of the city would never seriously interfere. To Col. Wm. S. King belongs the credit of suggesting the mattes to George A. Brackett, D. Morrison, C. M. Loring, and other public spirited men, who at once fell into line, held an informal meeting and appointed a committee to examine the various localities suitable for the cemetery. The committee after a careful examination of all possible locations, reported in favor of a one hundred and twenty-eight acre tract of gently undulating land, lying between lakes Calhoun and Harriet, owned by Col. King, who was willing to dispose of the land for that purpose. This was in August 1871, the committee having been appointed the month previous. The report being looked upon favorably, an organization was effected under the name of the Lyndale Cemetery Association (changed to Lakewood the following February) and the following named persons were elected as the first board of trustees: Wm. S. King, D. Morrison, H. G. Harrison, Dr. C. G. Goodrich, W. D. Washburn, W. P. Westfall, George A. Brackett, Levi Butler and R. J. Mendenhall. Dr. Goodrich was elected president; R. J. Mendenhall, treasurer; and A. B. Barton, secretary and superintendent. The report of the committee was accepted and the land bought for $21,000 on a year's time; land that to-day, but for the cemetery, would bring well nigh a million dollars in the open market. Thus was obtained this beautiful tract of land, with graceful rolling surface and modest oaks, touching two of the most cherished and attractive lakes, appropriately fitting into our extensive and prided park system, easy of access, and, as it were, intended by nature herself, for a "City of the Dead."

The first thing Lakewood Cemetery Association wished to impress upon the mind of the public was, that their enterprise was not for money making purposes; and indeed those knowing the high character of the parties interested, would need no such assurance. But every movement was made openly and above board, so no quiet whisperings of private or selfish interests being involved could ever get a start. From the very first, every man buying a lot became a

stockholder and voter in the corporation. The first trustees furnished two-thirds of the purchase price, and the stock was raised to $25,000, thus providing $4,000 with which to begin improvements; but since these sums were returned and the title of the land made clear, every dollar that has been received from the sale of lots, and from all other sources, has gone toward beautifying and embellishing the grounds.

Another wise provision made by the trustees, was the setting aside of twenty per cent. of the receipts from lots until the sum of $500,000 shall have been reached, as a perpetual fund; the interest of which may be applied to the care of the cemetery, the principle to remain forever intact. Over $50,000 has already been set aside, and in less than fifteen years the entire $500,000 will be so provided.

The trustees were not so fortunate in adopting the "Plan" for the cemetery. They corresponded extensively with landscape gardners, and finally adopted a plan drawn by C. W. Falsom, superintendent of Mt. Auburn, Mass. A portion of the ground near Lake Calhoun was then platted and on September 16, 1872, the dedication took place, a large number of lots being selected at the close of the exercise by the citizens present. The board was not thoroughly satisfied with the plan they had adopted, however, so they sent Superintendent Barton east to visit the principal cemeteries and confer with the superintendents; and as a result the adopted plan was exchanged for the "Park" plan, so successfully inaugurated by Adolph Strauch at "Spring Grove," Cincinnati; and the replatting of the grounds that had been set apart for immediate occupancy became necessary. This occasioned very little inconvenience, however, and now the cemetery, enlarged to one hundred and seventy acres, beautified by the reservation of wide stretches of green sward, and shaded by the rustling foliage of native trees, rests on the edges of the peaceful lakes, a thing of beauty; a gentle reminder of the way we all must go.

Perhaps few people stop to think what a great service to Minneapolis these few public spirited citizens have given, in providing this beautiful burying ground, not to speak of their other services. The amount of planning, patience and labor necessary to transform the crude outline into the well developed picture, none can know save those who have done the work, and although much time and money must yet be spent before the picture is made complete, still as long as Minneapolis takes pride in the vast system of public parks, and this the only really public cemetery, the names of Brackett, Loring, Morrison, Mendenhall, Wilson, Pillsbury, King, Harrison, Goodrich, Washburn, and many more who have so generously given both time and money to the support of everything that would promote the welfare of the Flour City, will be remembered with deep gratitude.

Of course the early days of Lakewood were not without their drawbacks and discouragements. During the negotiations for the land, matters dragged along so slowly that at one time Col. King talked of withdrawing his offer; but George A. Brackett and D. Morrison quickly persuaded him not to do so. The present officers of the Association are: president, George A. Pillsbury; treasurer, C. M. Loring; secretary and superintendent, A. W. Hobart. George A. Brackett, C. M. Loring and L. P. Hubbard comprise the executive committee, while the trustees are: George A. Brackett, W. D. Washburn, D. Morrison, L. Fletcher, C. M. Loring, George A. Pillsbury, L. P.

Hubbard, R. J. Mendenhall and Samuel Hill.

The entrance to Lakewood is straight out Hennepin, on thirty-sixth street. The gateway is a magnificent structure of red granite, built in the Romanesque style of architecture, with grained arch ceilings of stone and brick. Probably less than a dozen buildings in the whole country have solid stone and brick arched ceilings as this one has. The windows are of a special design and particularly appropriate and emblematic. On the top pane of the window on the side toward Lake Calhoun is the Lotus flower, the sacred Lily of the Nile. In the center of the middle pane is the cross, and below are the love birds and Olive branches, suggestive of Peace, while on the panes at the side is the Passion flower. The building was designed by Mr. Frank E. Read, was erected in 1889 at a cost of about $35,000, and is absolutely fire proof. It contains two rooms which are used as the office rooms of the Cemetery. The vault, a short distance within and to the left, was built last year at a cost of about $25,000, is wholly underground, will accomodate 450 caskets, and is absolutely safe against fire. The funds available at that time not being adequate for the construction of a permanent chapel in keeping with the improvements, a temporary one was built over the vault, but this will be replaced by a permanent stone chapel in the near future.

One thing that perhaps mars the beauty of Lakewood, is the location of the roadways, which follow the ridges rather than the ravines. A large amount of land, which would otherwise be available for burial purposes, is thus used up, and the capacity of the cemetery correspondingly diminished. Lands thus used, together with those already occupied, sold and used for park purposes, have cut the portion remaining for lots and single graves, down to less than forty acres, although only 6,000 have yet been buried there. One of the chief points of interest in Lakewood is over on the side next to Lake Calhoun, near the northwest corner. First there may be mentioned the willow that grows beside a tomb, that rests on a prominent knoll over-looking the lake. In the tomb rests the body of Sir Joseph Francis' wife, and the twig from which the tree grew was brought by Sir Francis sixteen years ago, from the willow that stands near the place where Napoleon was buried, on St. Helena. The knoll itself, is also a point of interest. Long before the cemetery was laid out, Mrs. Francis stood here, and looking out over the lake said that she had never seen so beautiful a burial spot as that one, and she wished that it might be her final resting place. When the cemetery was laid out, Mr. Francis secured that portion, and it was so arranged that it is discribed as "lot I section I." Mr. Francis is still living, but quite advanced, being over ninety-one years old. He spends most of his time in summer sitting by his wife's tomb, and explaining to visitors, points of interest about the cemetery. His own epitaph is already chiseled on a granite slab that inclines downward from his wife's tomb, covering the place where he himself is to be laid away. The inscription itself is full of interest and is as follows:

"Joseph Francis, Father and Founder of the United States Life Saving Service 1812. Founder of American Ship-wreck Society 1842. Inventor of Corrugated Metallic Life Car, Life Boat, &c. Received the thanks of the 49th Congress, honored by the 50th Congress for his service to humanity. Honored, decorated, rewarded and knighted by the

Crowned Heads of Europe. Born March 12th, 1801."

Looking now toward Lake Harriet and a short distance in front may be seen the monument erected by the head millers of Minneapolis in memory of those who lost their lives in the mill explosion May 2d, 1878. It is a magnificent monument of large proportions and bears the names of E. H. Grundman, George A. Burbank, Chas. Henning, Fred. A. Merrill, August Schmidt, Henry Hicks, Patrick Judd, Wm. Leslie, Edwin C. Merrill, Ole P. Schie, Clark Wilbur, John E. Rosenius, Peter Hogberg, Jacob V. Rhodes, Chas. Kimball, Walter Savage, John Boyer and Cyrus E. Ewing. The carved designs are a set of old styed grist stones, a new process roller and a bevel gear wheel with broken niche.

Farther on toward Lake Harriet, side by side lie eight of the Rand-Coykendall family who were drowned by the capsizing of a boat in a storm on Lake Minnetonka in 1885. Farther up the slope and on the highest ground in the cemetery is the McNair monument, the tallest (nearly fifty feet) and the Pillsbury's, a magnificent structure, and the most expensive. Following down the slope many beautiful monuments are seen, and the general effect of uniformity, coming from the absence of curbings, railings, foot-stones and every sort of perishable material, is everywhere noticed. Beside the roadway near the centre of the grounds are the Wolford and Pence monuments, two of the largest and most expensive individual monuments, resting on two of the highest-priced single lots in the cemetery. Surmounting J. W. Pence's monument is the finest piece of statuary in Lakewood. It is "meditation" and is the work of Caribilli.

The three lots between the Pence and Wolford monuments are owned by three men whom Minneapolis is proud to honor: Geo. A. Brackett, C. M. Loring and Loren Fletcher. Monuments are now building for Messrs. Brackett and Fletcher, and a monument in keeping with the surroundings will shortly be erected by Mr. Loring. Mr. Fletcher's monument is a large, plain, Greek sarcophagus, while Mr. Brackett's is a sarcophagus, heavily carved, surmounted by a draped Greek urn. The leaf carving on this monument is by far the finest in the cemetery, and the surface cutting cost almost double that of any other monument, and excels proportionately for smoothness.

Off to the right is the portion of the cemetery owned by the Quakers, and even here their old-time plainness may be noticed, for no expensive monument distinguishes the rich from the poor, all sharing alike in modest head-stone marks. The Masons and Odd Fellows also have their private grounds in Lakewood, and on the left, up in the northeast corner of the cemetery, is the section for single graves. There are many other points of interest in Lakewood, but one more must suffice. In the South it might not be interesting, for it would be less rare; but here we have little contact with people of color. The place is where the body of "Aunt Millie Bronson" lies, on Geo. A. Brackett's lot 3, section 2. "Aunt Millie" was about a hundred years old (quite likely more) when she died in March, 1885. She was a servant of Gen. Bouregard during the war, and was captured at the battle of Tishomingo by Major Brackett of St. Paul, and being brought North to Geo. A., she always thereafter looked to "Massa George" as her protector. She was very devoted to the family and especially to little Annie Brackett, and when the little one sickened and died in

June, 1864, "Aunt Millie's" sorrow was as great as that of any member of the family. Mr. Brackett had her kindly cared for in her declining years, and when the end had almost come he asked her if she would like to be laid beside little Annie, and the look that accompanied her feeble answer, "Oh, yes, Massa George," showed how grateful she was for the privilege.

The bodies of a great many old settlers and prominent men rest at Lakewood; for, although comparatively new, bodies have been removed from almost every other cemetery around Minneapolis to it. Many of the finest monuments were erected by old settlers and prominent men who are still living, and it is safe to say that, while many changes may come, and many unlooked events take place, Lakewood cemetery will remain one of the fixtures throughout all time.

Minneapolis (Layman's) Cemetery. When Martin Layman came to this country in 1853 and pre-empted a section of land bordering on what is now Lake street, he did not suspect that twenty-seven acres cornering on what is now Cedar avenue and Lake street, would be used as a place of sepulture. Such is the case, however, and there on that level tract of land, now some miles inside the city limits, lie buried over 17,000 bodies. The history of the land is interesting. As mentioned above, Martin Layman pre-empted a section of land, but soon afterward found it to be school land. In order that his pre-emption claim might hold good, it was necessary that this section should be set aside from the school lands by special act of congress. This was done, and Mr. Layman's title to the land became clear. A portion of that land thus obtained directly from the government was never transferred till it went to Mr. Layman's heirs after his death in 1886. More than that, the unsold lots in the cemetery have never been transferred at all, nor has the land ever been mortgaged, held on tax title or even paid taxes, unless from 1854-'59.

Martin Layman built the sixth house that went up on the West Side, but settlers came soon and fast. In 1855 or 1856 there was a death near Mr. Layman, and the family having no land and being poor, Mr. Layman gave them a corner (now Cedar and Lake) for a burial place. And "Uncle Wardell" was thus the first person to be laid away there. In 1859 a half-acre was laid out by Mr. Layman as a family lot and for the accommodation of the neighbors. The following year he platted ten acres under the name of the Minneapolis Cemetery, which is the correct name, and in 1871 another ten acres, and again in 1886, just before he died, an additional seven acres, over near the H. & D. tracks, making in all twenty-seven acres. They originally were nearly all 8 by 24, and these were sold and deeds given for the consideration of one dollar. Sometimes a lot was sold for fifty cents and very rarely was a lot sold for more than five dollars. There was no records kept in these early times, but later a very complete system has been inaugurated, and now by giving the name of the deceased to Charles B. Lyman, the actuary, any later grave in the cemetery may be quickly and easily found. For a great many years, this was about the only cemetery on the west side, so a large number of Catholics were brought here for burial, and there are more soldiers in this cemetery than in all the others combined. Col. John Stevens' daughter, the first child born in Minneapolis, was buried in the family lot in this cemetery in 1862, though her remains have since

been removed to Lakewood. The Nichols family also lie here—five buried in one day. It was a case of drowning. One of the children was in bathing at Calhoun and was caught in a whirl pool —a little brother went to the rescue and he too was sucked in by the treacherous wave. Then the mother went and met a like fate. Another member of the family rushed in after the mother—the father followed and all went down together.

The cemetery is laid out so as to make a large portion of the ground accessable for burial purposes. The main entrance is on Cedar avenue, almost directly across from the old homestead, and is guarded by a large wooden archway with iron gates for both pedestrians and vehicles, which are always open to the great number of visitors who may be found strolling about the pleasant grounds in fine weather. Following the drive-way that runs straight back from the entrance, we come very soon to the Layman monument on the right and near the roadway. It is a splendid granite monument, six feet at the base and twenty-five feet high and is the finest monument in the cemetery. The largest monument is that of Kerby Spencer, which stands over to the left beyond the vault toward the car shops, near the brow of the slope. From this monument southward are the finest lots in the cemetery and quite a number are yet vacant. The cemetery throughout is well supplied with shade trees and is beautifully sodded and is well cared for. The monuments as a rule, are not large and expensive, yet there are a great many very pretty ones, and almost every grave is marked by a neat stone.

Maple Hill. There is nothing in the arrangements made for the burial of the dead, by the early settlers in the town of St. Anthony, to indicate that a great city was expected to grow up about the Falls. The first place of interment was a small tract near the corner of Fifth avenue and Eighth street southeast. No name was given to the grounds, nor were there records kept of burials made, but old residents remember it, and a few years ago when the streets and avenues were opened, several bodies were removed by Wetmore O'Brien, sexton of Maple Hill cemetery, while there are without doubt a great many still there in ground that was not disturbed by the streets.

The next oldest cemetery in the vicinity of Minneapolis is Maple Hill, a ten-acre tract of gently sloping and slightly undulating land on Broadway, between Polk and Filmore Northeast. The land was obtained from the government by R. W. Cummings in 1849, and originally a tract of 20 acres was reserved as a cemetery for the burial of the dead, but only ten acres was platted, dedication taking place February 20th, 1857. Maple Hill has been always considered a private cemetary and is still so held, although some move toward a Stock Company was made a good many years ago, but the organization seems to have never been perfected, and the matter dropped leaving Mr. Cummings as sole proprietor of all unsold ground. The cemetery was never kept up as well patronized cemeteries are expected to be to-day, and this together with being so near to the heart of the city caused it to be the occasion of much disputation, legislation and litigation; the health officer as long ago as 1890 having forbidden further burials there. By the legislative act of 1891 the City Council was given power to condemn 33 feet of land on all sides of the cemetery for street purposes, but since the same act illegally provides that bodies lying within

the 33 feet may be taken up and buried on unoccupied lots within the grounds, the whole action of the Council may be set aside by the court when the case comes to trial. It seems to be the idea of the City, to make a public park of the cemetery, the bodies to be removed at the City's expense or left where they are; and the prospect seems to be that in some way the park idea will eventually be carried out.

Being the oldest cemetery and particularly convenient to the east side a large number of burials have been made in Maple Hill and among them are a number of old settlers and prominent people.

A great many removals have been made, a large number going to Lakewood; and now that Hill Side is opening up with so much promise, a still larger number will likely be removed to that pleasant place. In this cemetery all classes of people have found a resting place, from the wealthy business man and University professor, to the humble artisan and stranger vagrant within our gates—a portion of the grounds having been set aside as "the potters field." No absolute record of burials has been kept, but it is estimated that no less than 5,000 bodies have been laid in Maple Hill, many of them having lain there for 20 or 30 years, and the greater part of these will probably remain undisturbed, even though the cemetery does become a part of our extensive and much prided system of parks.

Hillside. The want of a well arranged and carefully managed place of interment for the dead on the east side of the river had long been felt, and the pressure of its necessity increased from year to year with the growth of the population, till finally the closing of Maple Hill cemetery in 1890 made it necessary that such a place should be selected without futher delay; and accordingly a portion of the plat of land, known as Thwing's Highland Addition to Minneapolis, was set apart for cemetery purposes, and a company incorporated under the name of Hillside Cemetery Association of Minneapolis.

The Hillside Cemetery comprises nearly eighty acres of beautifully varied surface, with exceptionally prominent knolls and winding ravines at the point immediately southeast of the St. Paul & Duluth Railroad, where it enters upon the high ground after crossing the level stretch on which East Minneapolis is situated. It is easily accessible from the east, north and south portions of the city, and is less than three miles from the City Hall. The street car line which is to be built the coming season to the new Stock Yards, will pass within a few yards of the cemetery, and side tracks will be put in to accommodate funeral cars as soon as that most commendable custom of conducting funerals shall have been inaugurated in Minneapolis.

The portion of the ground already platted had been under cultivation for a good many years, previous to the time it was set aside for cemetery purposes, and consequently the native trees had all been removed (though native trees still cover a considerable portion of the part not yet platted) and the result is that the perfectly sodded ground, waving in precipitous and graceful undulations, dotted with evenly sized deciduous and evergreen trees, regularly placed at the corners of the lots, presents a most pleasing appearance on approaching the cemetery. The cemetery is laid out on the park plan, the ground being arranged in accordance with its natural topography from designs prepared by Professor Cleveland, in such manner as to give easy access by carriage to all parts of the area, and also secure the most

attractive views from prominent points, while reserving the portions which are best adapted for lots.

The Chapel, situated near the main entrance of the cemetery, is the most beautiful structure of its kind yet built in any of the Minneapolis cemeteries, and is most fortunate in its arrangement. A covered drive-way in front affords protection in bad weather, and on entering the main room, which is about 28x40 feet—and is well lighted by stained glass windows—the singing of birds and the sight of numerous plants and flowers in the conservatory which opens from this room on the south, makes the place seem cheerful. The vault is below, and the connection between the chapel and vault is by elevator. This is so arranged that nothing but the catafalque will show in the chapel, while below, a system of doors completely cuts off all connection between vault and chapel. The building is heated by steam, comfortable and appropriate arrangements being made for holding services. The vault is built of stone, iron and cement, being fire proof, and is so arranged that over two hundred bodies may be easily received and properly cared for. Its excellent ventilation insures perfect freedom from dampness and foul air.

The chapel stands on the brow of a considerable hill, and below is a marshy sag which will be transformed into an artificial lake—the only thing lacking to make Hillside the best fitted by nature for a cemetery of all spots so used in the vicinity of Minneapolis—by throwing a heavy dam across and holding the water that now passes off to the river below. Stretching out beyond this lake, is a large level area, which will be used as a nursery for the cemetery, and no lots will ever be sold on this portion.

The drainage at Hillside is absolutely perfect. There is not one single lot where the water can accumulate in a grave in the smallest quantities. The ground is firm and gravelly, and never caves. Two graves may be dug side by side leaving a wall but four inches thick, and this wall will bear the weight of a man without crumbling, yet only a spade is necessary for the digging. The sections and lots are of such sizes, shapes and positions as to satisfy the taste and requirement of all classes. Sales are made with the understanding that perpetual care shall be given the walks, grass, shrubs, trees and surroundings of the lots. The most expensive lots are on the high point immediately back of the chapel, where the slope on the south goes precipitously down to the level stretch below. Here at the highest point is a large circular mound in the center of which is a carefully kept and beautiful flower bed. Standing here, the line of vision being far above the chapel tower, the entire city lies spread out on its miles of stretching level below. The officers of the Association are: President, J. B. Thwing; Vice-President, Professor Wm. W. Folwell; Secretary and Treasurer, M. A. Thwing; and Superintendent, Thomas Hand. The Board of Directors are: R. S. Goodfellow, Baldwin Brown, Professor H. W. S. Cleveland, J. P. Thwing, M. A. Thwing and George Thwing.

Crystal Lake Cemetery. Realizing very wisely that the land put aside for burial purposes in the vicinity of Minneapolis would be wholly inadequate in a few fleeting years, a movement was put on foot to secure a very suitable piece of land on the north side, for as yet there had been no cemetery in that quarter. The grounds consisting of 40 acres, was secured in 1891, and in a tract well fitted by nature for the purpose. The cemetery is in and named for the beautiful

township of Crystal Lake, on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section four, township twenty-nine, range twenty-four, in Hennepin county, Minnesota. The main entrances are on Thirty-eighth avenue, and as one rides along the front, a succession of ridges and ravines, high at the front, gradually slope back to the north at right angles to the street, winding now and then, so that the curvature of the roadways which follow the ravines—the ridges and ravines being, in the main, parallel—adds materially to the architectural beauty of the grounds. The entire front half of the grounds is a succession of graceful undulations, there being no less than eight prominent knolls in sight, while the portion to the north is more level, yet all portions have a perfect drainage. On the north less than a mile away is Shingle Creek, near the mouth of which is the city pumping station. The grounds are beautifully laid out and platted upon a plan very similar to that in Lakewood Cemetery, and the regulations for care and preservation are almost identical. All lot owners are entitled to vote for trustees at the annual elections and the perpetual care of lots is assured without special deposit; though provisions are made for special care when such deposit is made. Although the tract was once quite covered with native trees, a portion of it was cleared off before being set apart for a cemetery; yet enough trees were left on the part already platted, and on the other part trees will grow to sufficient size before it is wanted for occupancy. No under ground vault has yet been built, but as fast as money is received from the sale of lots it will be applied to this purpose, and other ways of improving and beautifying the grounds, The tract is of course inclosed with good fences, a wooden picket fence and iron gateways lining the front. The grounds have not been used and improved in the past as they will be in the future on account of not being easily accessable heretofore.

The trustees have had to make their own roads, but good roads and street car connections will soon be made, and Crystal Lake Cemetery will rapidly grow in popularity, particularly among people on the north side. There have been about five hundred and fifty interments at Crystal Lake, the first after the survey being Johanna H. Frick Morgan, wife of Walter Morgan. The Morgan lot is on the top of a prominent knoll near the center of that portion already improved, and in front of the entrance now in use. The Morgan and Hasty monuments, standing near together on this knoll are two of the finest in the cemetery. The Association has its own green-house, and an adequate supply of water at all points, and the ten acres already improved, is certainly very beautiful. The present officers are: J. W. Tousley, president and manager; C. A. Smith, treasurer; and E. M. Trousley, secretary. The trustees are J. W. Tousley, C. A. Smith and E. M. Tousley.

Friends Cemetery. The society of friends usually have their own cemetery, so in keeping with that custom the early Friends in Minneapolis bought a tract of land for burial purposes at the junction of Nineteenth street and Nicollet avenue, which was laid out and one burial made there, but for some reason it was abandoned and another plat purchased out near elevator A. north of Hennepin avenue; but later finding that this location would have to be abandoned, they sold this property to the Railroad Company, and R. J. Mendenhall being prominently connected with Lakewood, they purchased 65 lots in section 7 out at

Lakewood—which is shared in common by all members of the Friends Church.

There had been 52 bodies interred on the old grounds near the elevator, and these were all removed to the new grounds at Lakewood by R. J. Mendenhall.

CATHOLIC CEMETERIES.

St. Anthony. One of the first tracts of land set aside for burial purposes in the vicinity of Minneapolis, was a block on the east side of the river, just above where Orth's brewery now stands. In 1851 Peter Bottineau, a French Indian, pre-empted 160 acres lying along the east bank of the river above where the Great Northern railroad tracks now cross, and in 1857 he gave two blocks to the Catholic Bishop at St. Paul, one for a church site, the other for a cemetery. On the church site is now the Church of *St. Anthony of Padua*, on Main street and Ninth avenue northeast. The block intended for a cemetery was the one on the river bank, near Orth's brewery. This block was sold and with the proceeds the ten acre tract on what is now Central and Twenty-eighth avenues northeast, was purchased by Rev. Father McDermit, there being enough left to fence the new grounds. This new cemetery was called "St. Anthony," and the first person buried there was David Neory, the entire number now being about six thousand.

The ground in St. Anthony is almost level. It fronts on Central avenue and a drive way, lined with lombardy poplars, runs clear around the cemetery just inside the fence and straight back from the entrance, past the middle to a small circle in which are some well kept lots, and some of the finest monuments in the cemetery. The cemetery is plainly laid out with driveways and straight narrow avenues. There are native trees growing, and the owners of the lots are allowed sufficient privilege to create great diversity. Curbings are used a good deal, and the great number of expensive and beautiful monuments is noticeable, none excelling particularly, but all of about the same size and height (eight to ten feet). Near the entrance and at the left is a plain monument, surmounted by a cross gracefully draped; not differing in size or appearance from many others, but the inscription thereon is often read. It is: "Patrick Judge, killed by the explosion of the Washburn mill, May 2d, 1878. Age 28 years, and eight months and five days. Native of County Longford, Ireland. May he rest in Peace, Amen." This monument was erected by his loving wife, mother, brother and sisters. Further on to the right, is a splended monument, not nearly so expensive as many others, yet attractive. It is of granite and the word "Milstom," near the base shows prominently for some distance. The inscription is: "Hier ruth in Gott Heinrich Joseph Milstrom, gest den 18 Februar, 1890, im alter von 52 Jahren. Selig sind die todten ihre werke folgen ihnen nach." The Herbert, Darrack, Menard, Sullivan, and Flanigan are all fine monuments, but perhaps the finest of all is that of Timothy O'Connell, near the center of the cemetery.

St. Mary's. Singularly enough the two Catholic cemeteries, though nine miles apart are connected by a single line of street cars. The turntable of the Central and Eighth avenue line is a little beyond St. Anthony in Northeast Minneapolis, while St. Mary's is some distance beyond the present terminus of the same line on Chicago avenue. St. Mary's Cemetery is larger than the one on the east side, there being thirty acres in the former, and the site was secured about seventeen

years ago. It was quite apparent that the St. Anthony Cemetery was too small to accommodate all the Catholics in the city, and moreover it was away out on the east side; so Anthony Kelly bought a twenty acre tract of land for a cemetery out on Chicago avenue. It was the old Gen. Karnes homestead nearly opposite where the Horace Mann school now stands. Property holders in that vicinity, however, were much opposed to having a cemetery at that place, so through the efforts of the Rev. Father (now Bishop) McGolerick a transfer was made whereby the twenty-eight acre tract on Forty-sixth street and Chicago avenue, was secured over and above the price of the Karnes property.

The lay of the land thus obtained for the new cemetery is most fortunate, there being but one low corner and that can be filled with spare dirt from other parts. It fronts on Chicago avenue, has a gracefully sloping approach to the gateway, and is laid out in the form of a double Grecian Cross. The large circle in the front half is most beautifully graded and sodded, and is reserved for priests and sisters, three priests and two sisters being already buried there. In the center of this circular mound is the statue of the Holy Family, in life size. This statuary will be removed to St. Anthony the coming year, and a vault and chapel built where it now stands. The elevation at this point is somewhat higher than at the entrance, the rise being gradual all the way up. Standing here facing the entrance, the "Washburn Home" may be seen to the front, and about a mile away; on the left—but nearer by—resting on the summit of a prominent hill is the Catholic Orphan's Home, in the center of a forty acre tract which joins the cemetery on the south. To the right is the city, stretching for miles in every direction on the level surface, the resident portion reaching out even toward this cemetery in a surprising manner. All the proceeds from the sale of lots go toward embellishing the grounds, which are already beautiful; and indeed, St. Mary's will rival the best managed cemeteries of the city in attractive features. Some very prominent men own lots and have beautified them in many ways. Anthony Kelly has two whole blocks thown into one lot and very neatly enclosed. James Baxter has one block enclosed in a half circle of highly polished granite curbing. Michael Nash, Thomas Sexton, William McMullen, Terrence Connelly, Felix and Dennis Trainor, Patrick McHale and several others have large and carefully attended lots near the large circular mound. The firemen will erect two fine monuments this spring, one in St. Mary's and the other in Lakewood—the two to be just alike.

The back part of the cemetery is filled up more than the other portions, the single grave section being here, and the whole is better improved than the front part, but all graves in the cemetery receive perpetual care. The total number of interments is about two thousand. A. B. Page is Superintendent of both cemeteries.

HEBREW.

Among the places set aside for the interment of those of Jewish descent, the oldest and best improved is the Montefiore, the Reform Church Cemetery, at Third avenue south and Forty-second street. This cemetery was established in 1877 by the prominent members of the Jewish Synagogue, and the management has continued much the same ever since.

The plat consists of two acres, neatly fenced in; but no private ownership of lots is allowed, the burials being in common, save that children and adults always occupy seperate rows. The total

following: Cataract Lodge No. 2, A. F, and A. M.; Hennepin Lodge No. 4; Minneapolis Lodge No. 19; Khurum Lodge No. 112; Plymouth Lodge No. 160; Minnehaha Lodge No. 165; Ark Lodge No. 176; Arcana Lodge No. 157; St. Anthony Falls Chapter No. 3, R. A. M.; St. John's Chapter No. 9, R. A. M.; Ark Chapter No. 53, R. A. M.; Minneapolis Council No. 2, R. and S. M.; Adoniram Council No. 5, R. and S. M.; Zion Commandery No. 2, Knights Templar; Darius Commandery No. 7, Knights Templar; Excelsior Lodge of Perfection No. 2; Scottish Rite, Southern jurisdiction; St. Vincent de Paul Chapter of Rose Croix No. 2; Alfred Elisha Ames, Preceptory No. 2; Minneapolis Consistory No. 2; Zurah Temple of Mystic Shrine; Minneapolis Lodge of Perfection; Minneapolis Council Princes of Jerusalem; Minneapolis Chapter Rose Croix; Minneapolis Council Knights Kodash; Rameses Chapter R. M. R.; Harmony Chapter No. 8, Order of Eastern Star; Minneapolis Chapter No. 9, Order of Eastern Star; Lorraine Chapter No. 16, Order of Eastern Star; Plymouth Chapter No. 19, Order of Eastern Star; Minnehaha Chapter, Order of Eastern Star; Omiega Chapter, Eastern Star.

Besides these special organizations, there is a Masonic Board of Relief, and a Masonic Temple Association. The latter has a capital of $250,000, and has erected a beautiful and costly building at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Sixth street, which has specious rooms for many of the Lodges, &c., with all the accessories which go to make a place of social meeting convenient and attractive. The Masonic Temple is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city, and reflects credit upon the liberality and good taste of the Minneapolis Masons.

Odd Fellowship. The large and respectable membership of this popular order is distributed among the following organizations:

North Star Lodge No. 6; Robert Blum Lodge No. 27; St. Anthony Lodge No. 40; Fraternity Lodge No. 62; Ridgely Lodge No. 85; Anthor Lodge No. 88; Highland Lodge No. 99; Flour City Lodge No. 118; Nicollet Lodge No. 119; Northern Light Lodge No. 121; John White Lodge No. 150; Golden Lente No. 167; Minneapolis No. 169; Schiller Encampment No. 5; Union Encampment No. 14; Ridgely Encampment No. 22; Minneapolis No. 31; Boyd 37; Hennepin No. 41; Canton Minnesota No. 1; Canton Advance No. 7; Canton Minneapolis No. 15; Minnehaha No. 13, Rebekah Lodge; Myrtle No. 13, Rebekah Lodge; Vine No. 22, Rebekah Lodge; Mistletoe No. 24; Martha No. 25; Joy 30; Iola No. 35; Crescent; Harmony No. 53; Pansy No. 54; Leah No. 66.

Knights of Pythias. This popular order has lodges in Minneapolis as follows: Minneapolis No. 1; Eureka No. 2; Germania No. 4; Davman No. 5; Scandia No. 6; Hermion No. 18; Nora No. 339; Minnetonka No. 34; Nicollet No. 46; Franklin No. 48; Beaver No. 56; and Plymouth No. 79; besides North Star Division No. 1, W. R.; and North Star Division No. 12, W. R.

The Ancient Order of Aztecs. Numbers Minneapolis Council No. 1; Bloomington Council No. 3; Montezuma Council No. 4; and Cortez Council No. 6.

The A. O. Foresters. Gather in Courts respectively named: Minneapolis No. 7191; St. Anthony 7373; Minnetonka No. 7465; Hennepin 7498; Nicollet 7638; Lyndale 7726; Flour City 7731; Plymouth 7737; University 7738; Steadfast 7739; North Star 7807; Lake 7810; Pride of Minneapolis No. 49 (Juvenile branch); Hiawatha 7856; Sunnyside 7811.

The companions of the Forest for ladies, have Plymouth Circle No. 92; and Golden Circle No. 140.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen, have established lodges bearing the names: Advance No. 6; Minneapolis No. 12; Upchurch No. 13; Hennepin No. 15; Nicollet No. 16; Levi No. 20; Minnehaha No. 81; Plymouth No. 82; Bridal Veil No. 108; and Eintracht No. 117.

The Independent Order of Good Templars is represented by lodges named respectively, St. Anthony No. 1; Union No. 2; Minnehaha No. 6; Chicago Avenue No. 9; True Blue No. 11; Runeberg No. 83; Camden No. 103; Enigheden No. 111; Lincoln No. 121; Triumph No. 205; Midnight Sun No. 306; and by Juvenile Temples, Little Tiger No. 1; Wide Awake No. 2; Young Lion No. 7; Young Soldiers No. 13. Junior Lodges, Friga No. 16; Bernadoette No. 18; Northern Watchman No. 22; Scandinavian No. 23, Evening Star No. 29; and Juvenile Templars, Scandinavian Protector.

Knights of Honor, have lodges as follows: Minneapolis No. 587; Germania No. 3327; St. Anthony, No. 3390; Viking No. 3436; East Side No. 3600; Unity No. 3612; with a Uniform Rank, in Vicking Commandery No. 39.

Modern Woodmen of America have Minneapolis Camp No. 445; Flour City Camp No. 650; Anchor Camp No. 379; and Prospect Camp No. 1035.

National Union has Minneapolis Council No. 157; St. Anthony Council No. 391; Fraternity No. 386; Ben Hur No. 404; and Highland Park No. 405.

Patriarchal Circle, is represented by Minnesota Temple No. 1.

Patriotic Order Sons of America, have Washington Camp Nos. 5 and 6.

Royal Arcanum, is represented by Central Council No. 669; Flour City Council No. 1120; Minneapolis Council No. 1149; Minnehaha Council No. 1160; University Council No. 1193; Itasca Council No. 1206; Hennepin Council No. 1234; and Cecilian Council No. 1367.

Sexennial League, Minnesota Lodge No. 144 S. L. Marguerite Lodge No. 287 S. L. Flour City Lodge No. 343 S. L.

Sons of Herman, hold lodges as follows: Humboldt No. 4; Minneapolis No. 12; Steuben No. 23; Kaiser William No. 27; St. Anthony No. 31.

U. A. O. Druids, assemble in Groves, as follows: Minnehaha; Bismark; Eintracht; Mistletoe; Odin; and Minneapolis Chapter No. 2, of Uniform Rank.

E. A. W. has Minneapolis Union No. 120; Falls Union No. 771; Minneapolis Star Union No. 318.

The following societies are represented by one organization each: B. P. A. E.; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Catholic Knights of America, C. O. F.; Daughters of the American Revolution; N. A. of S. E.; and O. C. F.

The Grand Army of the Republic marshals its forces in the Posts following, viz: George N. Morgan No. 4; Dudley P. Chase No. 22; L. P. Plummer No. 50; William Downs No. 63; Levi Butler No. 73; Bryant No. 119; John A. Rawlins No. 126; Jacob Schaefer No. 163; Oliver P. Morton No. 171.

Sons of Veterans. George N. Morgan Camp No. 4; L. P. Plummer Camp No. 9; L. L. Locke Camp No. 99.

Womans' Relief Corps; Levi Butler No. 3; Dudley P. Chase No. 10; Appomatox No. 33; Jacob Schaefer No. 46; O. P. Morton No. 52; James Bryant No. 54.

RELIGIOUS ASSOCIATIONS. Connected with the work of the churches are various missions and other associations to carry on such lines of work as are best preformed by special organizations.

The Congregational Club, is composed of gentlemen connected with the

several Congregational Churches in Minneapolis, St. Paul and the vicinity. Its membership is elective, and numbers between two and three hundred. The meetings are held monthly, and are preceded by a substantial collation. Topics assigned for discussions, are treated by specially prepared papers, followed by oral discussion. Ladies are admitted to the meetings, which are varied, spirited and full of interest.

The Presbyterian Alliance, is an association among the membership of Presbyterian Churches, of similar plan and purpose with the Congregational Club, and is a numerous and flourishing organization.

The Young Mens' Christian Association, is an active, aggressive and very useful institution. It has been in existence over twenty-five years. Since occupying its new building, situated at the corner of Tenth street and Mary Place, an elegant stone edifice, devoted exclusively to the association, it has greatly enlarged its work—the membership is fifteen hundred. Geo. R. Lyman is president; John H. Elliott, general secretary; and W. W. Huntington, W. M. Tenney, Georger H. Miller, Robert D. Russell, W. J. Dean, Franc B. Daniels, I. C. Seeley, David C. Bell, John T. Barnum, F. A. Chamberlain, W. C. Gregg and W. L. Sawyer are Directors. [See cut page 247]

The Young Womans Christian Association, a similar institution for the opposite sex, has Mrs. O. S. Chapman, for president, Miss Ella Everhard, for general secretary. Its location is No. 47 south Eighth street.

Other organizations of a religious or reformatory character are: Baptist Union, organized in 1871; Central Prohibition Club; Central Woman's Christian Temperance Union; Hennepin County Bible Society; Hennepin County Sunday School Association; Methodist Episcopal Missionery and Church Extension Society; Methodist Preacher's Meeting; Methodist Christian Science Association; Minneapolis City Missionery Society; Norwegian Young Men's Christian Association; Woman's Christian Temperance Association (non partisan); Woman's Christian Association. The latter owns and conducts a Home for working women on Sixth street south, and a branch Home on Nicollet avenue.

The Roman Catholic Chuch and people maintain a large number of active benevolent societies, among which are: Cadets T. A. Society; Catholic Knights; Crasaders T. A. Society; Father Mathew T. A. Society; Holy Angel's Sodality; Holy Name; Immaculate Conception; Roman Catholic Benevolent Association; Ladies Aid Society; League du Sacre Coeur; St. Aloysius Society; St. Clotilde Total Abstinence; St. Rosa, for Young Ladies; St. Vincent de Paul; Sisters of Christian Charity; Society of Christian Mothers; Society of the Holy Rosary, and Sacred Heart; Society of the Perpetual Adoration of the Most Holy Sacrament; Third Order of St. Dominick; Young Ladies Society of Blessed Virgin.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. By co-operation and persistent effort the industrial organizations of Minneapolis have erected and control a fine building, called Labor Temple. It is a brick block of three stories, situated at Fourth street and Eighth avenue south. It furnishes rooms for the various society meetings, and has a spacious hall for lectures, meetings and entertainments. It is a unique possession of the labor element, and has greatly aided in perfecting and consolidating the working people of the city into effective trade and helpful social organizations. Among the Societies meeting at Labor Temple are: Boiler Makers L. A., 6034; Brick Layers

Union; Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer's, Minnehaha Division No. 180; Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors, Division No. 11; Carpenter's L. A. 1014; Carmen's Mutual Aid Association No. 1; Cigar Maker's Union; Horse Shoer's Union; Ladies Protective Association L. A., 5261; Lithographers International Protective and Insurance Association, S. A. No. 10; Minneapolis Typographical Union, No. 42; Moulder's Union; North Star Labor Club L. A., 805; Printer's Protective Association, L. A., 5386; Plaster's Union; Plumber's L. A. 71; Retail Clerk's Protective Association; Steam Fitter's Union; Stone Cutters Union; Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, No. 30; Tin and Sheet Iron Cornice Maker's Union; Trades of Labor.

The Woman's Council is a unique and altogether original organization recently established in Minneapolis. It grew out of the association of women from various literary and charitable societies, in connection with the preparation of an exhibit for the World's Columbian Exposition, and has grown into a permanent organization. Over fifty clubs co-operate, representing three thousand women. Open parliaments are statedly held at which papers are read on subjects carefully assigned and discussions are invited and sometimes elicited. The first annual congress held in this city in November, 1892, occupied three days with busy sessions, and filled one of the large churches of the city. The subjects treated covered a wide field of history, art, literature, philosophy, and charity. Abstracts of many of the papers were published in the daily press, and elicited many tributes of admiration, at the excellence, breadth and scope of many of the articles. The suggestion of the organization is attributed to Mrs. M. W. Lewis. Mrs. T. B Walker is president of the council, which seems to have become a permanent institution.

The Associated Charities, has been in operation for several years, and has become a substantial and useful method of distributing charity, and discriminating the deserving from the unworthy objects of charity. It is composed of representatives from the several church and charitable associations, and is organized for practical work with a Board of Directors, and a central office. George A. Brackett is President and Geo. D. Holt the efficient Secretary.

The Minneapolis Academy of Natural Sciences, dates from February, 1873. As its name imports it is devoted to scientific study and research. It has published a series of transactions and many addresses and papers. It is one of the societies that united in the project of the Public Library building, in which it occupies a spacious room on the second floor for its library and museum. The Academy has a very creditable collection in Natural history, mineralogy, zoology, botany, and paleontology. Through the liberality of Louis F. Menage, Esq., it has maintained an expedition of two scientists for several years, in exploration and collecting specimens in the Phillipine Islands, whose collections are of great variety and of much beauty and interest. Prof. Henry F. Nachtrieb is President and Prof. C. W. Hall, Secretary.

The Union League, is a political club, of the Republican party, having a club house at Sixth street and Hennepin avenue.

The Minneapolis Club, is the chief gentlemen's social club of the city. It owns and occupies a spacious and elegant Club House at the corner of Sixth Street and First Avenue South. Hon. R. B. Langdon is President and Reuben Tomlinson Secretary and Treasurer.

The Single Tax League, is a very active society, occupied with political and social reforms, of which the leading one is expressed in its name. It holds weekly meetings, usually at the West hotel, at which the radical views of the members are energetically and often very ably expressed.

The Minneapolis Press Club, represents the newspaper writers of the city. It has elegant quarters, and cultivates with an *esprit de corps* of the profession, charitable and social relations.

Nationalites and states are represented by the Caledonian Club, Canadian-American Reciprocity League, Minneapolis Gruetti Verein, Swedish Brothers' Society, Normannia Society, Vermont Society, New York Society and Michigan Society.

Other clubs and societies are, Columbian Associates, Eighth Ward Relief Association, owning a fine hall, Hennepin Athletic Club, Ishwara Theosophical Society, Ohio Checker and Whist Club, Driving Club, Humane Society, Improvement League, Flambeau Club, Operative Miller's Association, Society of Minnesota Florists, Union Veteran's League.

Musical societies embrace East Minneapolis Maennerchor, Harmonia Society, Normandas Singing Society, besides a number of bands and orchestras.

The Minneapolis Society of Art, is prominent in the cultivation of painting, besides maintaining an art school of merit under the direction of Prof. Douglas Volk. It occupies the upper floor of the Public Library building with a gallery, where are exhibited many paintings of great merit and value. Some of these are owned by the society, while others are loaned by the Minneapolis Exposition, and by private owners, among whom are T. B. Walker, and Thomas Lowry. Here are to be seen a life size portrait of the Emperor Napoleon in his coronation robes, by David, flanked on the one side by the Empress Josephine, and on the other by Marie Louise,—the latter by Le Fevre. Among its treasures are the charge at Tel El Keber, by Neuville; Gen. Jackson receiving his sentence for contempt in the United States District Court, in New Orleans; rugged landscapes by Bierstadt; and many other choice original paintings. The Society also possesses some fine statuary, antiques, keramics, and a variety of bric-a-brac.

In addition to her social, literary, and art clubs, the people of Minneapolis cultivate in no small degree athletic sports, and rural recreations.

The Lurline Boat Club, was organized about fifteen years ago. It has a boat house on Lake Calhoun, and possesses a good outfit of racing shells. Its annual receptions are among the most popular social occasions.

The Minnetonka Yacht Club, having its membership among the citizens of Minneapolis, spreads its canvas on the waters of Lake Minnetonka. Its frequent regattas are made social occasions of no little interest and pleasure.

The Long Meadow Gun Club, owns a club house in the Minnesota Valley, where the devotees of the gun find water fowl to exercise their skill upon.

The North Star Gun Club, has grounds on Fortieth street, where its members practice their skill upon clay birds, since wild pigeons have disappeared.

The Minneapolis Gun Club, a similar organization, practices on its grounds on Bloomington Avenue.

The Minneapolis Rifle Club, has many contests on its fine range below the city.

The Minneaplis Driving Club, has a track, barns, and grand-stand on its grounds on Minnehaha Avenue.

Other Athletic organizations are the Thistle Curling Club, the Flour City

Bicycle Club, Base Ball Association, and Minneapolis and St. Anthony Turn Verein.

*THE G. A. R. AND KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS IN MINNEAPOLIS.

In the Grand Army of the Republic the unit of organization is the post, composed of Union veterans. Post Commanders and delegates, from posts within a given territory—usually a state—constitute a department, while past and present commanders-in-chief and department commanders, with department delegates annually elected, form the National Encampment, which is the supreme governing body. The order was founded by Dr. B. F. Stevenson, the first post having been formed at Decatur, Illinois, in April, 1866. In August of that year General John B. Sanborn was appointed Provisional Department Commander in Minnesota, and Dr. Levi Butler, former surgeon of the Third Minnesota, was authorized to organize posts in Hennepin county. A post was at once formed in Minneapolis, another in St. Anthony and a third at Osseo. No official record of these early organizations is known to exist; but from members thereof we learn that of the Minneapolis post Dr Levi Butler was the first commander; George W. Shuman, adjutant; L. P. and John W. Plummer, James Bryant, Chris. B. Heffelfinger, E. M. Wilson, George Bradley, R. H. Conwell, George W. Fox, Washington Pierce and A. A. Ames were members. That of the St. Anthony post, Gen. H. P. Van Cleve was commander; William Lochren, adjutant; and O. C. Merriman, Henry D. O'Brien, William Duncan, Samuel B. and Adam C. Stites were members.

These posts were not political organizations, but the leading members thereof engaged during the following autumn in an active political contest, to elect to office in this county, only old soldiers, without regard to their previous affiliation. The political venture was a success, but the effect upon the posts was bad, as those who were not members were led to believe the posts to be secret political clubs. As veterans who became members of the order did not deem themselves thereby debarred from political rights and duties, and as they were naturally active in all public matters, politics included, throughout the entire country during the next ten years the order was looked upon with fear by politicians, and with distrust and suspicion even by old soldiers who were not members thereof; and so it was that St. Anthony post lived scarcely a year; the Minneapolis post despite the jealousies of politicians and the suspicion of veterans survived, grew slowly and in August, 1867 took a prominent part in establishing the Department of Minnesota, in which it assumed the name of George N. Morgan Post and was given number three on the department roster. It was largely instrumental in establishing a soldier's orphan home under state aid and control, and for more than ten years continued to look after the old soldiers and the widows and orghans of dead comrades. Henry G. Hicks, Geo. W. Shuman, E. M. Marshall, L. P. Plummer and D. W. Albaugh were successively elected commander. By the surrender of the Department Charter in 1879, its affiliation with the order was broken, but in 1880 the order throughout the country took new life and the members of Morgan Post No. 3, with many new comers, organized a new post under the old name, taking the old records and post flag and became Geo. N. Morgan Post No. 4, under the reorganized Department of Minnesota. This post at once took front rank in the order and has ever

*By Henry G. Hicks.

since remained the largest post in the department, having more than a thousand different names upon its roster and more than five hundred different members in good standing at one time. At present it has nearly three hundred members; this decrease is owing to the fact that George N. Morgan Post has been the parent hive from which have swarmed nine other posts, all active organizations with a present membership of about seven hundred.

John P. Rea, James H. Ege, E. C. Babb, W. P. Roberts, Washington Pierce, L. W. Pruss, J. A. Fillmore, Lewis Maish, John H. Hasty and E. W. Mortimer have been its commanders. Out of this hive on the 13th day of March, 1884, went Levi Butler Post No. 73, instituted for the convenience of members living in North Minneapolis. Its commanders have been J. C. Price, Peter Mathew, B. F. Seaborn, O. B. Skinner, Robert Branton, V. Truesdale, H. L. Nason, J. F. Foote and C. W. Maddock.

Again in May 1884, as a sort of protest against the temperance element in Morgan Post, L. P. Plummer Post No. 50 was formed of which M. H. Sessions, Geo. F. Smith, Chas. Bromwich, John A. Wilson, C. W. Curtiss, T. B. Hawkins, John Paulson, A. W. Gould, L. D. Boody, and E. R. Bristol have been commanders.

September 24th, 1884, the so called "silk stockings" of the order formed John A. Rawlins Post No. 126, which, although not large, has probably the finest quarters of any post in the United States. The furnishings of its post room in the Masonic Temple is in strong contrast with those which "the boys" had during the war in tent and bivouac. Its open meetings during the winter months have become delightful social and literary gatherings. Its commanders have been R. R. Henderson, W. G. Byron, D. M. Gilmore, Henry A. Norton, Thomas Downs, Daniel Fish, Ell Torrance, Fred C. Harvey, William McCrory and —— Pratt.

April 21st, 1885, the comrades living on the east side of the Mississippi, for their convenience established Dudly P. Chase Post, No. 22, which has always been an active, social and charitable organization. J. W. George, George W. Coburn, Herman Voght, H. E. Blaisdell, W. P. Chase, Z. C. Colburn, and William Leitz have been its commanders.

July 18th, 1887, the comrades who speak the German language formed Jacob Schaeffer Post, No. 263, of which John A. Gilman, Fred Jassaud, Nick. Bretz, Fred Wahl, Adolph Lemke, and Mathias Kees have been commanders.

December 29th, 1887, Williams Downs Post, No. 68, was organized in New Boston, to accommodate comrades living in Northeast Minneapolis. Its post commanders have been L. Sage, C. H. Taylor, L. L. Locke, and G. W. Hare.

February 2nd, 1888, James Bryant Post, No. 119, was instituted in the Eighth ward to accommodate comrades living in that vicinity. Its commanders have been John Day Smith, B. M. Hicks, Andrew A. Kelly, Charles H. Mero and J. F. Reynolds.

March 10th, 1888, Plummer Post swarmed, and the result was Oliver P. Morton Post, No. 171, of which H. H. Downing, W. Lee Moore, and F. A. Heebner have been commanders.

Washburn Post, No. 72, was instituted in 1885 for the accommodation of members in South Minneapolis. In 1891 the comrades of that portion of the city formed a post under the name of Appomatox post, taking the old number, 72. W. H. Geery, W. H. Dow, W. O. Schemmerhorn, John D. Meadows and M. D. Corkey have been commanders.

Very early in the history of the order, attempts were made to form societies

of women which should in some way be officially connected with the Grand Army of the Republic. In 1883 at Denver representatives of several such societies conferred together and the conference was favorable to the Woman's Relief Corps, to which the wives, mothers, daughters and sisters of veterans as well as all loyal women are eligible. The purposes of the order were social, charitable, and patriotic, the founders thereof intending that for every post of the Grand Army of the Republic, there should be a corresponding Corps of the Woman's Relief Society. The Woman's Relief Corps is, however, no part of the Grand Army of the Republic nor has it any official connection therewith, but its organization has been recognized with fraternal greetings by every National Encampment of the G. A. R. since 1883. In 1884 several corps were formed in this city, the first being George N. Morgan Corps, No. 4. There are now in Minneapolis nine corps, one named after each post of the G. A. R. except John A. Rawlins Post. The present membership is nearly four hundred.

Another kindred organization is that of the Sons of Veterans, U. S. A., founded in 1881, by Major A. P. Davis, of Pittsburgh, Pa. This order is composed of the "male descendants of soldiers, sailors and mariners who served in the Army and Navy of the United States during the civil struggle of 1861-5." Its principles and objects are almost identical with those of the G. A. R., but the order has no official connection with the latter order. The unit of organization is the Camp, of which there are three in Minneapolis, Geo. N. Morgan Camp, No. 4, chartered in 1883, of which L. L. Warham is commandant; John A. Rawlins Camp, No. 9, chartered in 1886, of which J. A. Foss is commandant, and L. L. Locke Camp, No. 99, chartered in 1892, of which M. A. Knapp is commandant. The membership in this city is at present only 111, while the membership of the order in the United States is now nearly fifty thousand. Francis G. Drew, of Minneapolis, is at present commander of the Division of Minnesota.

HORTICULTURE.

Divine revelation informs us that in the beginning "the Lord God planted a garden eastward in Eden, and he took the man and put him into the garden to dress it and keep it." In all ages since Eden the cultivation of fruits and flowers has been one of the most useful of arts and among the most healthful and delightful of employments. Its mingling the "useful and the sweet" promotes man's physical health, recruits his purse, and ministers to the cultivation of the sense of beauty, and the development of a fine artistic taste. It is a fascinating occupation for the young, a healthful diversion for the gentle sex, an innocent employment for mankind, and a solace for the old. It transforms the desert into a garden of delights, develops the wild flower into a fragrant and gorgeous mass of delicacy and beauty, and changes the wild and acrid berry into a luscious fruit. Its rewards rob no one of his rights and its sweets leave no nausea or bitterness. While the most ancient of arts, there are no limits to its growth, nor end of its progress. New varieties continually reward the labor of cultivation, and more gorgeous beauty, and more delicate forms succeed one another in measureless abundance.

Forty years ago Minnesota was regarded as a hyperborean region, whose summers were delayed by a late and frosty spring, and shortened by an early and biting fall. "It is too cold for cawn" was the aphorism current along the Ohio. It might mature a crop of spring sown

wheat, or perchance produce potatoes, but for deversified production there was no adaptation. The prairies might be gay with coarse flowers, the thickets might redden with the wild plum, and the bogs bring forth their burden of tart cranberries,—the wild grape might hang its shiriveled clusters on the branches of the elms along the water courses, and purchance stawberries hide amongst the moss of old Indian graves, but neither nature nor art were capable of producing the delicate flowers and the delicious fruits which the hardy emigrant from the south, or even from the Atlantic coast left behind with the memories of youth, and the accumulations of time. The fleeting years of a few decades have passed, and we behold Minneapolis the largest and best fruit market in the country. Nowhere does Pomona pour out a more tempting variety of her delicate fruits, nor Flora deck herself with more georgeous blossoms. This is due in part to the perfection of railway transportation. The rapid trains fairly confouned the seasons, and pour upon us the choicest products of all the zones. The strawberry blushes upon the grocer's tables before the snow has melted from his window sills, and lingers long after the summer solstice. The peach and grape, the orange and banana, fairly pall upon the taste from the abundance which overwhelms us from the shores of the Gulf and the far off Pacific coast. But the greater and more enduring supply has come from the labors of the horticulturist. His work has transformed the wilderness into a garden, and changed the old buffalo ranges into vineyards and orchards. The land of the thorn and the sloe has become the paradise of the "olive and the vine."

With the first settlement of the town the work of rural adornment began. The Chutes as early as 1858 transplanted 2,000 cottonwood trees along the street lines of St. Anthony, which today rival in size and shade the elms of New Haven and Pittsfield. Col. Stevens brought with him a love and devotion for the gentle art of horticulture. The street lines of Minneapolis were marked by lines of shade before houses defined their course. The long boulevards carry coolness and shade of the forest from lakes to the city center, and are brightened and beautified with patches of bloom and fragrance. The yards of isolated city homes, are green with shaven lawn and with shrubbery and flowers.

In 1857 Doc Alfred E. Ames, erected a capacious hothouse and brought from Germany a young florist to plant and manage it. William Buckendorf, his gardner, continued the business as a calling, and to-day maintains in the midst of the city an ample cluster of greenhouses and gardens. Deacon L. M. Ford started green houses and nursery at Groveland between St. Anthony and St. Paul and furnished much of the shrubbery which adorned the early homes. The Elliott's planted a nursery and built a green house where the city maintains one of its beautiful parks. Thos. Moulton planted a fruit and ornamental tree nursery on the heights back of St. Anthony.

Wm. R. Smith established a small nursery at Portland avenue and Lake street. J. T. Grimes devoted a portion of his fine farm beyond Lake Calhoun to the propagation of fruit and ornamental trees; and Amasa Stewart opened a similar nursery on Lyndale avenue, nearly out to the Richfield mill. From the latter were taken the thousands of young elms with which Col. King lined the long avenues through the Lyndale farm. The Hoags,' the Ames,' the Murphy's, the Morrison's and others added in lesser measure to the adornment of the city in its early days.

R. J. Mendenhall

RESIDENCE AND GREEN HOUSE OF R. J. MENDENHALL, CORNER EIGHTEENTH STREET AND STEVENS AVENUE. BUILT IN 1880.

As early as September 1853 the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was formed in connection with which such familiar names as Dr. Ames, Joseph H. Canney, John W. North, Isaac Atwater, John H. Stevens, E. Case, and Charles Hoag are found. In the following year a County Agricultural and Horticultural Fair was held, and not long afterwards a Horticultural Society was organized and has prosecuted its patient and useful work, with few interruptions to the present time. It has held in many years a winter exhibition, at which blooms delicate and georgeous as the products of a tropical forest, have exhaled fragrance and beauty amid the blasts and frosts of winter. Summers' heat and winters' cold recur with as vivid contrasts as in primeval days, but they present no greater contrasts than has been seen during the present year, when a "rose fete" at Villa Rosa, the delightful home of the Morrison's, held in the leafy month of June, presented no more entrancing beauty of bloom than the Chrysanthenum exhibition of the Florists offered in the following November, upon whose table the showy and delicate plants of Japan presented an array of dazzling beauty, worthy of the "Flowery Kingdom" itself.

The parks of Minneapolis offer a fine opportunity for the display of the Florists' art. During the season they are not only adorned with flowering shrubs, trailing vines and blossoming trees, but borders, and parterres scattered through their areas, are brillant with gay colored annuals, roses and a nameless multitude of blooming plants.

The florists of the present time, while doing business on a much larger scale than their early predecessors and offering a greater variety of choice exoties, but continue the work which the pioneers began with such rare devotion. The production of plants and flowers has become a great industry, and is nowhere better patronized and appreciated than in Minneapolis. No establishment in the West surpasses the Mendenhall greenhouse in the variety and beauty of its products, while the gardens and greenhouses of Buckendorf, Nagel, Smith and several others are of unusual excellence.

It is through the facilities so abuntantly offered and the taste for horticultural ornament so early developed and so persistently contributed, that the homes of Minneapolis, from conservatories, windows and balconies, present in winter as well as summer such charming teableaux of floral beauty.

In this enumeration should not be omitted the resting place of the dead,—beautiful Lakewood, situated upon the site of an ancient Indian village, on a swelling height overlooking the shining water of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, of ample dimensions, entered through a massive gateway and lodge of brilliant quartzite, traversed by gracefully winding driveways, its park-like lawns and flower crowned plats rob the place of graves of its sombre associations, and mantle the crumbling remnants of mortality with the soft and cheerful veil of budding and blooming nature. Landscape-art and floral decoration unite their delicate ministries to convert a place naturally gloomy and forbidding, into a bower of rest, which faith crowns with the aurora of hope.

RICHARD JUNIUS MENDENHALL. Surveyor, land agent, banker, florist,—express the business record of R. J. Mendenhall, during his thirty-six years of residence in Minneapolis. Entomology and botany have been his scientific diversions. Democracy has been his political affiliation, while the strict tenets of the sect of orthodox Friends

define his religious convictions, and their simple rules have guided his life. Few have been more actively identified with the development of the city's growth; and, especially during the first decade, not many were more prominent in its business and social affairs. Launching boldly on the tide of infant enterprise, he reached many of its rewards and shared in its failures and reverses; struggling often with infirm health, his resolution and power of will, overcame every weakness, and enabled him to endure incessant labor. Turned by adverse circumstances from one field of enterprise he applied himself with equal assiduity to another, and with undaunted enthusiasm, he has triumphed over opposing elements, and in later years, cheered the dreary winter with the roses of summer, and twined a wreath of floral beauty about the frigid columns of a hyperborean clime.

The family history is thus related by another writer. There is a tradition in the Mendenhall family that they are descended from a Russian nobleman of one of the ancient races in the great northern empire. At a later date they appear in Suffolk county, England, under the name of Dr. Mildenhall. Their American ancestor was John Mendenhall, a Quaker gentleman who immigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn. From this pioneer the line of descent passes down through his son Aaron, his son James, and his son George, to his son Richard. The last named was married according to the Quaker custom, to Mary Pegg, a descendant of an old Welsh family which settled in Maryland at an early period. Richard Mendenhall was a tanner, and carried on an extensive business at Jamestown, North Carolina. Here Richard J. was born November 25, 1828. The events of his youth and early manhood, are interestingly and somewhat minutely sketched in another publication, and can only be briefly narrated here. His educational opportunities were quite varied, but withal liberal. After a few brief years at the village school, at the age of nine years, he spent a year in study at the Quaker boarding school at New Garden, North Carolina, and then returning to his native village, spent four years at school, varying study with work in the tan yard, garden and farm. Here he acquired familiarity with all rural affairs, especially with gardening, in which he was assisted by his mother and sisters, who delighted in the culture of fruits and flowers.

At fourteen he went to Greensboro, the county town, and lived with a physician who was also postmaster of the town, and assisted in the detail of the postoffice. Afterwards at his native village he entered the store of his uncle, who was a slave owner, while his own father was a strenuous Abolitionist. One of his uncle's slaves having escaped, his cousin, prevailed upon young Junius to accompany him, in the pursuit of the fugitive. They drove through the valleys and over the mountains of Western Virginia, and embarking on a steamer on the Ohio river, proceeded to Cincinnati, and thence to Richmond, Indiana. But the pursuit was fruitless, as the *chattel* made good his escape over the underground railway, which traversed that part of the country. The son of the Abolitionist did not repine at the disappointment of the son of the slave owner, as he had accompanied him, rather as a companion and protector, than as an assistant.

From 1848 to December 1850 he studied again at the New Garden boarding school. From there he went to Providence, Rhode Island, and entered the celebrated Friends School. A summer vacation was passed at the village of

Center Harbor and Lake Winnepesoukee, New Hampshire, and in excursions on foot through the White mountains. Here he met Cyrus Beede, of Center Sandwich, New Hampshire, with whom he spent many hours conjuring all manner of schemes for their future lives, one of which was afterwards realized, when they became partners in a land office and bank at Minneapolis. Attendance at the Providence school was followed by teaching a school at North Falmouth, Massachusetts, where he first met the lady who afterwards became his wife.

Visiting Richard Fox at Jamaica, Long Island, he was engaged by him to go to Ohio and take charge of the books, time and supplies of a crew of men, engaged in building a railroad tunnel. After this business introduction he spent some time in traveling, visiting Niagara Falls, Oswego, Syracuse, Ogdenburg, Boston and West Falmouth, and finally settling down with his brother Nereus, engineering on the North Carolina railroad. On a subsequent visit at the North, he found his friend Beede, with another young man, manufacturing oil cloths. They sent him to New York to take charge of a store for the sale of their goods, but the employment proved uncongenial. Learning that he could get employment as an engineer at the West, he repaired with a letter of introduction to John Houston, a Scottis engineer, to Muscatine, Iowa, and was put to work on the rear end of a surveyor's chain. At the end of a month he had been promoted to the head of the party. He left the surveying party at Des Moines, where he passed the winter of 1855-56 in the office of Dewey & Tubby civil engineers, and land agents. In the spring he set his face northward, and arrived at St. Paul by the river, whence he took stage to St. Anthony, and finding a boarding house in Minneapolis, transfered his baggage and possessions on a wheelbarrow.

At the age of twenty-eight, after a life of uncommon variety, Mr. Mendenhall was content to settle permanently and identify himself with the fortunes of a new community. The year following his arrival he was joined by the companion of his vacation rambles in New Hampshire, Mr. Cyrus Beede, with whom he formed a partnership under the firm name of Beede & Mendenhall. The business was that of land and loan agents, to which was added the more pretentious functions of banking. Their office was a frame tenament (the only kind then attainable) situated on the east side of the open space known as Bridge Square, about opposite the City Hall. For a time all went swimmingly; times were brisk, many new comers were arriving, values were increasing, and sales of real estate frequent. The banking firm loaned many thousands of dollars on securities which were considered good, but in the end proved worthless. They were worthless for present realization, but to those who were able to carry them until a revival of business, they almost invariably proved sources of great profit. The panic of 1857 blighted the glowing prospects, not only of the banking firm but of the entire business community; yet they held on, preserving their credit, and doing such business as was possible under the adverse conditions.

In the beginning of the year 1858, Mendenhall returned to the East, and on the 11th of February, at West Falmouth, Mass., married Miss Abbie G. Swift, a daughter of Capt. Silas Swift. No minister officiated at the ceremony, but after the custom of the society of Friends, the groom and bride separately repeated the marriage form in the presence of the assembly, and plighted to each other their troth.

After a visit to his home in North Carolina, the wedded couple repaired to Minneapolis where they established a home which has ever since continued a centre of refinement and hospitality.

At the town election in the spring of 1862, Mr. Mendenhall was elected town treasurer. To relieve the scarcity of currency the town issued scrip redeemable in bank notes in sums not less than five dollars. This was endorsed by Mr. Mendenhall as treasurer, which gave it credit and currency. He also put in circulation notes of Indiana banks which, aside from his pledge to redeem them, commanded but feeble confidence. The leading merchants, however, received them and they were all faithfully redeemed.

In November, 1862, the State Bank of Minnesota, under a state charter of Minnesota, was removed to Minneapolis, Mr. Mendenhall purchasing one-half the capital stock and becoming its president. Its business rapidly increased and soon became the leading bank in the city. After occupying the frame building at the corner of First street and Bridge Square for a time, a new banking house was erected on the same site. It was of cut stone with solid masonry vaults, and was the finest building of its kind in the town. About 1860 the State Bank of Minnesota was merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis with capital increased to $100,000, Mr. Mendenhall being elected president and continuing such until 1871. He was also president of the State Savings Association, connected with the National bank. When the panic of 1873 paralyzed credits and blighted values, the savings bank was forced to suspend, and Mr. Mendenhall placed securities and property deemed sufficient to secure all its liabilities in the hands of the trustees for the protection of its depositors. A ravenous lawyer, forfeiting the claims of friendship and gratitude, pursued him with weapons of legal craft and did all in his power to wreck the property, but Mr. Mendenhall survived the assaults of greed and envy, and by personal sacrifices he has settled nearly all just claims against him.

For many years Mr. Mendenhall was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Education of Minneapolis, and took great interest and devoted much time to the interests of the public schools of the city. While absorbed in the cares and perplexities of business, he yet engaged with much assiduity in natural history studies. His investigations were in the line of entomology, and so thorough and minute were they that his published observations became authorative on this little known subject. Natural taste, combined with a generous desire to aid useful industries, led him to take great interest in the promotion of agriculture and horticulture. He has always been connected with the state and local societies, and not infrequently participates in the discussions of practical subjects, especially those connected with horticulture. While in prosperous circumstances he had erected near his fine residence on Nicollet avenue, a green house where the cultivation of choice exotics, as well as the common floral beauties, engaged his leisure hours. When adversity overtook him this was turned to business. He extended his green houses and enlarged their floral contents. Year by year the establishment grew in magnitude and increased in beauty until an entire city block is now under glass. A store in the central part of the city is a depot of flowers, from which are sent out spreading palms, fragrent roses and twining vines to decorate festivals and weddings, while no funeral cortege starts on its solem march that does not depart

Abby G. Mendenhall-

business by keeping books and accounts.

On the 11th day of February, 1858, when a little past the age of twenty-five, she was united in marriage with Richard J. Mendenhall, who had been for two years a resident of Minneapolis. After a visit to the North Carolina home of the Mendenhalls, they arrived at their future home on the 25th of April, 1858, where for now nearly thirty-five years they have borne a conspicuous part in the religious and charitable work, which has been so marked a feature of the life of the place. At the same time they have not been unmindful of social obligations, and have ever maintained a home of generous and kindly hospitality.

Soon after their arrival they occupied plain rooms in the second story of a store building on upper First street, where they established a home. After two years a new home was built in the suburbs of the city at the corner of Portland avenue and Lake street, and this was exchanged in a few years for a rural home on Nicollet avenue, then surrounded by poplar groves and hazel brush, but now a compactly built part of the city. Here the wildness of nature was soon subdued by cultivation; trees and hedges were planted, and in a few years became beautiful by the attractions of fruit and flowers, reared by the joint care of husband and wife, both of whom delighted in floriculture.

The various religious sects were early represented in the life of Minneapolis. A few disciples of George Fox gathered and founded a meeting and maintained regular worship. They erected a plain meeting house at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, which, although surrounded by places of business, still maintains its character as a Friend's Meeting house. In this form of religious association both sexes enjoy equality of office and service, and Mrs. Mendenhall engaged in the religious and charitable work of the meeting, with zeal born of early aspiration and rare fitness for it. In the missionary work of the society, both in home and foreign fields, she found opportunity to follow the bent of her early desires.

When the Indian massacre occurred in 1862, which devastated the frontier and drove so many families from their homes, Mrs. Mendenhall gathered about her a number of sympathetic ladies who devoted themselves to collecting clothing and supplies, and in distributing it to the sufferers.

Not long after a number of ladies, prominent among whom were Mrs. Cauny, Mrs. Rulifson, Mrs. H. C. Keith, and Mrs. William Harrison, united with Mrs. Mendenhall in forming an aid society for the relief of women and children, out of which has grown the efficient Woman's Christian Association with its several homes, and the munificently endowed Jones-Harrison Home for aged women and disabled ministers.

The Northwestern Hospital for women and children, which now has its fine brick building on Chicago avenue, equipped with all conveniences for its salutary work, has its origin in the Friend's Meeting House, and had the warm sympathy and active co-operation of the ladies of this faith in its early days, as well as throughout its career.

The Sisterhood of Bethany had its origin in some remarks by a lady in one of the fifth day meetings of the Society of Friends. The suggestion of the need, and promise of good of labor for an unfortunate and outcast class of women took root in the hearts of some of the women present, who proceeded to undertake the thankless and unpopular work. Soon Mrs. Euphemia N. Overlock, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker and Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve associated with

Thad Stevens

Mrs. Mendenhall and organized a formal society some time in the year 1875. A house was rented on the East Side, a matron employed, and the Bethany Home established. In 1879 the society became an incorporated body. It was driven from one location to another—its work was prosecuted amid misrepresentation and obloquy—but the ladies, conscious of the utility of their work, undismayed though often sorely tried, persevered until opposition was overcome, the city authorities became supporters of the work as a department of the relief of the poor, and the society was enabled, through munificent generorsity of one of the prominent business men of Minneapolis, to establish itself in permanent quarters on Bryant avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The Home shelters and cares for two hundred and fifty unfortunates during the year, and has ministered to more than two thousand during its history. Its private records disclose many touching instances of unfortunates relieved and restored to lives of usefulness, as well as the perfidy and heartlessness which have brought dishonor and ruin upon many a woman who might under better influences have become an ornament to society. During its entire history Mrs. Mendenhall has been treasurer of the society, and one of its active guardians. While engaged in these formal organizations she has been no less actively engaged in temperance work, both in private labors, and in association with the Woman's Christian Union.

Mrs. Mendenhall has been for many years clerk of the Friend's Quarterly Meeting. She has also served as delegate to the district and national conferences of the society, and her name is known throughout the circles of her religious connection.

Without children of her own Mrs. Mendenhall has become by sympathy and choice mother to the unfortunate. Many of these have been inmates of her own family, from which they have gone to illustrate in their own households the virtues of Christian motherhood.

If this sketch has dwelt upon the public and charitable work of its subject, it should not be inferred that she is a "*Mater Dolorosa.*" She is no ascetic, but full of the cheer and amenity of social life. Her home is surrounded by floral beauty, and is a center of much kindly and bountiful hospitality.

Mrs. Mendenhall's mother, Mrs. Chloe Swift, was a member of her family in Minneapolis for the last twenty years of her life, having departed this life in 1891 at the age of ninety-five years. She preserved to extreme old age a degree of youthful freshness, and beauty, and maintained a lively interest in all that was passing in the world about her.

JOHN HARRINGTON STEVENS was born in Lower Canada, June 13, 1820. His parents were citizens and natives of Vermont. He is the second son of Gardner and Deborah Stevens. All of his immediate ancestors were New England people, many of whom occupied prominent positions in the councils of the national and state governments. His mother was the only daughter of Dr. John Harrington, who served in the war for independence. He died in Brookfield, Vt., in 1804. His father was a man of wealth and unusually respected by the community in which he lived.

Before he became of age Mr. Stevens was a resident of the lead mines near Galena, Ills. In 1846 he went to Mexico and served with the army of the United States during the war with that country. He returned to the scenes of his early home in Illinois and Wisconsin in

1848, from whence he came to Minnesota before the organization of the Territorial government in the early spring of 1849, and made a claim to that portion of the west bank of the Mississippi just above the Falls of St. Anthony. His house occupied the site of the present Union Depot in Minneapolis.

On the 1st day of May, 1850, Mr. Stevens was married at Rockford, Ill., to Miss Frances Helen Miller, daughter of Abner Miller, of Westmoreland, Oneida county, N. Y. Mrs. Stevens' parents were from New England, of Puritan ancestors. Her mother, before marriage, was Sallie Lyman, of the Lyman Beecher branch. Her grandfather and the grandmother of Henry Ward Beecher, were brother and sister. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have had six children. Mary Elizabeth, the first white child born in the original Minneapolis, died in her seventeenth year. Catherine D., their second child, is the wife of Hon. Philip B. Winston, a prominent and wealthy citizen, the recent mayor of Minneapolis, and now member of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Minnesota. Sarah, the third child, died when a young lady. Gardner, their only son, is a civil engineer. Orma, the fifth child, is the wife of Wm. L. Peck, an excellent business man. Frances Helen, the youngest daughter, is at home in Minneapolis. Simon Stevens, a pioneer of Minneapolis, now of Clearwater, in this state, is a brother of Mr. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens has two sisters, residents of Minneapolis, Mrs. Jacob Schaefer and Mrs. Marshall Robinson. Mr. Stevens has, during his long residence in Minnesota, occupied several different high positions of trust, of both a civil and military character.

To the foregoing memoranda of the leading events in the life of Col. Stevens published by himself, the publishers venture to add a further estimate of his character prepared by one who has been a near neighbor throughout nearly his whole life in Minneapolis.

The foregoing modest outline gives no clue to the life and character of the pioneer of Minneapolis. While some others who became permanent residents preceeded him some two years in St. Anthony, he made the first claim, built the first house, opened the first farm and was father of the first white child in the original town of Minneapolis. While he yet lives to enjoy the fruitage of the civic seed which he planted, the settler's preemption claim of 1850 remains the center and nucleus of a city of nearly a quarter of a million of inhabitants, busy with manufactures and trade, opulent in accumulated wealth, and complete with all the beneficent institutions which make life fruitful and happy. Of all this magical growth Col. Stevens can truly say, though his modesty might forbid, "All of which I have seen, and a great part of which I was."

In 1890 Col. Stevens published a volume of over four hundred pages, entitled "Personal recollections of Minnesota and its people, and early history of Minneapolis," which coutains more information of the people who made Minneapolis, and of their work in the early period of its history, than can be found in any other work; most of which is drawn from the retentive memory or copied from the voluminous memoranda of the author. Amid his busy practical life Col. Stevens has done much useful work with his pen. He has been proprietor and editor of several newspapers, and has prepared many addresses and papers on subjects connected with early history, and especially with agriculture and horticulture. Among the newspapers which he has conducted or edited are the St. Anthony Express, Chronicle, Glencoe Register, Tribune, Cataract and

Agriculturist, Farmers' Union, Farmers' Tribune, and Farm Stock and Home. He has been connected with the the establishment of most of the state and local Agricultural and Horticultural Associations, and has been at one time or another President of most of them. His interest in these pursuits has not been merely theoretical or sentimental. His early claim, now the site of hotels. depots, stores and warehouses, was a well cultivated farm, with fields of wheat, corn, oats, potatoes; with gardens, shrubbery, and fruits. He was the first to import throughbred stock, and has labored through these years with ceaseless enthusiasm to improve the agricultural and horticultural interests of the community.

Col. Stevens was the first Register of Deeds of Hennepin County, and has on several occasions been elected to the State Legislature, where his influence and labors were efficient for building up the interests of his community, and the state.

His house, at the westerly landing of Capt. Tapper's ferry, was not only the first home established, where an example of domestic virtues, contentment and industry was set forth, but it was a fountain of hospitality and kindly helpfulness, as well as headquarters for all neighborly consultations and primitive organizations. Here was held the first court in Hennepin county. Here were organized lodges, boards and societies; and here resorted travelers, prospectors and tourists. The latch-string of the humble abode was always outward, and even the untutored savage entered freely for refresments, or suffered his little ones to flatten their noses at the window panes while they gazed at the wonders of civilized life within.

Col. Stevens was the friend alike of settler and stranger, giving freely information from his extensive knowledge of the surrounding country, and proffering advice in the perplexities which life in a new country brought to the pioneer. He was patriarch and sage, as well as helper of all in need.

During the forty-three years of the life of Minneapolis, Col. Stevens has watched its growth and shared with a fond enthusiasm, in most of its public and private enterprises. In the beginning he was most liberal in the disposition of his lots, selling many at low prices, and even giving away some as inducements for settlement or business. He never allowed private gain to stand in the way of improvement. He allowed others to reap the large pecuniary rewards of his early fortune, retaining not even a homestead upon his original possessions.

Enthusiasm and devotion to the interests of Minneapolis were his prime public characteristics, while kindliness and helpfulness were the leading traits of his private conduct.

A genial good nature, charity, and toleration, have attended his life, and allowed him to preserve in an age kindly lengthened into the seventies, the serenity of a sage, the enthusiasm of youth, the charity of a saint, and have drawn to him the love of his contemporaries, and the respect and veneration of all his fellow Minneapolitans.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

In pursuance of previous notice, the first meeting of the Agricultural society was held in the temporary court house, Minneapolis, September 7, 1853. The society was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, approved February 28th of the same year. The articles of incorporation read as follows:

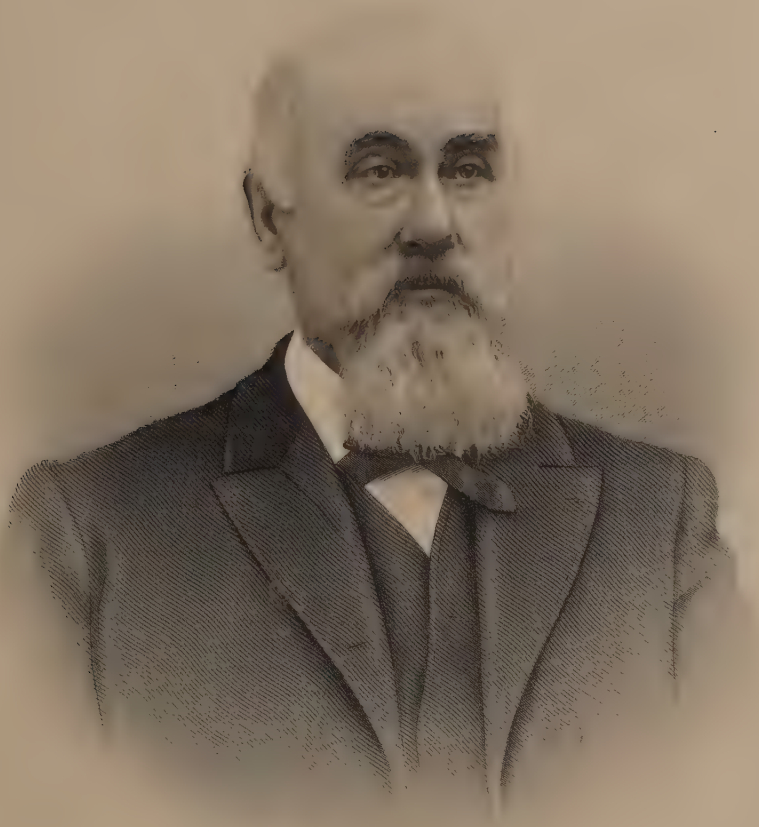
"Be it enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota, that Emanuel Case, Joel B. Bassett,

which made the occasions partake more of sadness than pleasure.

The children of William K. Eastman number among their progenitors the family names of Messer or Massay, Ladd, Hersey, Carter, Whittmore, Fowler, Upham, Brooks, Kimball, Peaslee, Barnard and Keene, who were among the first settlers of the towns of Salisbury, Salem, Newbery, Amesbury, Haverhill, Charlestown, Ipswich and Watertown.

JOHN WHITTEMORE EASTMAN was born in Conway, N. H., October 28th, 1820. He grew to manhood in the typical New England village. He had all the advantages of education which the neighborhood afforded, completed by courses at the Fryburg, Me., Academy, and graduated at the neighboring academy at Plymouth.

At the age of twenty he left home for Boston, which then attracted the enterprising youth of the Eastern States, and found employment in the wholesale dry goods house of Fales & Dana, In 1847 he embarked for South America in the ship Cheshire as super-cargo, with a stock of goods for Rio Janeiro, Buenos Apres and Montevideo, and returned to Boston with a cargo of hides. In December, 1849, he sailed for California in the ship George Henry. The route taken was around Cape Horn and occupied some six months. On the voyage they touched at the Cape Verde Islands, Rio Janeiro and Valparaiso, and arrived in San Francisco June 17, 1850, the day after the big fire. He soon went to the mines, first to Feather river, then to Nevada City, where he worked successively three placer claims for about six months. He next sailed for southern California, landing at San Pedro; then going to Los Angeles, which was solely occupied by Spaniards and Indians raising cattle. He remained here a few months and bought 6,000 cattle and assisted by Spanarids drove them to Stockton and sold them. Returning to San Francisco he purchased a schooner and sailed for Mexico, arriving at Guaymas. Here he bought a cargo of vegetables and sheep from a Catholic priest, who exacted them of his people as his "decimo." Mr. Eastman returned and sold his cargo at San Francisco. He then made a second voyage to Guaymas and Mazatlan. Disposing of his schooner and cargo at San Francisco, he returned to Los Angeles, and remained some three years, his business being to forward consignments, principally of fruit, to San Francisco. While among these people he learned to read, write and speak the Spanish language fluently, which he still retains. While here he negotiated a sale of eleven square leagues of land at San Bernardino, from some Spanairds to Parley P. Pratt, a great Morman leader. In 1853 Mr. Eastman returned to San Francisco and learned of the gold excitement in Australia, he purchased a consignment of mining implements, quicksilver and quartz crushers, and sailed for Melbourne, via Sandwich Islands. These were the first quartz crushers brought to Australia. After disposing of his goods at Melbourne he returned to San Francisco and in a few months sailed for home, taking the Nicaragua route, arriving in New York January 1854. He returned to the old home in Conway and on March 9th, 1854, he married Susan Maria Farrington, daughter of Jeremiah Farrington. Soon they started west to establish for themselves a home. Arriving at Rock Island on the Mississippi River, they were of a different opinion whether to go north to Minnesota or south to Texas, where Mr. Eastman had purchased a large tract of land, and desired to go. They decided to take the first boat which came. This boat came



J. W. Eastman

north, and on it was Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cahill, whose acquaintance they formed and who became lifelong friends. They all settled in St. Anthony. Among Mr. Eastman's earlier enterprises, was the establishing of a town at Merrimac, some miles below St. Paul. A company was formed, several farms purchased, a saw mill built, etc., but a freshet changing the channel of the river, the scheme was abandoned.

The first man to originate and carry out the enterprise of erecting a large flour mill at the falls was Mr. J. W. Eastman. In the spring of 1854 he associated with him Captain John Rollins, and R. P. Upton, the firm name being Rollins, Upton & Eastman. They built the Minnesota Flouring Mill on the east side of Hennepin Island. When the mill was completed Mr. W. W. Eastman was taken into the firm. The mill had three run of stone and manufactured 100 barrels of flour per day. The obstacles to overcome in this initial undertaking were many, as there was absolutely nothing in the way of building material or machinery at hand. The wheat was supplied in part by surrounding farmers, but the largest portion came from Iowa and Wisconsin in boats to St. Paul, and thence to St. Anthony by teams. The market, in addition to local consumption was with emigrants, who took thousands of barrels in their "prairie schooners in their westward course.

In 1857 Captain Rollins, and in 1858 W. W. Eastman retired from the firm, and in 1862-63 Mr. Upton sold out to William F. Cahill. The firm now became Eastman & Cahill. The mill name changed to "Island Mills." The mill was remodeled, rebuilt and enlarged, being 60x90 in size, having five run of stone, capacity of 500 barrels, and employed fifteen hands. This change cost $45,000. The first flour exported to eastern markets was made by this mill. During the War of the Rebellion many thousands of barrels were supplied to the army, the firm taking large government contracts. This flour was shipped direct to Rock Island, and from there distributed to the army. The poorest grades of flour in those days was made from the middlings, and from this mill were branded "Red Dog" and "Superfine." This was shipped to the Indians principally on the Missouri River,—also by government contract. The best grades of flour were branded "Island Mills" and "Gold Dust." After the war regular shipments of flour to eastern markets began. During 1868 Eastman & Cahill manufactured 28,000 barrels of flour, 2,000 being for home consumption.

In 1867 the Minneapolis Millers Association was organized, and Eastman & Cahill were among the charter members.

After retiring from the flour business in 1869 Mr. Eastman, in company with Elijah Moulton, built a large planing and re-sawing mill on Hennepin Island. In a few years he sold out his interest to Mr. Moulton. Mr. Eastman is a Royal Arch Mason, a Republican in politics, and voted on admitting both California and Minnesota into the Union.

Mr. and Mrs. Eastman have had three children—Dr. Arthur M. Eastman, of St. Paul, Jessie Maria Eastman, who died in early youth, and Alfred F. Eastman, of Tacoma, Washington.

Mr. Eastman built three houses on University avenue near Eighth avenue south, the first in 1854 and the other two in 1880, where he has resided since coming to Minnesota. The little village where he built his home has become a metropolis. Content with the part which he took in its beginning and with the moderate fortune which it yielded him, he has seen the great mills arise and the opulent fortunes accumulated around

him without envey or regret. He has shared in the enthusiasm which the marvelous transformation has evolved, and enjoyed like the spectator of a combat the struggle and turmoil about him. The more than three score and ten years of his life have brought him neither weariness of the flesh nor faintness of the spirit.

With the wife of his youth in a home near the place of their first settlement, with children filling honorable positions in life, they live contented, happy and respected lives. Mrs. Eastman has been an active member of the Andrew Presbyterian Church, and has always been among the foremost in good works of charity and benevolence.

WYMAN ELLIOT. Wyman Elliot is the eldest son of Dr. Jacob S. Elliot. He was born at the town of Corinna, on the head waters of the Sabasticook, an eastern tributary of the Kennebec river, in Penobscot county, Maine, May 19, 1834. He was a broad-shouldered, stalwart youth, receiving in boyhood a good English education. While yet in his teens he became an assistant to his father in conducting his business, consisting of saw and grist mill, farm and merchandise. He developed at an early age a taste for horticultural pursuits, assisting his mother in the cultivation of fruits and flowers to which she was ardently devoted. As his father adopted the practice of medicine, the management of his business devolved largely on his eldest son, who carried it on with energy and success after the family removed to the West.

Dr. Elliot, with his son visited Minneapolis in the spring of 1854, and purchasing the eighty acre tract of John L. Tenney, which was afterwards pre-empted by Daniel Elliot. The land, then far beyond the limits of the settled or platted part of the town, purchased for $1,500, was afterwards platted as J. S. and Wyman Elliot's addition, and has brought to the owners a revenue of at least half a million dollars, besides the satisfaction which its use in the early days of the town and city yielded by cultivation as a surburban farm, nursery and market garden. Here it was that the first market garden of the town was established and Wyman was the market gardner.

After his father had made this purchase and determined to make his residence in Minneapolis, he left his son in charge of his claim and went east to close up his business, and bringing out the family in the latter part of the year 1855.

In the winter of 1855 Wyman went to Monticello, Wright county, Minn., and took a pre-emption claim, living in a log cabin which was located near the foot of the Big Bear Island in the Mississippi river. This Island at that time was the favorite camping grounds of the Chippewa Indians. Upon this claim he started a farm and gathered his first crop, being among the first settlers and actual cultivators of land west of the Mississippi river. He soon, however, left his claim and returned to Minneapolis where he took charge of the home place. From time to time trees were planted, convenient buildings erected, and the raising of such vegetables as were in demand was engaged in, until in 1862 an extensive market had been established, with a green house for the production of plants and flowers. A nursery of trees was also planted, from which not only the Elliot addition was made attractive by rows of shade trees and ornamental shrubbery, but the nursery was a source from which much of the stock was derived, which has made the streets of Minneapolis shady and beautiful. He also ad-

Ellyman Elliott

RESIDENCE OF WYMAN ELLIOT, 1400 NINTH AVENUE SOUTH. BUILT IN 1885.

ded to the garden and nursery, the seed business and maintained for many years a store in the city market for the sale of trees, shrubbery, plants, vegetables and garden and field seeds.

The site of the Elliot green house was upon the west margin of a sunken water hole, about where the fountain in Elliot Park now throws its spray into the sun. When the Elliots gave this tract to the city for a public park the water hole was excavated and the low marshy borders raised with neat sloping embankments, and the tract has become one of the beauty spots of the city.

Wyman Elliot had a natural love and taste for horticulture, and whether its indulgence brought profit or loss, he has amid his other important business engagements, always found time to engage in his favorite pursuit. Not only has he practiced the art for his own pleasure and profit, but he has also labored with energy and zeal to promote it in the community. As early as 1864 he participated in the formation of the Hennepin County Horticultural Society, and later of the state society, of both of which he has been president, treasurer and director. He has rarely missed attendance upon the meetings of the societies, and has participated in their discussions of the art of horticulture, and contributed freely and copiously to the literature of the society, by addresses and papers, which enrich the published transactions of the societies. He was also an exhibitor at the local and state fairs, whose tables seldom failed to show rare flowers, and lucious fruits of his production.

Mr. Elliot married Miss Mary Ella Chase, daughter of Elbridge W. Chase, of Minneapolis, but formerly from Haverhill, Mass. They have four children, Sarah C., wife of Frank C. Metcalf, of Minneapolis, Jenella, Wyman S. and Stuart D.

Some years ago Mr. Elliot erected a family residence at the corner of Ninth avenue and Tenth street south, overlooking the Elliot Park, which is among the elegant private houses of the city.

More than twenty years ago Mr. Elliot identified himsely with the Second Congregational Church, then a struggling mission in the lower part of the city. Almost constantly serving as trustee of the society, a liberal contributor to its expenses, he has persevered often through discouragement and gloom, in maintaining the organization and work of the church, until it has become established as the Park Avenue Congregational Church, and become one of the leading churches of its denomination in the city. Its succession of able and devoted pastors—Carrier, Leavett, Williams, Hovey, Woodbury and Smith Baker have found in Mr. Elliot a staunch supporter, and reliable friend, whose counsels and aid have done much to make their spiritual work successful.

Miss Jenella, youngest daughter of Mr. Elliot, returned in the fall of 1892 from a tour of the world, having in company with the family of Rev. Edwin Sidney Williams, visited Japan, China, India, Egypt, and the Turkish Empire, and made visits to the leading Protestant missions of the Orient—an enterprise seldom undertaken even by the sterner sex.

Mr. Elliot has made many visits to the Pacific coast, to which his father removed seventeen years ago, but however much admiring the "land of the olive and the vine," the sunny skies, and prodigal soil of that favored clime, have not seduced him from his devotion to the cultivation of fruit and flowers under the severer conditions of our more inclement skies.

The passing years have dealt kindly with him. He is broad shouldered, stout and stalwart. His hair is only slightly sprinkled with silver, and

his movements are active. A life of energetic labor, the incentive of accumulating fortune, and the mingling of rural art, with the labor of uplifting others by the institutions of religion and education, have made his life a joy and a blessing.

JOHN A. ARMSTRONG. The father of John A. Armstrong was a Protestant Irishman, who emigrated to America in early life and settled in the town of Ellsworth, Maine. He was a tanner, carrying on a small farm in connection with his trade. In later life, he removed to Illinois, where he survived to the mature age of eighty-seven years. He was a devout man, of sturdy character and much intelligence.

Of his family of seven children, John A. was the third, and was born at Ellsworth, Maine, September 15th, 1831. His minority was passed at home, assisting his father on the farm, with only the ordinary advantage of the common school. At twenty years of age, with a brother, he joined the throng that for two or three years' had been pressing to the Pacific coast. They sailed to Chagres, crossing the Isthmus on foot, and embarked on the Pacific in an old steamer whose unseaworthiness was little less dangerous than the cholera which attacked the crew and passengers in a virulent form.

Arriving at San Francisco, they made their way to the placer mines in the vicinity of Feather river, and engaged in washing the alluvial gravels for gold. Having accumulated a few thousand dollars in dust, they deposited it in two banks, which soon failed, leaving them penniless. Continuing their arduous labor for about four years, they found themselves possessed of a comfortable stake, and decided to abandon the rough life of miners, and returned to Maine.

Mr. Armstrong took up his residence in St. Anthony in 1856, and engaged in the lumber business. He went into the pineries, taking contracts cutting and hauling logs. He was a young man of powerful frame and robust health, enured to labor, and of an enterprising disposition. The arduous but stimulating life in the woods suited his energetic temperament, and for several years he remained in the business with success and profit.

In 1858, he was elected marshal of the city of St. Anthony, and developing an aptness for the kind of duty which the office imposed upon him, he was appointed deputy of Sheriff Lippencott, and was elected at the annual election of 1860 sheriff of Hennepin county. He was re-elected to the same position in 1862, serving through two official terms. He was an efficient officer, and at the expiration of his term was one of the best known and popular among the citizens.

A few years later, about 1867, the Northwestern Fuel Company was organized, composed of James J. Hill, E. N. Saunders, C. W. Griggs and Mr. Armstrong. Its operations were quite extensive, dealing both in wood and coal, and supplying a large part of the fuel consumed in St. Paul and Minneapolis, and also in the purchase of timber lands and the cutting of wood throughout the "big woods" country. He continued in the management of this business throughout his life. Though strong and vigorous, he had a violent attack of pneumonia, which, after a course of but a few days, terminated his life November 29, 1878.

During the winter of 1861, Mr. Armstrong married Miss Mary A. Donehue, of the Province of New Brunswick, who was at that time a member of the family of the late Ed. A. Lippencott, of St. Anthony. Four children were born to the marriage, and with their mother sur-

P. A. Armstrong

Geo. W. Chowen

vive and constitute the family; they are George H., who, at the age of twenty-one, is a member of the freshman class of Yale College; Frank E., aged seventeen, who is a member of the Minneapolis High School; Cora A., and Grace B., daughters, living with their mother.

Mr. Armstrong was a Master Mason, belonging to Cataract Lodge. He was an attendant of the Church of the Redeemer. He was a strong man physically, with good business capacity, tenacious of purpose, and just and honorable in his dealings. He was kindly and courteous in his intercourse, affable in disposition, and of strong domestic affections.

GEORGE W. CHOWEN was a native of Green County, New York, born in 1822. His father removed to Wyoming County, Pa., while he was yet a child. The family, consisting of several children, was brought up to rural pursuits, and most of them have been content to remain farmers. George learned the trade of a machinist, which he followed for several years after reaching manhood. He was a young man of more than ordinary sobriety and industry, and improved the slender advantages for obtaining an education which the rural community offered. He had a literary taste, occupying the intervals snatched from labor with reading and study, and kept informed as to the current events of the time.

When the tide of emigration from the East began to flow towards the Upper Mississippi Valley, a number of young men in Wyoming formed a colony for settlement in the West. Mr. Chowen was selected as a pioneer to select a place of settlement. He came to St. Anthony in 1850 and thought favorably of a location in the valley of the Rum river. When Simon Stevens and a fellow explorer penetrated the thickets of the big woods and brought back information of the beauty of Lake Minnetonka and the attractiveness of its shores he decided to adopt it for the new settlement. In accordance with the selection a number of pre-emption claims were taken in the town of Minnetonka, among others those of his brothers, Joseph H., and William S. Chowen, and his brother-in-law, James Shaver, Jr., and A. N. Gray. Meanwhile Geo. W. Chowen had become interested in St. Anthony, where he worked at his trade for Messrs. Steele and Stevens. Hennepin County was organized in 1852 and Col. John H. Stevens was elected register of deeds. He appointed Mr. Chowen his deputy, who really performed most of the work of the office. He recorded the first deed upon the county records. He remained deputy register of deeds during the succeeding official terms of Geo. E. Huy and C. G. Ames. The latter gentleman had come to Minneapolis as a missionary of the Free Will Baptist Church, and became pastor of the church of that denomination in St. Anthony, and afterwards in Minneapolis. He became editor of the St. Anthony Express, and afterwards established a paper of his own, the Minnesota Republican. He was a radical in politics and a liberal in theology, becoming a Unitarian minister and occupying in latter life pulpits of that church in San Francisco and Philadelphia.

A warm friendship grew up between Messrs. Ames and Chowen, both of whom adopted liberal theological views. Mr. Chowen attached himself to the Universalist Church, and during the whole of his subsequent life was a most devout and efficient supporter of that faith. Upon the expiration of Mr. Ames' term he was elected register of deeds, November, 1860, and continued in the office for several successive terms. He was

also for a time clerk of the district court, and clerk of the board of supervisors. He was an excellent penman, methodic in his habits, attentive to his duties and industrious. Upon his retirement from the register's office he made copies of all the public records and opened an abstract office, which he continued to manage during the remainder of his life, though in late years others become associated in the business. Probably no man in the county was as familiar with titles to real estate as Mr. Chowen. His knowledge upon questions of title was accurate, and his judgment unerring. The abstract business grew to large proportions and afforded a liberal income.

Mr. Chowen married Miss Susan E. Hawkins Oct. 14, 1858. He bought a lot at the corner of Helen street (now Second avenue south) and Fifth street, upon which was a neat story and-a-half cottage, where the family made their home. After a dozen or more years the cottage was replaced with a fine double house, which in time gave place to the elegant building of the New York Life Insurance Company, which occupies the site of the former cottage. This 60 foot front lot, valued at the time Mr. Chowen purchased it at about $500, sold for $1,000 a foot, making a liberal patrimony for his family.

Mr. Chowen died May 5, 1887, leaving his widow, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Herbert O., was one of the first settlers and is now a prominent citizen of Great Falls, Mont. Few men have had more friends and fewer enemies during a long course of residence in a rapidly changing community than Mr. Chowen. He was gentle, affable and kindly in his intercourse, reverent in spirit, firm in his opinions, tolerant in his judgments and charitable in his deeds.

FENDALL GREGORY WINSTON is one of three brothers, composing the firm of Winston Brothers, for many years among the largest railroad contractors in the Northwest. The elder of the brothers is Philip B. Winston, late mayor of the city of Minneapolis, and the younger, William, is junior member of the firm. A sister is the wife of Gen. T. W. Rosser, formerly chief engineer of the Northern Pacific railway, and at one time city engineer of Minneapolis. They are children of William Overton and Sarah A. (Gregory) Winston, born and reared on a plantation in Hanover county, Va., called Courtland, not far from the city of Richmond.

Fendall G. Winston was born May 1, 1849. The plantatian comprised six hundred acres, with its mansion house and buildings devoted to the culture of tobacco and the cereals, and was tilled by the labor of about fifty slaves, old and young, some of whom remain as hired laborers to this day. The Winston is an ancient family that removed from Yorkshire, England, in the early years of the seventeenth century, settling in Virginia, and handing down the homestead from generation to generation. The earliest record begins with Dr. Thomas Winston, of Gloucester, England, who was born in 1575, and was interested in a plantation in Virginia as early as 1621. He wrote numerous medical works and was physician to King Charles of England. They are connected with many of the noted families of the "Old Dominion" and bore a prominent part in civil and social life.

William Winston, who was a major in Washington's army during the Revolutionary War, is credited by the British Encyclopedia with having formed a nucleus of the cavalry arm of the American Army.

The mother of Patrick Henry and

F. G. Winston

RESIDENCE OF F. G. WINSTON, 436 CLIFTON PLACE. BUILT IN 1887.

Dolly Madison, the wife of President Madison, were Winstons, and upon the homestead at Courtland still stands the foundation of a store once kept by the patriot Henry himself, and from which he harangued an expedition organized to capture some war supplies of the British. It was within a few miles of the spot that Henry Clay, "the mill boy of the slashes of Hanover," was born. Up to the time of the breaking out of the Rebellion young Winston pursued a quiet life at home, attending, after he was old enough, one of the "log cabin" schools of the neighborhood. These were private schools usually taught by university educated men. From his twelfth to his sixteenth year the war raged about his home and greatly distracted the course of his life. Sometimes he worked upon the plantation and sometimes attended school; but the country was devastated by the conflict which raged through it, sometimes in possession of the Union Army and again passing under the Confederate arms. The close of the war left the home devastated and desolate, and the son, now sixteen years old, left it to find employment by his labor elsewhere. He first worked as a farm hand for an uncle for about eighteen months, and then he rented a part of the homestead which he carried on for two years. He then engaged in the same employment in King William county, putting in the time from the close of the war until 1872 in labor and farming. The experience, if it did not put him in possession of much ready money, put him on the path of self support and gave him strength and energy.

In the spring of 1872 Mr. Winston came to Minnesota and joined an engineering party on the Northern Pacific railroad survey at Fargo. Having had no experience or instruction in civil engineering he could do little beside carrying chains and wielding the axe, but being apt to learn, and of observant habit, he soon picked up enough of the art to enable him to handle the instruments, and to make the mathematical calculations required. The party ran the line of the road from Fargo to Bismarck, and then pushed west into Montana, where they were engaged, running as far west as the Muscle Shell river, in looking out a line for the Northern Pacific road. Returning the following year, the brothers obtained a government contract to survey public lands, and surveyed on Dagget brook and west of Leach Lake. In August, 1874, they undertook a survey north of the divide among the sources of the Rainy Lake and Big Fork rivers, and passed two winters, among the coldest which have ever been experienced in this latitude, far from civilization or succor. They had only cloth tents for shelter, blankets and boughs for beds, and cooked their meals over the camp fire and ate them in the open air. They persisted in their arduous work through storms and blizzards, and snow and ice, sometimes with frozen feet and limbs, but survived all their hardships, and came back in good health.

The summer of 1875 was spent in work for the Minneapolis Harvester Works, and in locating some lands for an Eastern owner of Northern Pacific bonds.

In August, 1875, Mr. Winston married Miss Alice Olmsted, daughter of the late David Olmsted, the first mayor of St. Paul. That fall the Winstons obtained a contract to remove obstructions from the Minnesota river, and spent the following winter in that work. From the spring of 1876 until the fall of 1879, they were engaged in government contracts upon the Minnesota and Mississippi rivers, under the firm name of Winston Bros. The first railroad work which

they undertook was in building the short line of the Minneapolis Eastern railroad, along the river bank and behind the mills in Minneapolis. From the completion of that job until the present time they have been engaged in executing contracts in railroad construction, having built lines in Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and Montana. They have constructed not less than 4,000 miles of railroad, of which about 1,000 miles was on the Northern Pacific line. At present they are engaged in a job on the Duluth & Iron Range road in Northern Minnesota. The amount of energy and capital necessary to carry on successfully such gigantic enterprises can be more easily imagined than expressed. The firm has achieved a high position as contractors, and its members have accumulated very considerable fortunes.

Mr. Winston's first marriage was terminated by the death of his estimable wife in 1881, leaving two young daughters and a son. He was married a second time in 1884 to Miss Lillian Jones, of Richmond, Va. By this marriage he has also two daughters and a son.

They have a beautiful residence on Clifton place, constructed of brown sand stone.

Mr. Winston is a director in the Security Bank, and in the Minnesota Loan & Trust Company. He is also a director in the Minnenpolis Business Men's Union. He is one of the governing board of the Minneapolis Club. The parents of Mr. Winston were Presbyterian, and the sons are members of the congregation of Westminister Presbyterian Church. Mr. Winston's life in Minneapolis has been a busy one, full of labor and enterprise. While he has been assiduously engaged in his private business he has found time to do his part in forwarding public interests, and by contributions of personal labor and money has participated in the enterprises which in later years has made Minneapolis the metropolis of the Northwest.

FRANK GRIGGS MCMILLAN. Representative of a generation born while the pioneers of Minneapolis were laying the foundations of her institutions; himself prominent among those who are building upon the foundations a more elaborate and stately structure than was thought possible by the first generation, is Senator F. G. McMillan. His career so conspiciously begun, gives promise of a broadening and influential future, and furnishes a conspicuous example, of one who has risen to a high position of influence, against adverse circumstances, by worth of character, tenacity of purpose, and aptness in pursuing callings which are sometimes thought servile if not degrading.

He was born at Danville, Caledonia county, Vermont, October 4, 1856. His father, Andrew McMillan, was a professional civil engineer, who had received his education at the National Military Academy at West Point, but who, resigning from the service, was engaged in commercial business. The American ancestor of the family was Col. Andrew McMillan, a native of the Province of Ulster, Ireland, a Protestant who emigrated to America about the year 1755. One of his sons, Gen. John McMillan, born February 8, 1774, was the father of Andrew and grandfather of F. G. McMillan.

Both Col. Andrew and Gen. John McMillan were allied in marriage with the Osgoods of New Hampshire, while Andrew, the father of Frank, married Susan Griggs, whose name the latter bears.

At the age of fifteen years Frank G. McMillan was apprenticed to learn the printer's trade. The printing office

J. G. McMillan

where he worked was the publication office of the *North. Star*, founded and conducted by the Eatons, which, amid a strongly whig and Republican community, advocated the principles and measures of the Democratic party. During the two years of his service the young apprentice, whose father was a life-long Democrat, imbibed so strong a love for the democracy that upon gaining man's estate he attached himself to that party and has become its representative and one of its most zealous supporters. After attending a year at the Dummer Academy he went to Boston and found employment as a journeyman printer for two or three years. With symptoms of pulmonary disease manifesting themselves, he was advised to a change of climate, and coming West in 1878 took up his abode in Minneapolis, where an older brother had already settled. Here he found employment as a printer in the job office of the *Tribune*, where he worked for a year. The confinement and monotonous work at the case brought back his old complaint, and he decided to quit the business. For several months nothing offered. His brother being agent for a company that was engaged in putting up buildings; told him he could go to work demolishing some old buildings to make way for new ones. Commencing at this job he soon became handy with of tools, which indeed, had become familiar to him as a recreation during his early apprenticeship, and he was able to do rough carpenter work and received the wages of a common carpenter. Abut this time an agent of the government was engaging men to go out to northern Montana to erect a military post. Joining the expedition he went up the Missouri river and spent a season working as a carpenter on Fort Assinnaboine. The pure air of the mountains, with stimulating and out-door labor, restored his health, and he returned at the close of the season strong and vigorous. He now engaged in millwright work in the fitting up of the Washburn "A" flour mill, and after its completion found similar employment in the Pillsbury "A" mill. He was next employed as foreman in the erection of several residences, and then engaged in a small way in contracting for the erection of buildings. In the latter business he has found congenial and compensating work, until the present time. A better class of building has been entrusted to him, so that he has been employed with some of the finest residences of the city. His own residence at the corner of Seventh street and Tenth avenue southeast, is a fine example of his taste in designing and skill in executing, in the line of domestic architecture.

In the summer of 1890 Mr. McMillan was nominated as the Democratic candidate for State Senator, in the district comprising the Second and Ninth wards of the city, the former the Republican ward of the old city of St. Anthony. His competitor was a popular young Republican, long resident in the same ward, and for years its representative in the City Council. In the animated canvas between these two young men, representatives of opposing parties, Mr. McMillan was successful by a majority of over 550. The session of the legislature which followed, winter of 1891, was an active one. The Republican party, for the first time since the organization of the state, lost control of the legislature, which was divided between Republicans, Democrats, and Farmer's Alliance, neither having a majority. Senator McMillan was appointed chairman of the standing committees of Elections and University and University Lands, and was also a member of the committees of Geological and

Natural History Survey, Grain and Warehouse, Manufacturers, Military Affairs, and State Prison. He was also appointed upon a special committee for investigating the management of the state prison. A measure which especially engaged his attention, was the establishing of a commission to take into consideration the location and erection of a new state capitol; a bill having been prepared and introduced by him, which became a law, and the commission is now considering the subject. His senatorial term of four years has not yet expired, having a session in the winter of 1893.

Mr. McMillan married May 25, 1881, Miss Lillian A. Connor, daughter of Elias Connor, a native of the city of Minneapolis. They have four children, the eldest of whom, a daughter, is now ten years old.

The family is attached to the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis, of which Mr. McMillan is a member and active supporter.

Aside from politics Mr. McMillan has few social attachments. He is vice-president of the Hennepin County Democratic League, and a member of the executive committee of the State Democratic Association.

Of medium stature, and spare frame, he is erect in carriage, with quick movement, and animated expression. His naturally brown hair is just assuming a silvery tinge, prophetic of an approaching time when, a snowy head will cover a yet warm and impulsive heart.

RUFUS JUDD BALDWIN. The widely diffused and numerous Baldwins of this country are mostly descendants of Richard Baldwin, of Bucks county, England, who died in 1485. Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas of England 1536 to 1546, was of this connection.

Matilda, wife of William, the Conquror, was the daughter of Baldwin, the Fifth Count of Flanders, and the name being inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey as one of the leaders in the conquest of England, and found in the enumerations of Domesday Book, gives great probability to the conclusion that the family is of Flemish origin, allied to the sovereigns of the name in the East, and founded by Bras de Fer, Forester of France, and First Count of Flanders in the ninth century.

The American ancestors arrived at Milford, Conn., in the ship Martin, in 1638. They were Nathaniel, Joseph and Timothy, brothers, with the widow and children of their uncle, Sylvester, who died on the passage. From Nathaniel in the sixth generation is descended the subject of this sketch. Among the members of this line were Ruth, wife of Joel Barlow, author of "Columbiad"; Abraham, member of the Continental Congress, and one of the framers of the constitution; Henry, judge of the United States Supreme Court; Henry P., Governor of and member of the United States Senate, from Michigan; Theron, a pioneer missionary of the West, and Joseph G., Judge of the Supreme Court of California.

Rufus Baldwin removed from Goshen, Conn., to Guilford, Chenango county, N. Y., about 1812, with his young wife, Elizabeth Stevens, who was of the sixth generation from Thomas Stevens, a colonist of Connecticut of about 1650. He was a merchant and farmer. His third and youngest son, Rufus J., was born Jan. 22, 1826. The name Rufus was that of the second Norman king of England, whose mother was a Baldwin. The family removed to Oxford, in the same county, ten years later. He attended the Oxford Academy, where he prepared for college, and took the studies of the first two collegiate years. While pursu-

ing study he was assisting in the store, and was sent to New York to purchase stock. He entered the junior class of Union College, then under the presidency of Dr. Eliphalet Nott, and graduated in 1846, receiving the Phi B.K. election and the degree of Master of Arts in due course. Among his college acquaintances was Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States, and classmates, were John T. Hoffman, governor of New York; Abraham N. Littlejohn, bishop of Long Island; Henry R. Pierson, vice-president of the New York Central Railroad Company; Howard Potter, of the banking house of Brown Bros. & Co., and John M. Gregory, of the United States Civil Service Commission.

Immediately after graduation he went to Kentucky, and engaged in teaching at Winchester, Clark county. During the legislative session of 1846-7 he was employed by the Commonwealth Newspaper, of Frankfort, as its stenographic reporter in the senate. Returning to Oxford the following spring he made the journey over the Allegheny mountains, by the National road, in a stage coach, and before reaching home was arrested by an attack of pleurisy, from which he was rescued by the careful nursing of relatives in New Jersey. Entering the law office of Henry R. Mygatt, Esq., at Oxford, he earned tuition and use of books by copying the prolix chancery pleadings of his preceptor. Two years later he presented himself for admission to the bar, at a term of the Supreme Court in Washington county, and on examination was admitted. He opened a law office at Oxford, serving a short term as justice of the peace, and for several years conducting the editoral columns of the Oxford Times, a village newspaper of Whig politics. September 18, 1850, he married Caroline L. Mygatt, daughter of William Mygatt, of Oxford, and descendent in the seventh generation of Joseph Mygatt, a settler in Cambridge, Conn., in 1633.

In 1853 he was a member of the Assembly of the New York Legislature, elected by the Whig party, and was with one exception, the youngest member. The legislature made an official examination of the lands which afterwards became Central Park in New York City, at that time a rocky and barren waste. In the spring of 1857, impelled in part by considerations of health, and largely by the hope of bettering his condition, he made a journey in the West. At Chicago he found a population of 90,000, and thought the city large enough. Pushing northwestward he reached Minnesota, and visited his old friend Judge Cornell, and his brother-in-law, Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, who were then partners in the practice of law at Minneapolis. During the early summer employment was taken in carrying a surveyor's chain in platting the town site of Manomin; and later in the Democratic wing of the Constitutional conventional, as reporter for the *Pioneer*.

Charmed with Minneapolis and interested in the public life of the state, he returned to New York, and in the following September brought his family and took up residence at Minneapolis. His impressions of the town will be found in the chapter on "Early History" of this volume.

A private banking house was opened in the Cataract house and prosecuted in a small way for several years. On presentation of his credentials as a lawyer to the District Court of Hennepin county, he was admitted to the bar, but never entered general practice.

Under the general banking law, adopted at the organization of the state government, the State Bank of Minnesota was incorporated and located at

the village of Austin. It had deposited with the State Auditor $25,000 of the six per cent. bonds of the State of Ohio, and had issued circulating notes of a like amount. This bank was bought by Mr. Baldwin, and under authority of an act of the legislature was removed to Minneapolis and its capital increased. One-half the capital stock was purchased by R. J. Mendenhall, and on the 1st of January, 1863, the bank was opened for business in Minneapolis, and soon after built and occupied the stone building at the corner of First and Bridge streets, R. J. Mendenhall, president, and R. J. Baldwin, cashier. Thus commenced a business connection which lasted more than ten years, bringing amid the vicissitudes of the times, the fluctuation in values caused by the war, the hazardous nature of business in a new country, without imputing aught but honest motives and integrity of character, more of loss and disaster than of success. The national banking law, imposing a prohibitory tax on the circulation of state banks, compelled the calling in of the circulating notes of the State bank, which were all redeemed at par. But three other banks in the state redeemed their circulation; most being secured by Southern or Minnesota state railroad bonds failed and were wound up. The State National Bank was incorporated and commenced business June 1, 1868, the business and good will of the State Bank being turned over to it, and the same officers continued. In 1877 the bank went into voluntary liquidation, its business and good will merging in the Security Bank.

At the election in November, 1860, Mr. Baldwin was a Republican candidate for State Senator, and was elected over Dr. A. E. Ames, his Democratic competitor. He was re-elected at the expiration of the term and was a member of the senate through the sessions of 1861-2-3. This being the period of the commencement of the civil and Indian wars, legislation was largely occupied with war measures. At the news of the firing upon Fort Sumpter, upon his motion a joint resolution was adopted with enthusiasm directing the national flag to be hoisted over the capitol, a custom which has been observed ever since.

The rehabilitation of the railroad companies, after the disastrous complications of the five million loan of state bonds, was a prominent subject of legislation, and acts were passed under which the first rail was laid in the state; and after a most exciting controversy Minneapolis was accorded the position which she held in the land grant act of Congress as a converging point of the railroad system. In the latter measures Mr. Baldwin, co-operating with his colleague, Judge Cornell in the House, bore a leading and decisive part. Through his determination a scheme to plunder the school lands was thwarted and a minimum price of five dollars per acre was put upon them.

He was again the nominee of the Republican party for the State Senate in 1866. About the time of the convention he had presided over a meeting of citizens convend to hear an address from United States Senator D. H. Norton, who had fallen into disfavor with the radical members of his party through opposition to the re-construction scheme of conferring unlimited suffrage upon the freedmen. Dr. Thomas Foster, then editing the Republican newspaper, misconstrued this act of courtesy into treachery to the party, and charging the candidate with a purpose to procure an adjustment of the repudiated state bonds which could not be truthfully denied, so excited a temporary prejudice that he, with his collegue, nominated for the

House, Dr. Keith, was beaten. It was a consolation for personal defeat that so worthy a Republican as Captain Whitney, nominated upon a soldier's ticket, the Democrats making no nomination, was the successful candidate.

Upon the removal of W. D. Washburn to St. Paul, in 1863, Mr. Baldwin was appointed his successor as agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and for four years, managed the affairs of the Water Power Company. During this time, several saw mills, a paper mill, a woolen factory and several of the early flour mills were built at the falls.

The accelerated recession of the falls, became a subject of general alarm, threatening in a short time to remove the rock barrier. The water power companies raised a fund, which was supplemented by an appropriation of bonds of each of the adjoining cities, and by an act of the legislature a board of construction was created, composed of Dr. S. H. Chute, R. J. Baldwin and H. B. Hancock. Under the direction of this board, the apron, a solid structure of logs, bolted to the ledge, and filled with rock, was erected, which stopped the recession, and remains to this day.

Without pretense to oratory, Mr. Baldwin often discussed public questions by voice and pen. He was deeply interested in educational and scientific subjects, serving at one time as president of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences. One or two papers read by him were published by the academy. For many years he was leader of the adult Bible class in Plymouth Church.

Twenty years of constant devotion to the details of a bank, the routine of which is renewed from day to day without cessation, with little opportunity for recreation or vacation, had so impaired his vitality and undermined his naturally robust health, that upon his retirement in 1877 he spent several years on the Pacific coast, and in the elevated valleys of the great central basin of the continent. Charged with some mining interests, he built a silver mill in Nevada, and a gold and silver mill in Arizona, driving a team over hundreds of miles of uninhabited desert, and threading the stupendous canons of the great Colorado river, amid the grandest scenery of the continent. These wanderings brought their compensation in renewed vigor, and restored health.

For some years he was engaged in a quite extensive lumber operation on the Chippewa river in Wisconsin; and was also interested in pine lands and lumbering in the upper waters of the Mississippi. He was one of the proprietors of the old brick yard, where the cream colored brick so largely used in those days were made. He was one of the original incorporators and owners of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, and a stockholder in the first Street Railway Company, that laid the first track in this city.

In 1871, with his wife and son, a hurried trip was made to Europe. A few weeks in London, Edinburgh and Paris, with a rapid excursion through rural England, consumed the brief vacation of three months.

The proposition to issue five millions of dollars in state bonds, as a loan to railroad companies, met with his active opposition. But so great was the popular desire to hasten the railroad development, and so strong was the public faith in the wisdom and integrity of the railroad managers, that the efforts of the few who ventured to raise a voice in opposition, were futile to stay the tide of popular enthusiasm. But when the scheme had failed, dragging down in its downfall the public credit, he joined with those, also few in number, who advocated the payment of the obligations.

CHAPTER XXXI.

STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The first authentic official census of the population of the territory now comprising the City of Minneapolis was taken in June, 1860, and has been repeated every five years since that year. Those of the years 1860, 1870, 1880 and 1890 were taken by the United States, and those of 1865, 1875 and 1885 by the State of Minnesota and are reliable. Prior to 1860 the population has been estimated from sources believed to be nearly accurate. The results appear in the following tables:

	1845	1850	1854	1857	1860	1865
St. Anthony....	50	538	.....	*4,720	3,258	3,499
T'wn of Mnpls.	.....	.....	.....	†132	4,120	2,563	4,607
City of Mnpls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	50	538	.....	8,840	5,821	8,106

	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890
St. Anthony....	5,014	.....	.....	.....	.....
T'wn of Mnpls	13,073	.....	.....	.....	.....
City of Mnpls.	.....	32,721	46,877	129,201	164,738
Total.....	18,087	32,721	46,877	129,201	164,738

*This was the number of votes cast at the fall election. There were few families on the west side of the river at that period.

†This is according to the returns of a census taken by order of Congress, Oct. 1, 1857, preparatory to admission to the Union. It included the inhabitants on the military reservation.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

It is difficult to ascertain the assessors' valuations in the earlier years. The assessment for the County of Hennepin, which was chiefly of the property in the present city, in 1852 was $43,605, and the rate of tax thirteen mills on the dollar.

In 1861 the assessment of city property was:

Personal.....	$ 448,736
Real.....	1,855,804
Total.....	$2 304,540

In 1862 the town expenses were $1,788.31, and in 1863, $1,281.46.

From the incorporation of the City of Minneapolis (not including St. Anthony) the amount of taxes collected for city purposes was:

1867.....	$31,108.05
1868.....	31,346.36
1869.....	34,859.38
1870.....	44,957.92
1871.....	71,106.82
1872.....	88,694.68

After the consolidation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis the collections for city taxes were:

1873.....	$123,999.80
1874.....	283,660.23
1875.....	266,099.99

From 1875 to the present year the valuations of city property with the rate of taxation are shown in the following table:

Year.	Rate.	Personal.	Real.	Total.
1875..	20.65	$5,906,204	$15,927,875	$21,834,079
1876..	22.45	5,221,737	15,548,679	20,770,416
1877..	23.02	4,993,888	15,884,614	29,878,502
1878..	22.02	4,908,310	15,954,248	20,862,538
1879..	13.90	6,606,584	16,809,149	23,415,733
1880..	16.10	6,840,079	21,173,236	28,013,315
1881..	19.10	8,604,420	22,584,066	34,188,486
1882..	18.20	9,540,726	31,164,318	40,702,044
1883..	20.80	14,256,034	39,645,778	53,901,812
1884..	16.0	14,196,662	60,114,049	74,310,711
1885..	20.00	15,298,630	62,169,637	77,468,267
1886..	17.10	17,887,972	81,672,496	99,560,468
1887..	20.06	19,376,000	88,496,000	107,872,000
1888..	18.06	21,062,481	106,007,275	127,069,756
1889..	21.40	20,024,429	108,570,995	128,595,424
1890..	19.70	18,212,331	118,889,845	137,102,176
1891..	.....	19,527,468	120,546,630	140,074,098

It appears from the foregoing tables that phenominal as has been the increase in population during the last thirty years the increase of wealth has been still greater. Thus while the population of 1890 was twenty-eight times that of 1860 the valuation of property was fifty-nine times.

In 1860 the average wealth was $395 per capita; in 1875, $667, and in 1890 $832.

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